

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 19, 1795.

BERLIN, December 9.

An English messenger arrived here yesterday; the purport of his business is not publicly known, but it is supposed to concern some offers on the part of England in consequence of the late success of the allies in Poland.

From BRADENBURGH, December 9.

It is known that during the insurrection which took place in Warsaw, the prince Primate, brother to the king of Poland, died, and it was reported he was poisoned; we have now learnt the following particulars of that business: "The above prince was condemned to die by the heads of the revolution; but Kosciuszko, willing to avoid the shame of a public execution, went himself to the condemned prince, with his sentence of death in one hand, and a glass of poison in the other, leaving him to choose which he would take; he chose the poison, which he drank, after having made his will; and after his death was privately buried."

The Prussian troops are pushing forwards into Sandomir, and as they arrive the Russians go away; Austrian troops also begin to appear, and we seem to be upon the eve of important occurrences, which may have great influence on the politics of different states.

PARIS, December 1.

There is much talk of peace, but we do not think it so near as many people imagine, particularly as many are of opinion that the overtures for peace, and particularly the proposed cessation of arms, are only held out to give the enemies of France time to prepare to attack the republic with redoubled vigour. This is, however, certain, that no overtures have been made as to any mediation on the part of either Sweden or Denmark. Vermian, formerly ambassador from the republic in Sweden, will go to Switzerland; but it is not certain whether he will stay in Switzerland, or go from thence to Sweden.

Several deputies, some openly, and others privately, have gone lately to the armies, which gives rise to the opinion that a negotiation is on foot; but nothing of that sort is yet certain, and the ruling party will take great care how they do any thing of the kind till they are fully certain that it will be with the approbation of the people at large.

Is the mean time it is reported that the convention mean to declare that the French people will not refuse any overtures of peace that may be made consistent with the liberty of the republic.

By letters from Toulon we learn, that there are 15 ships of the line and ten frigates ready to sail on the shortest notice; besides which there are five ships of the line and a frigate.

On the 16th three frigates, a corvette, and a xebec, sailed, supposed to be destined for the African coast.

From Brest we have accounts, that the grand fleet, consisting of 35 ships of the line, will sail on the 24th, to join 10 sail which are now out at sea. All these ships are victualled for a month; their destination is not known.

According to the report of Duterre, who commands in La Vendee, the moderate measures pursued by the convention have almost put an end to the war there; that the royalists come in daily, and say they will no longer resist.

Bread is not the dearest article of life; it is at present only double the price it was before the revolution. An ell of cloth, formerly worth 36 livres, now costs 70; shoes, which used to be sold for 5 or 6 livres per pair, now cost 30; meat, which was sold for 10 or 12 sous per lb. now sells for 30; candles cost 6 livres per lb. wax candles 30 livres; lamp-oil 6 livres; butter 6 livres; sugar 24 livres; coffee 24 livres; 100 eggs 50 livres; a cord of wood 50 livres; a pair of common woollen stockings 12 livres; and other articles in proportion. The price of labour is paid in proportion, and a labourer was paid during the summer 15 livres. The convention does not pretend to disguise the dangers of this increase in the price of every thing, and the cause of it was much debated in one of their sittings in November, when all parties agreed in attributing it to the enormous mass of assignats in circulation, and the great expences of the war, the present campaign of which is estimated to have cost two billions 200 millions of livres.

Dec. 9. The famous denunciation against the old committees of public safety and general welfare, circulated rapidly, and fixes the public attention. The people wait with impatience for a trial of this great affair, which will unveil that calculated system of crimes and tyranny, which has covered France with mourning, with tears and dead bodies. The authors of such horrors must be punished. The stability, the prosperity of the republic, the public safety require that the axe of the executioner should strike without mercy those execrable men, who have spread over our unfortunate and miserable country, all the scourges of hell.

LONDON, December 23.

Particulars of the storming of Praga, and of the surrender of Warsaw.

