

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 3, 1795.

P O L A N D, *Dubuo, May 20.*

THE unfortunate Poles still flatter themselves with hopes that their fate is not yet finally decided, and that their country is not utterly obliterated from the catalogue of nations. The measures recently adopted by several northern powers, the existing connections of the Prussian cabinet, and the known attachment of Sweden and Denmark, furnish reasons in corroboration of these consolatory hopes.

As to England her favourite system of morals and policy may be deduced from the following fact:

The court of London has pressingly solicited that of Petersburg to abandon her principles with respect to liberty in the north! not having yet taken any Swedish or Danish vessel, and the British court is now about offering to the empress, to guarantee the usurpation of Poland, expressly on condition that she take an active part against the two powers before mentioned, (doubtless to prevent their sending supplies to France).

Nevertheless, it is a certain fact, that Russia has changed her system of conduct towards the Poles. To the most shocking brutalities has suddenly succeeded a remarkable moderation, and mildness has taken place of arrogance and tyranny.

The inhabitants of Warsaw complained of scarcity, especially in grain—a scarcity owing to the Austrians having stopped the transportation of every thing into Poland. The Russian government declared they will immediately examine into this.

Complaints have also been made against the Russian soldiery. The general instantly published a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants of Warsaw to name commissioners, who should accompany the army in its movements, and make it a particular object of their duty, to cause persons and private property to be respected.

The Austrian forces which have been in garrison here, are beginning to move off.

P O R T M A L O, *June 13.*

On the 14th inst. a traitorous correspondence was discovered between the English and the emigrants. General Rey is now in possession of it, and the holy author of it, Britoux, calling himself the rector of Jacin, two leagues from this place, was arrested by the adjutant-general Mathelon, and conducted to the tower of Solidor, from whence he departed on the 22d with that worthy accomplice, that reverend Jacobin, taken at Pleguen, in order to appear before the criminal tribunal sitting at Rennes.

On the same day, the 22d, four Chouans were brought to the same tower, forming a part of those 150 who, on the 20th, were defeated, with the loss of five men killed, in the forest of Misnel, in the district of Dol. Among these four we found a man of the name of Locquet, called Chateau d'Assise, who was choosified for the purpose of acquiring a title.

F I G U I E R E S, *June 8.*

On the 4th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, some barks appeared before Rosas, which induced a supposition that the Spaniards meant to attempt a landing, in order to favour the attack which they intended to make on the ensuing day. Accordingly on the 5th, at four in the morning, a heavy firing was heard at sea. It was easy to perceive a cloud of smoke, which hid the French frigates and the enemy's barks. Rosas was attacked by sea. The two frigates, La Boudeuse, and La Courageuse, the citadel and the batteries united their fire. The firing of the Spaniards lasted one hour; and some bombs fell into the fort.

It is said that the town was summoned. A heavy cannonade was the only reply returned. Whilst Rosas resisted this attack, the battle raged on the right, on the centre, and the left of the army. The French discovering the intention of the Spaniards, resolved to commence the attack themselves.

A constant fire and an obstinate resistance took place at first on both sides. The battle lasted three hours without an inch of ground being lost on either side; at length the Spaniards gave way and retreated; they were pursued with fixed bayonets. The firing was incessant from half past four in the morning till noon.

The Spaniards lost a great number of men at all points, particularly on the left and the centre of their line. The loss of the French was not considerable.

The frigate La Boudeuse had only one sailor killed, and two wounded. The Courageuse had none killed or wounded. Five or six of the Spanish barks were so crippled as to be unfit for service.

B R U S S E L S, *June 4.*

In a few days two very important resolutions will be made known here. The first relates to the payment of the contracts made here before the French entered these provinces, which are to be paid in the

same ready specie which was then in currency, and all payments in assignats shall be declared null. The second ordinance relates to the Belgic emigrants, who will have liberty to return home without exception. They are to apply for the said purpose to the French representatives of the people.

The general and the commandant of our garrison, are to be replaced by other persons, owing to the scenes of confusion which lately took place here between the Jacobins and the rest of the inhabitants.

In a convent situate near this town, a nun has been discovered in a subterraneous dungeon chained to the ground, where she had been confined two years, and was to have terminated her days. Her crime was love. The abbess and the principal nuns are on this account closely guarded, and will be called to an account for so barbarous a conduct.

A M S T E R D A M, *June 1.*

Most of our ports are blocked up by English ships of war. To repress this British temerity, we have put into commission 35 ships of war, which will be ready for sea by the middle of this month, and the French have given orders to repair with all speed the ports of Ostend and Nieuport. That which gives uneasiness to the Hollanders, at present, is, that the course of the post with the Prussian states is stopped anew, as it was before the peace was concluded with France.

P A R I S, *June 21.*

Many reports have been circulated of a speedy peace between a part of Germany, Spain, Sardinia, and France. A letter has been received from Basle, which it is said was written by Barthelemy to the etat-major of the army of the Alps. The following is the substance of it:

"Peace is considered as certain between Prussia, a part of the empire, Spain, Sardinia, and France. Germany is to be divided into two regions; the one the region of the north, the other of the south. That of the north is to be under the protection of the king of Prussia; the French republic is to keep the Netherlands, the country of Liege, and the strong places on the Meuse. With respect to the other states, from Switzerland to the left bank of the Rhine, they are to remain free and independent, under the protection of France.

"Spain is to surrender the defiles of the two Pyrenees, with the port of St. Sebastian, and is to assist France with 20 sail of the line.

