(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2373.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1792.

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COPENHAGEN, *April* 10.

THE communication between Scanes and Helsingfors has been opened. About sixty travellers, who have been detained for several days past, have now received permission to proceed on their journey. The tranquillity which they have been able to maintain, both in the capital and the rest of the kingdom, has now allowed the Swedish government to relax those rigorous measures which they had at first adopted. They are no longer alarmed in respect to the extent of their conspiracy, or the correspondence which conspirators were supposed to hold with the provinces.—All who were concerned in the plot have been seized, and continue to be interrogated every day. Their confessions have hitherto been kept secret; but it is confidently asserted, that the two principal accomplices of captain Ankarstrom were the young counts de Ribbing and de Horn; that they had concerted the death of Gustavus in order to revenge his degradation of the nobility, and, having cast lots which should inflict the mortal wound, it fell upon Ankarstrom. The two others, however, were to second the attempt. Horn gave the signal by striking the king on the shoulder, and saying to him, *Bon soir, Majesté*; and while the king turned his head, Ankarstrom immediately fired.

VIENNA, *April* 14.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held, which sat several hours, at the end of which the rumour was, that 42,000 men were ordered to march towards Brabant, and that the same evening orders were dispatched to the several regiments.

BERLIN, *April* 17.

Since the return of M. de Bischoffswerder, every thing is in motion. Such preparations are now making, as plainly indicate that part of our troops will soon be on the march. All the smiths, wheelwrights, and all people employed on similar occasions, work night and day. The order was renewed yesterday, which prohibits the admission of any foreigners who have been in the French service. The officers have orders to make the strictest inquiries to prevent factious people from mixing with our troops. The king has granted to the French general Haymann, a pension of 600 dollars.

BRUSSELS, *April* 19.

Orders have been conveyed to the magistrates of the city of Louvain, to prepare for the reception of 12,000 troops, who are immediately to enter that garrison.

An invasion, on the part of the French, is expected every day. The general officers who command on the frontiers, have received their final instructions. In case of an attack on the garrisons of the cities, which cannot make a long resistance, a place of rendezvous is appointed for them, at which they are to meet and dispute every inch of ground. Luxembourg and Namur have orders to defend themselves to the last extremity; the other places are to be evacuated as soon as the enemy shall make their appearance at the gates.

Among the other precautions they have not forgotten to employ the severest prohibitions against all who shall take up arms for the purpose of a second insurrection.—Notwithstanding, however, these prohibitions, the inhabitants are more than ever disposed to assert their independence; and the means which are employed to suppress the spirit of freedom, only serve to promote its progress.

The preparations for war continue with the greatest vigour; every day detachments are seen to pass to the frontiers, with numerous convoys of all sorts of provisions.

The government are in the greatest alarm with regard to the present state of affairs. They are apprehensive of the consequences of an invasion of the French at the present moment, when discontents are at the height. The number of troops is by no means sufficient to make any effectual resistance against the internal and foreign enemies. There are frequent councils with general Bender, at which all the generals of the garrison assist.

LEYDEN, *April* 27.

I dare not be very communicative to you, for every man is watched with a scrupulous eye.—The stadtholder's friends are much displeased with the English court. To be left in a moment like the present with a boy not yet of age, and who does not know the rudiments of the science of intrigue, is a suspicious and alarming circumstance. It looks as if Mr. Pitt wishes to avoid giving them a satisfactory explanation of the part he means to take; and the moment is the most urgent. It is known that the patriots have their manifesto ready drawn—that they have money banked; that their correspondence with the patriots of Brabant is avowed; and yet with the knowledge of all this no step is taken against them. The government trembles, and contents itself with impotent remonstrances. A general amnesty has been published. The prerogatives of the stadtholder have been voluntarily diminished. Orange cockades, shoe-strings, and all exterior marks of party on both sides have been prohibited; but nothing has availed to reconcile the discontented party to the court.

A small anecdote will shew you to what height party spirit runs. It is the custom for the ministers to pray for the stadtholder and his family.—The inhabitants of Heusden, as often as the minister began his prayer, shewed their dissatisfaction by coughing, spitting, blowing the nose, and scraping with their feet, so that a word of the prayer could not be heard in the church, however it might ascend to Heaven. The regency published an edict, forbidding all coughing, spitting, and blowing of noses during divine service. The citizens were peaceable, but from that day the churches have been deserted.

HAGUE, *April* 20.

The apprehension that the French would make an invasion upon the territory of Liege, as has been reported for some days past, has induced the republic to advance troops towards the frontiers, particularly towards Maestricht, as being the place which will most probably be the theatre of the war. In consequence, a part of the cavalry who were garrisoned at the Hague, Leyden, and other cities of Holland, since the day before yesterday, have been on their march for Dutch Brabant.——They talk of distributing about 20,000 men on the frontier.

HAMBURGH, *March* 2.

The princes of Germany seem very careful to prevent the principles of the French revolution from infusing themselves into their territories. In the states of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, the Strasburgh papers, and some of the Paris ones, are prohibited; in the country of Hesse it is the same; and as some perverse and contracted minds in France amuse themselves with exaggerating those principles, or applying them in such a manner as to destroy all social order, we hope these precautions will have the desired effect; but we also hope, that the sovereigns and princes themselves will voluntarily prevent revolutions, by doing away any grievances which their people may labour under, and by reforming the vices of their governments agreeably to the maxims of moral politics, the voice of which no authority whatever can ever stifle in the minds of reasonable men. The duke of Brunswick has afforded them a noble example by employing for the relief of his estates, those sums which his frugality had amassed, and out of which he had previously discharged, much sooner than could have been expected, the loans negotiated by his house in foreign countries.

