(XLIXth, YEAR.) THE (No. 2476.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 4.

NOTWITHSTANDING all possible inquiry has been made to discover the cause of the dreadful conflagration by which the royal palace was consumed, nothing has appeared that tends to elucidate the matter further than to lead us to suppose that the catastrophe in question happened from fire lurking in the pipes of the kachells (or stoves) which were used for heating the different apartments, which pipes were conducted between the floors. This idea seems confirmed by the palace being full of smoke long before the fire burst out; and when the flames appeared, they broke out in different parts at once. The violence of the smoke suffocated fifty people, and prevented many (particularly those who inhabited the upper parts of the palace) from saving any of their goods.—The high wind which blew, and the height of the building, which was 114 feet, rendered the best engines of no use. The flames could not burst through the roof, it being covered with copper; but as soon as the beams were consumed, every thing fell in.

The alacrity of all degrees of people upon the melancholy event was great beyond description, and various acts of courage were shewn upon the occasion—among the rest the following is too remarkable not to be particularly noticed: Captain Eberlin and Mr. Handevad, a merchant, had exerted themselves so long to save people and goods, that the stairs were burnt down by which they were to escape, and nothing was left but to tie some window curtains together, and let themselves down to the balcony; but when they came there, it seemed impossible for them to get any further; and from the progress of the flames they were in imminent danger of perishing, when an intrepid sailor found means to fasten a rope to the balcony and, swarming up it, he took one of the gentlemen under his right arm, and holding the other fast with his teeth by the cloaths, he brought them both down safely to the ground by letting himself down with his left hand.

It was thought that the calamity of the fire at the palace would for a time have stopped the equipment of the fleet, for the protection of our neutrality, but the zeal of the citizens in contributing to repair the loss will rather accelerate than delay the fitting out of that fleet.

The number of people who lost their lives at the fire is greater than was at first said, and amounts to 130.

The ruins of the conflagration have been fenced in, that the workmen may not be hindered, and they have already dug many valuables from the rubbish.

LANDAU, *April* 1.

The troops of the republic have taken a position near Pearl, where they have raised batteries and entrenchments. These movements have forced the Austrian troops on the side of Treves to advance.

Great preparations are making in the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle to approach Treves and Manheim. The latter place is to be bombarded.

LEGHORN, *April* 6.

The British forces have not yet made any attack upon Bastia, but they are making the necessary preparations to invest the place by sea and land, with apparent success. Two frigates have been stationed off the place with mortars on board to bombard it.

VALENCIENNES, *April* 16.

The greatest part of our grand army is now encamped near Engle Fontaine, where it has been this day reviewed by the emperor, who has fixed for his return to Brussels the day after to-morrow—His solemn inauguration as duke of Brabant, will take place on the 23d instant, and on the 26th he will go to the chateau of Marlemont.

Last Sunday, as the emperor was walking in the park at Brussels, a foreigner of a very suspicious appearance seemed extremely anxious to approach his majesty. He was observed and arrested by one of the officers on duty, who, on his being unable to assign any probable reason for his pressing near the emperor, took him into custody.

From his first interrogatory it appears, that he is a stone-cutter by trade, and arrived two days ago from Switzerland, in order to follow his business at Brussels; but as he is an utter stranger to all the people of his profession in that town and his depositions contradict each other in some very material points, he has not yet been released.

BREST, *April* 14.

A sight of our harbour might induce some to think they were on the banks of the Thames, so great is the quantity of English ships taken by the ships of the republic. Within these few days a large number has arrived with cargoes of very valuable articles.

An English privateer of 20 guns, has this day been brought into port, together with a large merchantman richly laden. If a violent storm had not come on, which obliged several of our frigates to return to port, the captures would have been more numerous.

PARIS, *March* 31.

The municipality has resolved to let out all the pleasure ground and national fields for cultivation. Every citizen is to subscribe a small sum for as much ground as he can cultivate, and the committee of agriculture will supply every one with seeds and grain, at a low price.

The society of Jacobins, fearing that the ease with which persons confined in the houses of arrest are permitted to hold communication with those abroad, may become dangerous to the public cause, has demanded that they be denied ink and paper.

GENERAL ORDERS, March 11.

"Brothers,

"Let us watch the prisons—a plot is going forward against liberty in those asylums. The guilty prisoners want to force open the gates at any rate—let them tremble—if one of them dares to lift his criminal hand upon the guard, the law shall be terrible; slow in punishing when it endeavours to reclaim the guilty, it shall then be speedy and inexorable. The judges in such circumstances, will know how to apply it judiciously.

"Villains, disturbers, agents of Pitt, enemies to liberty, calumniate the suburbs—they report them to be in a ferment. You ought to arrest those calumniators—bring them before the magistrates—take down their names, surnames, age, residence, and profession—then shall their means be known, with that invisible power which keeps them in pay to agitate the peaceful republican, who wants no other fortune but justice and reason.

(Signed) "HENRIOT, Commandant general."

LIMERICK, *February* 19.

Mr. Knearsborough, who was sentenced some time ago to death in Carlow, and was afterwards transported, found means to effect his escape, and is at present an officer in the French service. He wrote a letter to his principal prosecutor, near Dublin—we have been favoured with a copy—it is as follows:

"YOU INFERNAL SCOUNDREL,

"I am now in France, colonel of a regiment of brave SANS CULOTTES. I remember your friendly office, and by the eternal G— I will reward you accordingly. We intend immediately for Ireland, and I shall most assuredly have the honour of introducing you to the GUILLOTINE.

I am, &c."

DUBLIN, *April* 28.

