

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 23, 1795.

## PÉRPIGNAN, December 27,

THE day before yesterday, notwithstanding the most boisterous weather and piercing cold, all our batteries began to thunder at once on the town, the fort, the road of Roses, and the Spanish fleet.—The house of the Spanish commander was beat down, and the flames rose immediately out of the magazines. The bombardment does not cease a single moment, and all the roads are crowded with republicans carrying fire pots, and the newly invented inextinguishable fire works towards the batteries established along the road in order to set fire to the Spanish fleet, which is composed of 16 ships of the line, some of which are three deckers. Though these swimming citadels endeavour to keep out of cannon reach, we hope that the continuing storms will deliver them to the avenging arm of the republic. So many gun boats have already been burnt, that the remaining take all possible care not to disturb us any longer in the pushing of the siege.

The besieging army commanded by general Sauret, is 17,000 men strong. The general in chief of the army of the eastern Pyrenees pushed forward into Catalonia, and leaves the Spanish land forces no hope of relieving Roses or protecting Barcelona.

Jan. 1. Our warriors continue to gather new laurels, the fruits of the most arduous undertaking before Roses. Fort Bouton taken at the point of the bayonet, three batteries raised on the top of a huge rock, which has been rendered accessible by means of a new road of 9 miles, forced through rocks and precipices, have been the prelude of our triumph. The representatives of the people, and the general in chief were present when these three batteries began to play upon the town; the republican tunes of the soldiers of liberty, with the thunder of the artillery, carried terror and destruction among the slaves. The batteries in the plain answered immediately this signal, and overwhelmed the road and citadel with showers of bombs and red hot balls. This terrible fire did not cease a single moment during the latter five days.

General Victor received orders on the 30th December to attack a very strong fort which commands the town between the citadel and Fort Bouton. The republicans appeared, took the fort, drove the Spanish out of the town of Roses, and pursued them to the very glacis of the citadel. The Spanish tried on the 31st December before day break to dislodge the seven companies of the 1st brigade who occupy the town of Roses; but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The representatives of the people and general Laureret, passed the whole night in the trenches.

The Spanish flag in the citadel was yesterday carried off by a ball, and the day before yesterday a red hot ball burnt the broad pendant of the Spanish admiral.

## P A R I S, January 18.

The following is one of the economical modes of making bread, recommended by the committee of public safety.

In several communes, the experiment has been tried of making bread of two thirds of wheat flour, and one third of potatoes; or of one third of wheat flour, one third of rye flour, and one third of potatoes. The experiment has perfectly succeeded. The bread is very white, very nourishing, and keeps long fresh.

The process is simple and easy. The potatoes are boiled in water, peeled, washed, and formed into a thin paste by adding a little water. The flour is kneaded separately, then mixed with the paste of potatoes, and kneaded again. When the ingredients are well incorporated, they are made into bread in the usual way. By the addition of a little salt the bread is rendered more agreeable to the taste.

By this mode a more economical nourishment is produced, with a saving of one third of the usual quantity of flour.

Bread may be made, one half of barley meal, and one half of potatoes, but it is less agreeable to the taste than the former.

The culture of potatoes cannot be too much encouraged. It succeeds every where, even in light and sandy soils. With good management two returns may be had every year, one in June, and one in October.

Jan. 27. In the evening of January 21, the people celebrated a fête of their own invention; namely, that of the evil of Jacobinism. An effigy with a double face, representing on one side a royalist, and on the other a Jacobin, was in procession carried through the streets, and afterwards burnt before the ancient den of the Jacobin monsters, who inundated France with streams of blood. Under continual shouts of applause, the ashes were collected in a chamber-pot and carried to the common sewer, the mob crying out,—Pius de Jacobins! Vive la Convention!

The double effigy wore a crown on its head, round black hair, a red shirt, red pantaloons, and blood seemed to flow from every pore. With its left hand it pressed to its bosom a port-folio, well stocked with the

produce of pillage; and in its right hand it held a poignard, the emblem of terrorism. It was seated on a kind of throne, somewhat like in shape to the elbow-chair, which was occupied by Robespierre in the communes of Paris, when he was arrested and sent to the Conciergerie. Its mouth, wide open, seemed to be parched with thirst, which caused some wags to exclaim—"Why don't you refresh him with a good draught of human blood; you see he is dying with thirst."

The procession having arrived in the court yard of the Jacobins, a profound silence ensued, and one of the people in their name, read the following act of accusation against the double faced figure:

"I accuse thee of having fifteen months together, pillaged and devastated the republic; of having arrested French citizens, and assassinated the people of France. I accuse thee of a design to dissolve the convention, to destroy its members, and reduce France to the most abject state of thralldom. I charge thee also, with having wickedly opposed all the beneficent decrees of the convention in favour of confined citizens; all the laws of justice, and every principle of reason; and with having supported the seditious addresses of Dijon, and other writings of the same description, for the purpose of counteracting the benevolent intentions of the convention. I accuse thee of having undertaken the defence of the arch scoundrel Carrier, and declared that thy own body should serve him for a rampart.—Lastly, I accuse thee of all the calamities which have distressed, and do still distress France; in expiation of which, I demand that thou be burnt alive, on the very spot which was the principal theatre of thy crimes."

This judgment being passed by unanimous acclamation of the assisting multitude, a funeral pile was dressed, and the double faced figure thrown on it, with repeated and uninterrupted shouts of down with the Jacobins, the royalists, the terrorists! Long live the republic, Long live the convention!

In order to render the impression of this mock execution more powerful, it was followed by a real one, viz. that of the Jacobin Maurin, the assassin of the patriot O'ivier, who was guillotined the same evening; and whose death closed the festival of the day, which by some is called the celebration of the death of the tyrant; and by others, the funeral of the Jacobins.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of HOLLAND,

January 27, 1795.

