

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 4, 1795.

ROME, February 19.

FIRE broke out here which gives serious reason to government to be alarmed for further consequences. The people have been these three years prohibited from enjoying the amusements of the Carnival, under the pretext of the evils which the present war causes to humanity and religion, remarked with displeasure, that the nobility alone did not seem included in the interdiction of the Holy Father, and enjoyed the exclusive right of masking themselves and frequenting balls. This distinction exasperated the people more at this time than the preceding years.

The people of the other side of the river, known by the name of Trans-Tiberines, and the quarter of *Pora di Popolo*, began on Shrove Tuesday to appear in masks, and parade the streets. The patrols who protected themselves, served only to increase tumult among the masks; but on the following Monday, when the guard executed the orders, and arrested many of the masked individuals by force, the tumult turned into a serious riot.

In the night and during the whole day of Shrove Tuesday, the patrols were dispersed by attacking them with stones, clubs and knives. Fagots and torches were at the same time laid round the palace of *Borghese*; but some money thrown out of the windows was sufficient to put an end to the ardour of the besiegers.

The duke de *Brafchi*, nephew of the Pope, saved his palace by the same expedient, but unhappily so late, that the dutches, who lay sick in her bed, was almost frightened to death. Barricades raised in a hurry preserved the palaces of the princes de *Piombo* and *Chigi*.

The innkeepers and some private gentlemen suffered most by the forced contributions which were levied, and some other accidents.

There was a general terror in Rome; many foreigners left the city, and some inhabitants are about to do the same.

However, government is still temporizing; it knows the riotous disposition of the Trans-Tiberines, but does not confound it with the spirit of liberty, and expects every thing from moderation.

GENOVA, February 19.

Thureau representative of the French people arrived in the city, and ordered, with content of the senate, a proclamation to be published, which explains the sense of the decree relative to French tradesmen, whom terror had forced to emigrate.

Art. I. All the citizens workmen and sailers, (not noble or ex-priests) as well as their children, and who live from the labour of their hands in dock-yards, work shops, or manufacturers, are not considered as emigrants.

II. They may return to the conquered provinces if they prove, by the testimony of two inhabitants of their residence, what has been the trade they followed before their emigration.

III. Those who re-entered the territory of the republic by false declarations, and are not expressly included in the dispositions of the present decree shall be immediately transferred into the prison of *Nizza*, and judged by a military commission agreeable to the laws relative to emigrants re-entering France.

IV. Those who shall have been convicted of having attested false facts will be condemned to perpetual banishment, and their property confiscated. All those who present themselves to return to the republic, shall be obliged at the advanced posts to deliver up their arms, for which they shall receive a recognizance.

VIENNA, March 1.

The violent disputes which took place at the diet of Hungary, and were occasioned by the insupportable pride of the nobility, put a stop to the Hungarian nobles destined to reinforce the armies on the Rhine. This portion of the privileged caste is now to remain in the country in order to maintain the authority of the nobles against the malcontents.

The true design of this measure is disguised under the pretext to watch the motions of the Ottoman Porte.

BRUSSELS, March 14.

The representatives of the people have just entrusted the municipalities with the administration of Police. Each mandate of arrest must be signed by seven municipal officers; these measures are the more urgent, because malevolence endeavours by all means possible to disturb public tranquillity.

The deputies delegated to *Aix-la-Chapelle* have taken a resolution in order to prevent a want of provisions in the country between the *Meuse* and *Rhine*. They have assigned to the central administration of those cantons three millions of livres in specie for pro-

curing supplies. The above sum was taken from the contributions levied in the conquered provinces.

March 16. It is believed, from the immense preparations of the Austrians, that they will soon cross the Rhine to Luxemburg. They have on the mouth of *Lahn* a number of boats of every size, and have formed a boat bridge from the right bank of the Rhine to an island lying in the middle of that river. So it is probable the inhabitants of the unfortunate countries will witness most dreadful and important events.

BASLE, March 25.

The king of Prussia has sent to the fortress of *Spandau* the minister *Bischofswerder*, who, in conjunction with *Pitt* and the prince of *Orange*, drew the king into the famous coalition.

Frederick has transferred all his confidence to *Hertzberg*, the old minister who so justly enjoyed the confidence of *Frederick* the second.

This steady enemy of the house of Austria, has actually digested with prince *Henry*, the politics of the court of Berlin.

After the reading of the decree proposed by *Sieyes*, providing for the assembling of the members of the convention at *Chalons sur Marne*.

Chales said, that this law was agreeable to the genius of *Mirabeau*, a martial law, and more terrific than all those passed under the reign of terror. He demanded that it should be printed.

In the midst of the discussion at the 7th hour, a deputation of about 4000 citizens presented themselves before the hall, and rent the air with the cries of *Vive la Convention!* down with the *Jacobins!* and to express their devotion to the national representation.

Lariviere demanded honourable mention. A member opposed it, because, said he, these 4000 persons are the young men of *Freron*, who arrest the patriots under the name of terrorists. *Chatesuneuf Randon* said, there are, it is true, a good many young men among the 4000, but you see also a number there of citizens of forty and fifty years old, come to defend the national representation. Honourable mention was decreed.

COBLENTZ, -March 15.