The circumstances attending the storming of Praga, and those which preceded the surrender of Warsaw, have as yet been imperfectly related; we have now received the particulars, which make humanity shudder.

The suburb of Praga, separated from Warsaw by the Vistula, was defended by more than a hundred cannon, disposed upon 33 batteries.—It was under the fire of this terrible artillery that general Suwarrow made his troops mount to the assault, in the same manner as he had done at the taking of Ismael. It will be recollected that it was general Suwarrow who commanded at the taking of this Turkish fortress, where the Russians entered only by climbing over the dead bodies of their comrades as well as their enemies. The general gave the same orders in the assault of the suburbs of Praga; he enjoined his soldiers to give quarter to no one. The engagement lasted two hours, and this memorable day, the 4th of November, will be numbered among those in which human blood was shed in most abundance, even in these unhappy times in which we live. The number of unfortunate Poles, who perished by the sword, the fire, and the water, (the bridge over the Vistula having been broken during the action,) are estimated at 20,000. In the suburb of Praga, 12,000 inhabitants of both sexes, and all ages, were the victims of the first fury of the Russians, who massacred all whom they met, without distinction of age, sex or quality. After this dreadful execution, no more hopes remained of saving Warsaw. The principal chief of the insurrection, count Potocki himself, advised to treat with the Russian general, and for that purpose repaired to the head quarters of the Russians, with propositions of peace, in the name of the republic. But count Suwarrow refused to hear him, observing haughtily, that the empress, his sovereign, was by no means at war with the republic; that the only object of his coming before Warsaw was to reduce to obedience those Polish subjects, who, by taking up arms, had disturbed the repose of the state. He at the same time insinuated, that he should treat with none of the chiefs of the insurrection, but only with persons who, invested with legitimate authority, should come to speak in the name and on the part of his Polish majesty.

Count Potocki being sent back with this answer, it was resolved to send deputies from the magistracy of Warsaw to the Russian commander. During all this time the fire of the city did not cease playing upon the Russians in the suburb of Praga, who answered it but feebly. The deputies, Buzakowski, Strazakowski, and Makarowicz, having repaired to the head quarters, and the night of the 4th being spent under the acutest anxiety, they returned about noon on the 5th. They had been constrained to surrender the city at discretion into the hands of count Suwarrow, under the singular condition, that the inhabitants should be secure in their lives and property. The general having consented to this, added, "that, besides safety to their persons, and the preservation of their property, there was a third article, which, without doubt, the magistrates had forgotten to ask, and which he granted, pardon for the past."

The deputies being returned into the city, a proclamation was published to this effect:

"The magistracy of the free city of Warsaw.
"The deputies of the city of Warsaw, sent to general Suwarrow, commanding the Russian troops under the city, having reported to the magistracy that they were received amicably by his excellency, the said general, who had declared his disposition for a capitulation; and also that they had obtained some preliminary articles, signed by him, by which he had promised the citizens safety to their persons and property, and oblivion of all past wrongs.—The magistracy notified the same to the citizens, wishing them to keep themselves quiet till the entire conclusion of the capitulation, and that they will cease their fire, his excellency having ordered his men not to fire on their part."

In consequence of this submission of the city, the magistracy also informed the inhabitants of the desire of general Suwarrow, that all persons, inhabitants, should surrender all their arms, of every kind, before the signing of the capitulation, under promise of all arms of value, and fowling pieces, being returned to the proprietors, after the re-establishment of tranquillity. All the inhabitants obeyed this order; but the soldiery then in the city refused. Their chief, Wawrzewski, and many members of the supreme council refused to take part in the capitulation. This difficulty gave occasion for more parleys, which lasted all the 6th. The king demanded a week to labour at a pacification; but count Suwarrow would grant no more than two or three days, during which time they laboured to repair the bridge over the Vistula. In fine, it was agreed, that those of the military who refused to lay down their arms, should have liberty to go out of Warsaw.