This day being the second sitting of the provisional assembly representing the people of Holland, it was decreed in the name of the assembly,

That commissioners be appointed to visit the dykes which have suffered so much by the late measures which were taken by the late government, and to cause them to be repaired, with power to put in requisition all persons and property which may be necessary for that purpose. That they decree citizens Bounjeings, inspector general of the inundations, and two engineer officers, to call on such persons as they may require.

The impositions and contributions which now exist, are provisionally continued, and to be collected by the same persons as are at present employed, but they are specially charged to be particularly indulgent to the poor.

Citizens Hahn, Leloven, and Li Loncq, are named deputies to the States General; so long as the present form of government shall exist, they are charged to see that a courier be sent to Paris to the deputies Beauzeur and Repitier to inform them of the revolution which has taken place in their country, and to specially order them to stop all negotiations, particularly to forbid them to negotiate in the name of the province of Holland.

It is ordered that advices be sent to the colonies in the two Indies of the revolution; that our consuls in the Mediterranean and Baltic be also informed, and that all our ships which may be found, be put on their guard against surprise. It is also ordered to all the commanders of the vessels of the state, that they no longer obey the orders of the c-devant admiral general (the stadholder); that they bring their vessels into the ports of the republic with all possible dispatch, and in case of any difficulties, that they go into the ports of the republic which shall be most convenient; that the commanders of all our vessels in the two Indies, and the officers of the colonies, be ordered to act upon the defensive only, until further orders.

That a cartel be sent to England to order all the commanders of vessels of the state, and of the East-India Company, and merchant vessels which shall be found, to immediately return with their vessels to the ports of the republic, and to demand them of the British government, in case it should oppose their departure, as there is a report of a general embargo upon all Dutch vessels in the ports of Great-Britain; and to make arrangements for re-establishing the packet boats.

The representatives of the people of Holland order, that the post to the French republic, which has been

interrupted since the war, be re-established; also with the Belgic Provinces, and the country of Liege.

The committee of public safety is charged to confer with the bankers of Amsterdam and other places, and with the persons conversant in the finances of the republic, and well acquainted with the resources, in order that measures may be taken for supplying the French armies in the most convenient manner, and regulate the circulation of the assignats with specie.

Many other measures of general police were adopted.

## LIVERPOOL, February 21.

An embargo has, we understand, been laid upon the shipping in every port throughout the kingdom, until the compliment of men can be procured for manning his majesty's navy, according to the plan of the minister, now before the house of commons. The embargo took place in London on Monday last, and the exports arrived here yesterday morning, in consequence, several vessels which had sailed out of dock, were ordered immediately to return.

Mademoiselle D'Eon, so well known at all the courts in Europe, as Le Chevalier D'Eon, a captain of cavalry, and knight of the noble military order of St. Louis, arrived here about the middle of last week, on her way to London, and since detained by a fit of the rheumatism. This lady's literary and political talents recommended her to employments of the highest consequence, such as embassies from the court of France to Russia, Great-Britain, and to other places: She resided as minister plenipotentiary, many years in London; and was remarkable, every where, for being the best rider of the great saddle; likewise that no person could vie with her in the science of arms. What is most extraordinary, they say, this lady is now in her 68th year, and holds her military and literary talents in full vigour.

## L O N D O N, January 17.

Accounts brought from Vienna, by Saturday's mail, mention, that 80,000 Russians are expected in Poland, and that 40,000 of them are intended to be sent against the French early in the Spring, under general Soltikow. This corps is to be fed and paid by the cabinet of Great-Britain, which, it is observed, are induced to continue the war, solely in confidence of this new assistance, which they have no doubt will induce the French to grant honourable terms of peace.

The emperor has threatened the city of Ulm with military execution, the burghers having refused to let the cannon be removed from the arsenal, and otherwise resisted the magistrates and duke of Wirtemberg.

The generous behaviour of the French before Mannheim, when the Germans evacuated the fort of the Rhine, is spoken of in warm terms in the foreign papers. According to agreement, whatever was not off the premises by the 25th at noon, was to be forfeited, but instead of availing themselves of this advantage, they assisted the Germans, and got their property off before the time.

Jan. 26. The intentions of the empress with respect to Poland are not yet finally explained. She has ordered the unfortunate king from Warsaw to Grodno, on pretext that he will there be more immediately under her protection. Kosciusko is imprisoned in the fortresses of Peterburgh. The Russian troops in Poland suffer greatly from want of forage and provisions, which will probably oblige them to quit Warsaw and go into cantonments on the other side of the Vistula. A great number of persons supposed to have been the principal authors of the constitution of 1792, or of the late insurrection, have been taken into custody, and sent prisoners to Russia.

Feb. 18. We yesterday stated that an action had taken place in the Mediterranean, between his majesty's frigate Inconstant, commanded by capt. Montgomery, and two French frigates, the one of 44 and the other of 24 guns. We are happy to confirm an account of an action so honourable to the British flag.—Captain Montgomery sunk the 24 gun ship, soon after which the other struck. That gallant officer is said to have lost a leg.

Yesterday accounts were received from Holland, of a very recent date, which state, that the French had proceeded in that country to abolish the office of stadholder; that they had placed the executive government in the hands of several committees, and had declared their intention of immediately establishing a republic founded upon liberty, equality, and the rights of man.

Ambassadors from Denmark and Sweden had already arrived among them, with a view as it was generally understood, of conciliating their mercantile interest in that country. Measures were intended to be taken with a view of still keeping up the commercial intercourse between that nation and this.

Many of the articles which had been demanded by the French had been provided, and were ready to be furnished, according to the terms of the requisition.