Wanton devastations were long since banished in the wars among civilized nations. The Austrians have just now renewed that barbarous custom. Notwithstanding a brisk fire of the French batteries, they succeeded in establishing a floating bridge reaching from the right bank of the Rhine to an island situated in the middle of the river. The Austrians had hardly entrenched themselves, when their bombs began to carry destruction in our city.—The French general who had already several occasions to give proof of his good faith sent a flag of truce, with complaints, in the name of the inhabitants of Coblenz against such an atrocious conduct which had no other object, than to burn some houses, and ruin the inhabitants. The fire ceased in order to commence again with more violence. The French troops roused with indignation, are just preparing to take an exemplary vengeance for a barbarity so shocking.

LIPSTADT, March 5.

The Prussian troops are hastening towards Westphalia. They march in two columns.

The first is to march from the *Rheingau* to *Ham*. It is composed of 13 battalions of infantry, three companies of riflemen, twenty squadrons of hussars, one squadron of dragoons, and six batteries of flying artillery.

The second marching from *Francfort* to *Lipstadt*, is composed of 32 battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of dragoons, twenty squadrons cuirassiers, ten do. of hussars, five companies of riflemen, and six batteries of flying artillery.

The corps of the Prussian general *Hohenlohe*, remains on the Upper Rhine as a contingent of the army of the empire.—This corps is composed of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, one of hussars, and six battalions of flying artillery. [The above is a statement of all the Prussian troops employed against France; if all the battalions and squadrons were complete, never can be expected after one of the most bloody campaigns recorded in history; they would not amount to more than 70,000 men.]

HANOVER, March 1.

Accounts from head quarters of the British army announce, that the French, after having conquered the county of *Bentheim*, repulsed the English far beyond *Nienhuis* and occupied the whole country along the *Ems*, continue to pursue their enemy most vigorously.

The Hanoverian troops, cavalry and infantry, have received orders to march into the dutchy of *Olden-*

burg, (a country towards the North Sea belonging to the prince of *Holstein*, a branch of the house of *Denmark*, and relation of the grand duke of *Russia*).

The prince of *Mecklenburgh Strelitz*, brother to the queen of *England* and general of infantry, is setting out for *Westphalia*.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.

The city of Amsterdam celebrated the festival of the *Batavian* revolution. However the *stadtholderian* party raises still its head and sends sometimes forth, the seditious cry: *Orange boven* (Orange above) which caused so much blood to be spilt in 1787.

The provisional representatives of the *Batavian* people concerted with the French generals the measures of police; which have been taken on that head.

The *Orangists* had eagerly spread false alarms of a scarcity of provisions, but the municipality hastened to dissipate the fears of the people by a proclamation announcing a wise method of distributing the necessaries of life.

HAMBURG, March 6.

The perfect good understanding which reigns between the courts of *Denmark* and *Sweden* is not the least subject of uneasiness to the coalition; such a union opposes to the violence of the leagued powers an obstacle, which is daily increasing, and fortifies itself the more it resists.

There is no longer any doubt in all the northern states of Europe, but the king of Prussia wishes as heartily to conclude peace, as it is clear that his true interests command absolutely such a step.

Some accounts came to hand of a project on the part of *Russia* to threaten the liberty of the *Baltic* Sea.

But it is confirmed, that no other but ordinary preparations are making in the dock-yards of *Cronstadt*.

The Danish and Swedish combined fleets are ordered to put to sea in the beginning of spring.

Reports are current, but little confided in, that an interview between the emperor and the king of Prussia will take place at *Ratisbon*.

PARIS, March 20.

Accounts from *Marseilles* mention, that one hundred vessels chiefly laden with wheat, have entered that port, and that according to the signals given many more were about entering the harbour.

March 24. We learn from *Madrid*, that the Spanish court has requested the French government to send thither a negotiator in order to settle a final and lasting peace; and, it is asserted here, that an envoy set out a fortnight ago.

BOSTON, May 26.

We are happy to hear, that the *West-India* fever has greatly abated in the islands. This should not, however, as yet, abate our vigilance. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of remedy.

FEDERAL FRIGATE.

On Saturday last, the keel of the United States frigate, building in this town, was finished laying. It is 156 feet in length, and from the elegance of the workmanship, and the goodness of the timber of which it is composed, as well as that in the dock-yard, we anticipate that she will be one of the finest vessels that ever floated. She will measure nearly 400 tons more than the *Concorde*. After the laying, the workmen, and a large number of citizens, were very handsomely regaled.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

The present critical situation of affairs in Ireland, is such, as cannot be contemplated with indifference by the most supine observer, or reflected on without regret by any friend to the tranquillity, union, and happiness, of that place.

A letter was received from an officer on the recruiting service in *Dublin*, where he says, that such was the irritated state of the public mind, that recruiting was entirely at a stand, as it would be highly dangerous for any party to appear publicly in that business. [E. P.]

An ingenious clergyman, in the neighbourhood of *Birmingham*, England, has contrived a snuff box, which tells the hour of the day, at any given place on the globe—describes every motion of the earth, for 60 years to come—is a perpetual almanack, and calculates eclipses as readily as the owner can take snuff.

A letter from a master of a vessel, dated *Entrance* of the *Loire*, April 3, 1795, states, "that provisions of all kinds are very scarce—the inhabitants are allowed but one pound of beef and half a pound of bread a day, the Brigands are not so troublesome as they have been, great numbers having accepted of the amnesty proffered by the convention! but great numbers of them are dissatisfied, and call loudly for a king, every thing seems quiet, considering the scarcity of provisions."