

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1796.

CHOLLET, January 27.

INCE Stoffet has taken off the mask in order to act in concert with Charette and Sapinaud, consternation reigns in the country places, the inhabitants of which are cursing them; while several of them out of fear lest the republican forces should not be sufficient, appeared prepared to march.

Stoffet has issued proclamations, in which he invites the citizens to come and fight for their king; it being better, he says, to have one king than seven hundred and fifty-five.

FRANCFORT, February 6.

The Imperialists are now making every necessary preparation for opening a new campaign; and at Mannheim some hundred thousand cartridges are getting ready.

Feb. 15. The advanced posts of the French and Austrians are now within a league of each other—The former have strong corps at Stromberg, Simmern, and Kreutznach.

More corn and meal is now exporting from Bohemia than ever was known at any former period.

All the horses used for pleasure have been seized at Strasburg, when some persons going to the theatre in their carriages, were obliged to leave them, the cattle being forcibly taken away. On the 3d inst. the guillotine was again put in motion at that place, and an emigrant priest belonging to one of the richest families in the department of the Upper Rhine, was executed.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, Feb. 10.

His Imperial majesty has, upon the most pressing and repeated solicitations of field-marshal count de Clairfayt, resolved to free him from the farther command of the army of the Lower Rhine, and nominated his royal highness the archduke Charles to the chief command of the same.

At the same time his Imperial majesty, in token of his full satisfaction of the meritorious services rendered by the field-marshal, has been most graciously pleased to confer on him the order of the Golden Fleece.

HAGUE, February 13.

The municipality of Utrecht sent notice to the States General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Westphalia, who had been taken prisoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague, and yesterday they arrived here under a strong escort; it is generally thought they will be executed.

Yesterday the state prisoner Van de Spiegel, went under a strong guard to Woerden, where he is to be imprisoned. Count Bentinck follows him to-day.

The deputies of Friesland have resolved that all persons who have served in the Orange army, shall be forbidden to return to Holland under pain of death, and they have also given public notice, that all persons who served the former government, having now lost the confidence of the people, must repair within 14 days to their places of abode, and remain there, and they are at the same time forbid to sell their estates.

The deputies of Holland on the 5th published a declaration, upon which the provincial administration is to be established, until the national convention should think fit to alter it; this declaration, however, meets great opposition among the lower class of the people, but most particularly from the deputies of Amsterdam, who have protested against the measure, because concluded without the consent of the people of Holland, and have refused to make it public.

It is believed that this affair may protract the meeting of the convention, which is fixed for the 18th.

The committee of maritime affairs have proposed to make a lottery of 30,000 florins, the tickets of which are to be distributed to those persons who are willing to enter into the sea service. A transport with 300 Dutch and French emigrants aboard, going to the West-Indies, has been carried into Flushing. We have just now learned, that the state prisoner Van de Spiegel, on his journey to Woerden, has been seized with a paralytic stroke, and his recovery is rather doubtful.

VIENNA, February 4.

Reinforcements for Italy set out daily, not only from hence, but from all the provinces of Austria; and in case a new campaign should take place, which appears more and more likely, a new plan of recruiting is in readiness, by which an army may be composed and made ready to act in a very short time. The fine regiment of cavalry, Karálczy, which has demanded to be employed again, against the enemy, passed this city a day or two ago, on its way to the Rhine. According to the news from Constantinople, the French minister there, Verninac, makes continual efforts, and employs every means to draw the Porte into the interests of France, and to persuade the grand signor that he ought not to remain indifferent to the partition

of Poland; but the ministers of the other courts have been able hitherto to render unsuccessful all his attempts, and to keep the grand signor in his pacific dispositions. The king of Sweden has, for private reasons, recalled his ambassador there, M. d'Asch, and named M. d'Ochson to that appointment.

PARIS, February 18.

The minister of Police has just contradicted officially the rumour of the speedy departure of the second requisition.

The following details have reached us respecting the departments in a state of insurrection:

The forest of Bretonne, in the department of Sienne Inferieure, is the general rendezvous of an armed force, consisting of horse and foot, who pillage, assassinate, and lay waste by fire and sword, the adjacent communes. In the department of L'Eure, armed assemblages for the re-establishment of royalty are forming; the citizens are murdered in their houses amid the exclamations of *Vive le Roi*. Others are stripped and plundered of all their property. In the department of l'Orne the royalists are in motion; whoever is armed for the defence of the republic is sure to be butchered, as are also those who endeavour to establish and maintain good order. Robberies and murders are multiplied; the diligences are stopped and pillaged; and there is no longer any security either for the traveller or the resident. The department of La Manche is equally a prey to these desperadoes.

A British frigate has been carried into Toulon by the Sensible Frigate.

General Rochambeau, the younger, is appointed commandant at St Domingo.

Feb. 20. This day, about ten in the morning, all the forms, boards, and other instruments used in the formation of assignats, were broken in the Place Vendome, and there melted in a vast furnace which had been constructed for the purpose. The spectacle was attended by a great crowd.

Our letters from Caen, dated 24th Pluviose (Feb. 13) state that gen. Dugat had taken the necessary steps to oblige the farmers to supply that city with provisions. In that country every thing is subjected to a military government. The administrators of Calvados have just announced to their fellow citizens that general Hoche had adopted a plan of subduing without delay, the rebels who devastated that territory. The Chouans, notwithstanding, drive the peasants from the country; and a multitude of citizens repair to Caen to shelter themselves from their plunderings and assassinations.

