(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2245.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1790.

PARIS, *October* 18.

AN affair, which has come to the knowledge of the president, is the different attempts made in many parts of the country, and particularly at Hainault, to carry the corn out of the kingdom to the great distress of the inhabitants; from other parts he had received advice, that the people were so afraid of a second famine that they would not suffer their corn to be carried from one province to another, and not even from town to town. At Cambray, Valenciennes, and all that part of Flanders, the tumults are as great as ever: The regular troops, formerly the protectors of the public tranquillity, are now prevented from acting on these occasions, and the militia are too little disciplined, perhaps also too much interested in the disorders to be of any service. But the provinces are not the only sufferers from the scarcity of bread; Paris is still equally distressed; the populace yesterday entered by force into many of the bakers houses; one man was the victim of their vengeance. He was dragged out into the streets, executed, and his head, heart, &c. carried as usual in triumph through the town.

Nov. 6. Some of the convents of nuns have thanked the national assembly for their decree, forbidding any vows to be taken. There are other convents, however, who will not be so well pleased with the decree in question; however, taken in a general point of view, it must be approved of.

YARMMOUTH, *November* 2.

Saturday morning, about four o'clock, we had one of the most fatal squalls of wind ever remembered at this port; and from their being a large number of ships in the roads, it occasioned a scene of distress and confusion beyond description—some running foul of each other, and many sinking by the force with which they met; others wrecked the moment they got on the sands, and numbers met their fate by being cast on the shore.

The prospect from the walls was dreadful indeed—ships coming in from the northward with scarce a sail or mast standing, and making continual signs of distress, without our being able to give them the smallest relief. Between nine and ten in the morning, a piece of wreck was discovered—On this wreck we could plainly descry three men, who repeatedly clapped their hands and turned to each other; about an hour after, one of them was washed away, and the others were plainly seen holding up their hands imploring in vain assistance from the number of vessels that apparently passed very near them.

Upon the ebbing beginning to make, the wreck began to move towards the northward, from which circumstance, there appeared no longer any hopes of saving the poor wretches, when the ferrymen south of the jetty, determined to risk their lives to save them, and for that purpose proceeded to launch a yawl with seven men, but which was almost impracticable from the height of the breakers on the shore—it was at length effected by fastening two ropes to the boat, which were held by some men upon the jetty, and who, upon a signal given, ran with all their force, and had the good fortune to carry her beyond the first wave with shipping but little water, and afterwards proceeded to the wreck without any great danger; but before they were able to make it, another of the poor wretches had sunk into the deep. They took the surviving one into the boat, and one of the ferrymen got upon the wreck, where he staid some minutes for the purpose of searching if there were any other poor creatures in any part of it—one body he found, which was also put into the boat and brought to shore, but whom it was impossible to recover, although every endeavour was made. A subscription was entered into to reward the seamen.

LONDON, *November* 2.

It is to the honour as well as to the good fortune of this country, that the bank of England never, since its first foundation, stopped payment for one day, or even used the least subterfuge in payment but upon one occasion, and that was one day during the rebellion of 1745; from a scarcity of specie they paid that day only in silver, which, from the increased quantity of time used in counting, &c. necessarily checked a run which might have been fatal to public credit. The next day, what from the sums of money sent by merchants and bankers, every thing went on at the bank as usual.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, October 19.

"The unwarlike character of the priesthood, the peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the seclusion and feebleness of cloistered females, were animated and armed by the public despair. A quantity of powder and combustible materials had been introduced into a vault, where the treasure has been usually deposited. The key of this vault had been furnished by the emperor's banker, who is fled. The town engineer had been employed in undermining the devoted houses; arms and ammunition were buried in the gardens of some of the conspirators, and coin hid in the cells of the nuns in many convents. But they were betrayed by their indiscreet and confident exultation.

"The vigilance of the ministerial spies, who have been so numerous as to poison all social intercourse, discovered the design. The first person apprehended was the preceptor of the children of the duc d'Ursi. In the chamber of that ill-fated young man were found plans for taking off the minister and general, manifestos to be scattered among the people, and other papers alluding to designs which it is believed the government are not very anxious to divulge. That he is in possession of the most important secrets, we may conclude from the earnestness with which, after his arrestment, the dutchess d'Ursi solicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but she could not obtain her request. The officer on guard was inexorable.

"On the following day twenty persons were arrested, among whom were the celebrated Tinguet Trisco, the deputy town engineer, two canons of the church of St. Gudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whose garden were discovered 1000 cartridges, with two musket balls to each. The town engineer himself, Mr. W——, the banker, and several other persons of consequence have escaped. The consternation and dismay surpass description. The enlivimins proceed hourly, and every man seems to expect, with silent despair, the mandate that is to immure him, and the military hand that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile the wantonness of oppression proceeds with rapid strides in the country. In consequence of the supposed partiality of the abbots for the patriots, the emperor has published an edict, sequestrating all the abbeys of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the administration of their revenue. These administrations, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famished savages of Croatia and Sclavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that ministered to the luxury of the Flemish monks."

Nov. 14. A short account of Brabant, and upon what principle the Brabancons, at present, make resistance to the emperor:

The province of Brabant is distinguished by two divisions; first, what is called Dutch Brabant, the second Austrian Brabant.