DUBLIN, *April* 5.

Before the nineteenth century shall commence, Dublin will be not only the most convenient, but in the first rank of the superb cities of Europe; every entrance from the east, the south and the west, will present a magnificent bridge, a beautiful canal, and an elegant avenue; add to this, that the circular road is on the sides mentioned, to be open to the width of one hundred feet, to run along the bank of the canal, passing over Harcourt Lock, by a bridge, and thence to Sir John Blaquiere's rialto over the Liffey. For these improvements the public are indebted to the directors of the grand canal, who, not satisfied with the vast works that have been constructed at their own private expence, have applied to parliament to extend the powers of the corporation for opening streets, and that corporation on having obtained additional powers, projected the improvement in the circular road now mentioned.

The water is now let into the cut from Portobello, to the main trunk of the grand canal, and several new boats are already launched thereon.

The prince of Hesse Cassel, whose army is said lately to have astonished his highness, by presuming to make a demand of war pay, when likely to be employed in hostilities, is one of the most arbitrary princes of Germany. His dominions are only 100 miles in breadth, but so well peopled, as to enable him to raise 10,000 men without detaching either artificers, or those employed in agriculture, from their respective avocations. This prince was, till a short time since, in the receipt of a considerable subsidy for troops hired to Great-Britain. E'er long, it is probable, a traffic, so ignominious to the dealer and those who serve, will experience an alteration in favour of those wretched people, who have hitherto submitted to the intolerable yoke of an unnatural, and, in this instance, base surrender of their rights and dignity.

BELFAST, *April* 28.

Extract of a letter from Broughshane, dated 25th instant, to a gentleman in this town.

"Persuaded that you will be highly pleased at an event which took place here, I sit down to give you a recital, as it reflects the highest honour on the parties, and is an happy omen of the total extinction of all religious prejudices in this part of the country.

"The Broughshane volunteer company, having heard that apprehensions were entertained by the catholics, of their arming at present, unanimously resolved to march to the mass house of Glenravel (a county almost entirely inhabited by catholics) to testify to them and to the world, their peaceable, good intentions. The company paraded at 11 o'clock yesterday, and (with a number of well wishers of their country) marched to the mass-house, where they met the friar and a great assemblage of their Roman catholic brethren, who were waiting to receive them.

"The volunteers, in presence of an immense concourse of people, made a solemn declaration of their principles and good intentions towards their catholic brethren, who, in their turn, exhibited the most lively expressions of joy and gratitude, and after spending the day in the utmost harmony, and being entertained by the friar and his hearers with the greatest hospitality, the company made a handsome contribution towards repairing the mass-house."

LONDON, *April* 16.

A treaty of commerce is in contemplation by Russia, Austria, and the Porte. The dominions of these powers are so connected in a commercial point of view by water carriage, that such a treaty, on liberal principles, must be highly advantageous to them all. The philosopher and the philanthropist will rejoice to see the interchange of war and devastation superceded by that of mutual convenience and mutual improvement.

A number of the French priests and monks who consider the new constitution of the clergy as sacrilege, have taken refuge in Russia, where the empress orders them to be received with peculiar favour.

The account of the engagement between the French and English frigates in the East Indies, was received in such a manner as to shew that the French ministry wish nothing less than a quarrel with this country, and do not even desire to justify the conduct of their own officers, if they shall appear to be in the wrong.

As much money will be spent in transporting convicts to New-South-Wales, as, if it had been judiciously applied, would have put Canada on the most flourishing footing, so as to return a large interest immediately.

Some discontent, we are sorry to learn, prevails at Gibraltar between the present worthy governor, Sir Robert Boyd, and the merchants of that place; a circumstance the more to be lamented, that the health of Sir Robert is said to be in a precarious state.

Mrs. Macauley, that learned ornament of her sex, recommended on her death bed, that certain children she dearly loved might, next after the bible, have Mr. Paine's book read to them.

She passed a fortnight under general Washington's hospitable roof while in America, of whom she spoke in the handsomest manner. We are sincerely glad to hear this amiable lady's memory is to be perpetuated by a suitable monument.

An eminent builder in this city has made an offer to the governors of Bethlem hospital to rebuild that "dreary pile" gratis, at a convenient distance from the metropolis, on condition that he has in exchange the materials of the old building, and the site of ground whereon it now stands.

No less than eleven persons have lost their lives in Suffolk by the bite of mad dogs, and twenty-four more are now in that dreadful state of suspence, from having been bitten, that no pen can describe. Mr. Arthur Young has, on this occasion, called together a numerous meeting of land owners, and others, at which meeting Sir Patrick Blake took the chair, and they came to the following resolutions:

"I. That the number of melancholy accidents which have lately happened in Suffolk from canine madness, and the great losses sustained by many farmers in their live stock, are of a nature and extent that call aloud for effective measures to prevent as much as possible, such evils in future.

"II. That the evil principally arises from the number of useless dogs every where kept.

"III. That in order to lessen the number of such dogs, this meeting mutually engage to take every legal step to prevent any persons that keep a dog, from receiving parochial relief of any kind.

"IV. That we engage not to employ any workman or labourer (except shepherds only) who keeps a dog."

The niece of Voltaire is reported to manage very ill the village of Ferney, which he left to her. She exacts exorbitant rents which distress the honest poor, and afford the adventurous an opportunity of cheating her. Lately, upon a report that she was dead, half the fuel in Ferney was consumed in bonfires.

If the present situation of affairs should introduce a formidable Russian army into the heart of France, it is very uncertain indeed to what future consequences