But the Russian general added this declaration, that "all who chose this alternative might be sure of not escaping any where else; and that when overtaken, no quarter would be granted."

After the agreement was signed, the members of the supreme council, and generalissimo Wawrzewski, waited upon the king, in the morning of the 7th of November, and remitted into his hands the authority they exercised at Warsaw. The same day the magistrates informed the inhabitants, that the capitulation having been signed, the Russian troops were about to enter the city; that the Russian general having promised observance of the most exact discipline, the burgeses were enjoined to preserve order and tranquillity on their part; and the more securely to preserve tranquillity, they ordered all houses to be shut, &c.

The entry of the Russians followed on the 9th of November, in the manner we have before related.

Dec. 25. With pleasure we inform the public, during the present high price of bread corn, that the malt distillers, in and near London, do not consume any wheat in their manufactories, and they have unanimously resolved not to use any in the course of the ensuing season.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, have generously determined to adopt a similar plan to those near Ross; that of retailing wheat at a low price to the poor, in order to alleviate their distresses.

Extract of a letter from Holland, brought by the mail yesterday.

"A cessation of arms is said to be agreed upon on both sides: This, however, is not fully confirmed, and it was not known at our army two days ago, but must be the consequence of a negotiation, and which, if fully adhered to on the part of the French, is a great point gained for this country, whether the issue is peace or not, particularly as the frost is set in so strongly as to make it feared the rivers may soon be froze over.

"The general wish for peace makes most people look upon it now as in a manner certain; but there is much yet to be considered. What will the allies say to this business? What terms will the French require? And will they give up the conquered Dutch towns? All these points must be settled; and, however, the Dutch may be inclined to make a separate peace, probably in hopes (as a trading nation) of reaping great advantages from the commerce they will then carry on with France, yet the allies and their interests must be taken into the scale, and will have their weight, which will not be lessened on the part of the Austrians by the 25,000 of their forces, which are coming (indeed partly come) into this country, who may not only be intended to defend the frontiers, but may have some influence in the negotiations for peace.

Dec. 29. The workmen in the dock-yards at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, by orders from the admiralty, work by torch light, to expedite the repairs. So urgent is the occasion for the equipment of a most formidable fleet, notwithstanding the advance of the season.

Preparations are making at Colchester for the immediate reception of 1100 sick and wounded soldiers, who are daily expected to arrive from the British army on the continent. They will land at Wivenhoe.

His majesty's ministers, it is said, in a council held on Saturday last, came to a determination to abandon the prosecutions against Mr. John Martin, the attorney, indicted for high treason.

Captain Molloy's trial was expected to come on the 31st instant, but the immediate necessity of the Channel fleet putting to sea for the protection of our convoys, will probably occasion its further delay: indeed the absence of commodore Payne, who is the principal evidence in support of the charges, would alone occasion the suspension. Captain Molloy has sixty-two evidences, which he means to call on the score of re- crimination, as well as in his own immediate defence.

On Tuesday evening earl Stanhope gave an entertainment, at his seat at Chevening, in Kent, to his neighbours and tenants, to celebrate the acquittal of Mr. Joyce, the tutor of his sons, and the other persons indicted with him for high treason. About four hundred persons of both sexes, who were invited, besides a number of gentlemen from different parts of the county, were present.

Travelling in general has been very much obstructed by the late fall of snow, and the thaw that followed. Most of the stage-coaches, as well mail as others, were much impeded, and frequently met with accidents, from the horses not being able to keep their feet. On the north road many fell, and the consequences were, that the harness, reins, and poles were broken, and some of the coaches overturned. On the Bath and Bristol road too, travelling has been dangerous, especially on the hills; scarce a coach went a stage without the horses falling. On Devy Hill, three miles from Chippenham, one of the Bristol mail-coach wheel horses fell and broke the pole; and the coachman, from the slipperiness of the road, being unable to stop