The chief towns of the first are Boisleduc, Breda, Bergenopzoom, Maestricht, Grave, Lillo, Steenbergen—of the second, Brussels, Louvain, Vilvorden, and Lawden.

Antwerp and Malines are provinces independent of Brabant, though surrounded by it, and subject to the house of Austria.

The seventeen provinces, of which Brabant forms a part, were, long after the decline of the Roman empire, governed by their own princes, till swallowed up by the house of Burgundy; from thence they passed to Spain, and from Spain, those which are now called Austrian Netherlands, are considered as a circle of the empire, and contribute their share to the imposts of the empire, but not subject to its judicatures; for though the archducal house, as being sovereign of the whole, is the directing and summoning prince, the constitution enjoins an assembly, or parliament, for each province, consisting of the clergy, nobility, and deputies, who meet at Brussels, and who are convened to make laws for the general good of the whole.

Conceiving those privileges trampled upon by the late decrees of the emperor, and, perhaps, feeling the general spirit of continental politics at present in their favour, the inhabitants of the different towns have armed and make resistance, the event of which, time only can determine.

Nov. 17. A private letter to a gentleman in Trinity-lane, received within these few days, positively asserts, that the duke de Gramont, and three other noblemen, whose names were not known when the letter was written, are taken into custody on an information against them for a late dangerous conspiracy.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail, which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:——

That the king of Prussia has sent orders to lieutenant-general de Schliffen, governor of Wesel, to march with a considerable body of forces to appease the troubles at Liege, they are to be joined by others belonging to the bishop of Munster and the duke of Juliers, in their titles as co-directors of the empires.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, October 27.

"The Rubicon is at length passed! The armed refugees of Brabant, dispersed in proclamations and annihilated in gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is said, of near forty thousand men, on the 23d instant. The following day, after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost, they made themselves masters of Lillo, the key of Brabant on that side, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they possessed themselves of an hostage, for the security of their friends in Brussels. M. de Crumpiper, chancellor of Brabant, one of the most active among the agents of their sovereign, was surprised at his country seat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about three hundred men, and conveyed to the head quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Austrian officer that they would retaliate on his person any severities exercised on their imprisoned friends.

"This manœuvre gave occasion to the following one on the part of the government:—Count Lannoy, and three more noblemen of the most ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promises contained in the emperor's last proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday apprehended as hostages for the safety of the chancellor."

They who urge, that the two Imperial powers will keep all their conquests, and thereby reduce the Turks to the humiliating state, will do well to remember the state of affairs in this country in 1759 and 1766, when Great-Britain might with justice be called mistress of the world.

The peace that followed, fell short in the opinion of many of what was expected; but those who knew the real state of public affairs are now convinced, it was the only one (allowing for some trivial errors) that Great-Britain could make.

Just so it will be at present. The potentates of Europe are all interested in preserving an equilibrium of power against each other, and although peace will probably be the event of these late rapid successes, yet there are many weighty reasons to convince us it will not be upon such very disadvantageous terms as set forth in some of the other papers.

The troubles in France still subsisting, those in Germany increasing, those in Flanders only smothering, a long winter commencing, with the incidents that may arise in the course thereof, are all additional reasons in favour of the Turks.

Bretagne and Normandy are the two most important and valuable provinces of France;—the former has been united to the crown of France for 230 years, and the latter was separated from England, and returned to France, in the reign of king John; they both carry on a very great trade, and have many harbours, amongst which are Brest, and others of great importance: they both are very fertile and populous, and Normandy yields the greatest revenue to the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw.

"Notwithstanding the present appearance of a calm, our best informed politicians seem confident that a blow is meditating against the empress of Russia. The increase of the army, the raising fresh taxes, and the frequent communications that pass between this court and that of Berlin, all indicate that the day is not far off when we shall demand of the haughty Catharine, a restoration of the territory she robbed us of."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 7.

On the 26th of last month, in lat. 23, 53, N. long. 70, 18, W. captain Barker, of the ship Nonpareil, from Virginia, passed close by a vessel, about fifty feet keel, bottom upwards, oak built and sheathed; but which had apparently not been long in that situation.

The next day he spoke the schooner Little William, Reeves, from Baltimore, bound to Curracoa, and laden with flour. She had been out 35 days, and was in great distress for water, with which article captain Barker relieved him.

Nov. 18. About two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon last, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt on several properties in the parish of St. Andrew. At Prospect-Hill Mountain, the property of Samuel Johnston, Esq; the shock was so severe, that it is imagined both houses on that property would have been levelled to the ground, was it not owing to their uncommon strength. Some negro houses thereon, we are informed, were thrown down, which is the only damage we hear happened.

Saturday night last, a most awful meteor appeared in the northern quarter, which illuminated nearly an eighth part of the horizon from the hours of nine to near eleven, when it gradually disappeared. Its appearance was such as greatly alarmed numerous persons, who were firmly persuaded it was the glare of some dreadful conflagration in Liguanea, nor was it until certain accounts were received from thence the day following that their fears subsided.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) November* 11.

By captain Hamilton, who arrived here yesterday, from Guadaloupe, which place he left on the 9th inst. we are favoured with the following information:

That a ship had arrived on the 8th, at Martinico, in 29 days from France, which brought advice of an English fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line, and several frigates, cruising off Brest harbour—Captain Hamilton was not allowed to go on shore until a soldier was sent to attend him, nor was he permitted to stay longer than half an hour.—On his landing he was re-