"Sardinia is to relinquish Savoy and the county of Nice. The port of Oneglia is to be restored to Sardinia; and Spain is to let his Sardinian majesty take possession of Parma and Placentia, as an indemnification for the loss of Savoy."

C A M B R I D G E, (*England*) *June 20.*

Our ministers, it is generally believed, are mad enough to attempt a descent on the coast of France. An armament of 20,000 British and emigrant troops with the most powerful train of artillery ever exported from this country, and 80,000 stand of arms for the equipment of the royalists, are ordered for this purpose.

These are the honourable methods we are now taking to restore religion, order and regular government to France. Every man of common sense and common honesty, can easily predict the consequence of such wickedness and folly.

L O N D O N, *June 16.*

His majesty has sent as a present to baron Thugut, his Imperial majesty's minister for foreign affairs, in consequence of the ratification of the late treaty of defensive alliance with the court of Vienna, a very superb snuff box set with diamonds, of the value of one thousand guineas. His majesty's picture is painted on the lid, and it is a very strong likeness.

It is no less singular than true, that Miss Broadric, who shot Mr. Errington, was taught by that unfortunate gentleman the use of pistols, by repeated lessons in the art of firing at a mark, and that he requested her never to sleep or travel alone without a case of pistols.

On Thursday last the following dreadful act of desperation was committed at Bath, by John White, a young man about nineteen, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of pistols, which he loaded, and with coolness and deliberation walked into the school room of Maria Bally, in Corn-street. A amiable young lady, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a short conversation, presented one of the pistols to her head, and shot her instantly dead. The noise of the pistol and the smoke greatly terrified the children in the school, and their cries alarming the neighbours; he was taken coming out of the door. The mayor shortly after summoned a jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in against him. When before the magistrate he behaved with much decency; and on being asked why he committed so horrid a deed, he said it was for contemned love; and

on the question, whether he was not terrified at the idea of the punishment that awaited him both here and hereafter? he replied, that as David, having caused the death of Uriah to obtain Bathsheba, was forgiven so he also hoped forgiveness. When the mistress of the house where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all present.—He is committed to Ilchester jail for trial.

In the island of Scio, a capitation tax, which is laid on the males, is assessed in the following singular manner. The measure of the neck is taken with a string, this is doubled, and the two ends placed between the teeth; if the head will pass through the noose, the person must pay the tax, but if it will not, he is exempted. A jolthead is therefore in that island entitled to such privileges as render it desirable. *Query*, Did not our minister take this hint of taxing the heads of the people of this island, from the practice adopted in that?

B O S T O N, *August 19.*

M E D U S A A N D A F R I C A.

We learn from Newport, that the Medusa was still lying in the harbour, and the Africa at some distance off, though in sight of the town. The Medusa was ready to sail for Bourdeaux—waited only for the wind—and the officers were determined if they could not outfail the Africa, to engage her. The Medusa had 450 men—and was to take 150 passengers for Bourdeaux.

A fishing schooner has arrived at Salem, the master of which informs, that on Saturday morning, within the Capes, he spoke a ship, bound from London to Boston, which gave intelligence, that Bridport's official account of the action had been received at London, and that the English fleet had lost one 90 gun ship and four frigates.

An arrival from Halifax, on Tuesday last, confirms the above account, and further adds, that the captured ships were the Formidable of 90, the Tiger of 84, and the Alexander (re-taken) of 74 guns.

We believe it to be a fact, that the republic of France hath alienated all the debt due to her by the United States, to a citizen of this commonwealth. The amount about 11,000,000 dollars! Some of the certificates recognizing the alienation, have been negotiated in this town. They bear an interest of 5½ per cent.

N E W - Y O R K, *August 24.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 13th Messidor, (1st July,) 1795.

"The republic has been successful in a naval engagement. A letter from Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Skipwith, says, that a Swedish vessel had arrived at Bourdeaux—two days before her arrival, the capt. says he had laid to in the bay, and saw an engagement between a French and British fleet, and that before he left them, six sail of the line, English, had struck to the French. Mr. Fenwick adds, that this information may be depended upon. I sincerely wish it may be so, and that official accounts may confirm it in a day or two—how galling it will be to the English, who boast so much of the superiority of their fleets."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his correspondent in this city, dated London July 1, 1795.

"I this day saw a gentleman of the American committee who had waited on Mr. Pitt in company with Mr. Sanfom; he says that Mr. Pitt assured them that the cargoes of all vessels brought in there, should be immediately paid for to full amount of the invoice and ten per cent. with demurrage and every other charge; that they should not go into a court of admiralty, but be settled by four respectable merchants of the city of London."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *August 25.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 18, 1795.

"The poll-tax on all who wear powder, is very productive; but I hope it will become, at length unpopular: I am an avowed enemy to it. In the war, we are going on from bad to worse, as the papers will inform you. John Bull is so worried, beaten, and plagued by his drivers, that if they do not mend their manners shortly, I should not wonder was he to run mad before the end of another year, and make the whole kingdom shake with convulsions from one end to the other. I write no general news, as you will have it from the public papers: but the private circulations are positive in maintaining that the prince dislikes the princess, who has expressed her wishes to return home, even to his majesty, whose advice upon the matter is tantamount to make the best of it. Seven hundred thousand pounds, &c. one must suppose will at length sicken people of princes and royalty. The Chequans, according to this morning's paper, who meant, I apprehend, to join the projected English invasion, have been completely defeated, and suffered amazingly."