A letter from Nantes, of the 15 Pluviose (February 4) says, "We are surrounded by the Chouans, who have cut off the communication between Nantes and Angers: Manufactures are no longer carried on here, and the workmen are in consequence in the greatest consternation. Since Stoffet has risen, his troops prevent any thing from being brought to this town—Such in substance is our own situation."

Feb. 21. In execution of another order of the directory, the central bureau has fixed the prices at which the hutchers shall sell their meat from the 1st Ventose (Feb. 20).

	In assignats.	In specie.
Beef	145 livres	11 sols.
Mutton	145 do.	11 do.
Veal	130 do.	11 do.

The new war minister, Periet, has reduced the number of his clerks from 1700 to 600.

All kinds of merchandise continue to rise at Paris. It is the same at Rouen. The inhabitants of that town congratulate themselves on the appointment of Citizen Marinier, formerly procureur syndic of the district of Montivilliers, to the place of commissioner to the directory. He is held in general esteem. If the directory had always chosen such persons as he, the republic would have been more tranquil, and they would have experienced nothing but applause.

The directory has partly suspended the execution of its mandate, enjoining that no more than a certain quantity of bread should be distributed. The usual allowance continues provisionally to be supplied to all the citizens who have not been taxed for the forced loan at more than 400 livres, and to the public functionaries whose salaries do not exceed 12,000 livres per month.

Feb. 22. The price of bread in this capital is fixed for the present decade of 40 livres per pound in assignats, or two sols (three half-pence) in specie, at the choice of the consumer. All the necessities of life continue to advance; yesterday there was a pretty considerable armed force on foot, in consequence of a ferment occasioned by this circumstance. Several mobs were collected; the murmurs were loud, and men whose sole view it to excite disorder and anarchy, segment the discontent of the citizens by perfidious reproaches. They urged to them, that under Robespierre assignats had their value, and accused the directory and the legislative body of being the cause of

their depreciation. They were aware at the same time that the true cause consisted in the constant emissions of assignats, called for by the war, and the enormous expences it occasions; they even went so far as to praise the Decemviral tyranny.

Bands of Chouans infest different cantons in the environs of Lisieux; among others, those of Julien-lé Faucon, Pierre-sur-Divès, Notre Dame-du-Frenet and Livarot. These incursions are so much the more alarming, as in those countries there are several forests, where they can get beyond the reach of all pursuers. The directory have taken measures to crush the danger before it has arrived to a formidable height—Ten thousand men are on their march for that country; and the almost entire rout of Charette and Stoffet, will enable them in case of exigency, to add a reinforcement of twenty thousand men.

COWES.

In the catalogue of human woes, which history records from the earliest period of the creation, we do not remember to have heard of one, equal in misery, to the following account, handed to us from a friend, on whose veracity we place the strictest reliance:

On Sunday last, 86, of the Somersetshire, and 29 of the Suffolk reduced fencibles, with five women, were put, at Jersey, on board a small vessel called the John and Elizabeth, Mitchell, belonging to Cowes, to return to England.

In the passage they had much tempestuous weather, and on Tuesday night, being not far distant from land, a most violent hurricane came on, and continued with such force, that the master, seeing inevitable destruction by running ashore if he steered his course, put his vessel about and endeavoured to lay to. In this position, every sea passing over the deck, he judged it expedient, for the safety of the vessel and lives on board, to batten down the hatches to prevent the water sinking her.

Dreadful alternative! for in a short time, from the number below and being deprived of all air, many became delirious, and so frantic, as to rob and maim each other. And here the tale of distress does not stop, which humanity shudders to relate. On opening the hatches next morning, after the gale had subsided, 52 miserable disfigured victims to suffocation and rage presented themselves to the unhappy suffering survivors.

Those who read this catastrophe, and bear in remembrance the fate of the unfortunate prisoners in the hole of Calcutta, may find some parallel in the excess of human wretchedness. This, charity induces us to believe, arose from indigestion and ignorance alone.

The master of the vessel has made an affidavit of the fact, before the collector and controller of the customs at Cowes.

LONDON, February 22.

The Chouans appear to be in great force, and to have extended their incursions into the province of Normandy, where the greatest discontent prevails, on account of the alarming scarcity of every kind of provisions (the distribution of bread being limited to a quarter of a pound per diem for each individual) and of the abominable acts of oppression which are daily exercised. Stoffet has again taken up arms, and placed himself at the head of the insurgents.

It may be reasonably concluded, from the statements of the latest French papers, that Stoffet has at length broken his truce with the republic by a proclamation, in which he adopts and publishes the declaration of Louis XVIII. and that the Chouans are making such an effectual progress in Brittany and Normandy, as to place the greater part of the towns in these two provinces in a state of siege. The declaration of their being reduced to that distress, may, however, be a stratagem of the directory to introduce the revolutionary government, and to establish by degrees a suspension of the constitution in all the departments.

The continued existence of general Charette at the head of an army, is indeed marvellous. On recapitulating the numbers of his troops; killed by the republican generals in their reports, we shall find that the sum total exceeds double the amount of all the troops he has ever had under his orders—and yet he remains still at the head of an army, which obliges his enemies to maintain armies far more numerous than his to watch his motions. He is a Phoenix, rising from his ashes. There is something still more singular in the fate of this gallant general, viz. that whilst the regicide armies are defeating him daily in La Vendée, certain royalists here endeavoured to defame his character, by re-printing memoirs which were published against him by the Robespierres in France.

Poisson is said to have been killed in an action between the Chouans and republicans near Giteau.

Feb. 26. It will be seen, that every preparation is making on the part of the French to renew the campaign with all possible expedition and vigour; that, with a view to facilitate their fiscal operations, a bank