It is now reported and that with confidence, in the first circles here, that the true motive for the emperor of Germany's visit to Flanders and Valenciennes, is for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the republic of France—nay further—that the emperor has positively offered to acknowledge the independence of the French republic—provided they guarantee the possession of the Netherlands to the house of Austria.

Farther, that this proposal was made with the knowledge of the cabinet of Britain—who hold out on the sole condition of monarchy being registered in France—and without that, and the abolition of the Jacobin club, Britain would never treat—here, for the present, rests all negotiation.

It is however thought that the emperor will conclude a peace, and that the entire burthen of the war will devolve solely on Britain and Ireland.

This report in a great measure accounts for the late inaction of the great armies of the north.

By the vessels lately arrived from New-York, &c. we have American papers down to the 10th of last month.—Public affairs there are becoming highly interesting.

The general sentiment is running gradually into a hatred of English measures, if we are to believe their public resolutions, and the toasts given at public meetings; which we think rather a better criterion to judge of the sentiments of any people, than by anonymous publications. The president's birth day has been celebrated with unusual applause, throughout the whole continent. In the toasts given on this occasion, we do not find one solitary instance of any thing favourable to England, or the cause in which she is embarked.

SALEM, *June* 10.

Yesterday captain Rust, of this port, arrived from Bourdeaux, whence he sailed in company with 22 other American vessels, on the 2d of April. We find by him, that the following principles are established there:—That all vessels which carry provisions are allowed to sell for hard money or assignats; if the former, they are not permitted to bring away any French produce; if the latter, they have that liberty:—That if a vessel arrives there with any other cargo than provisions, or (having disposed of her cargo in Spain, Britain, &c.) with money, they are allowed to depart in ballast only.—We further learn, that the French cruisers were greatly successful, their prizes arriving in different ports every day; above 100 sail had been sent into Brest, a short time previous to his sailing. The people were in high spirits, and set all their enemies at defiance; and innumerable multitudes were ready to march to the armies, whenever called for.

Captain Tittle arrived yesterday from Jamaica, after a long passage. He was carried in there by a cruiser, but had the good luck to get away without being libelled; while others are neither tried nor permitted to depart. Two packets are due there; and they say they wait orders by them how to act.

BOSTON, *June* 13.

From Halifax, June 5.

On Sunday last arrived here from Virginia, his majesty's ships Dædalus, commanded by Sir Charles Knowles, and Terpsichore, captain Bowen.

The Dædalus sailed from England last fall bound for this place, but meeting with a course of severe storms, and having received great damages, besides having sprung her main-mast and fore-mast, so as not to be able to carry sail on them, she was obliged to put into Norfolk; at which time two French frigates were in the Chesapeake. On her arrival there, she got in two new masts, and having completed the other necessary repairs, Sir Charles Knowles intended immediately to proceed to this place; but just as the ship was ready for sea, a French fleet, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates and two corvettes, arrived from France, to convoy home a fleet of French merchantmen which had been lying in the Chesapeake. Those ships were immediately so stationed as to block up the Dædalus, and to render her departure impossible. In this mortifying situation, the officers and crew of the Dædalus have been exposed to every mean insult, both from the French and Americans, that it is possible to conceive of.

But great merit is due to Sir Charles Knowles, his officers, and ship's company, for the steady contempt with which they have uniformly repelled a conduct so unmanly and ungenerous. To insult an enemy so very inferior in force, while it betrays every mark of cowardly little minds, in the breast of the brave man, of any nation who hears it, will excite a generous abhorrence and indignation. One great object intended by these insults, was, if possible, to provoke the people of the Dædalus to some seeming impropriety of conduct, that might form a pretence for them to take advantage of, to proceed to greater outrages. Sir Charles Knowles saw into their designs, and by the steady discipline maintained in the Dædalus, rendered their insidious intentions abortive.

The 20th of April, the French fleet, consisting of about 150 sail, convoyed by two ships of the line and six frigates, sailed for France. After the departure of the fleet, the Concorde frigate, and a corvette of 17 guns, moved up to Crany island.

About the beginning of May, three musket balls were discharged into the Dædalus, from an American fort erected nearly opposite to where she was anchored. On Sir Charles Knowles's remonstrating to the governor on this shameful proceeding, some inquiry was made, and the persons who had discharged the muskets, it was supposed, would be punished.

On the 14th of May, despairing of the arrival of any British ship to their relief, Sir Charles Knowles ordered the Dædalus to unmoor, with a determination to proceed to sea early the next morning. The ship was unmoored accordingly, and every arrangement made for her departure, when the most pleasing sensations were suddenly excited throughout the ship, by the joyful and unexpected arrival of a small boat along side, in which was a midshipman belonging to his majesty's ship Terpsichore, dispatched by captain Bowen, to acquaint Sir Charles Knowles, that that ship was at anchor in Lynhaven bay, and that he was ready to cooperate with him. On a return being sent to this message by Sir Charles Knowles, the Terpsichore proceeded up the river to Hampton Road, where both ships joined and saluted each other by three cordial cheers.

The 15th and 16th of May, the weather was stormy and disagreeable; but the wind becoming fair on the 17th, in the morning, the Dædalus and Terpsichore got under way, and proceeded to the Lower Road, where the Concorde and corvette were lying, and passing them, proceeded down the bay. About three quarters of an hour afterwards, after having taken all the men out of the corvette, and increasing thereby her ship's company to above 500 men, the Concorde got under way and followed the ships down the bay. To increase this gasconading appearance, she made a great display of grappling irons, and other arrangements for boarding. At ten o'clock his majesty's ships reached Cape Henry, and proceeded four or five