

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

ROME, April 18.

HB excessive price of provisions has occasioned commotions in the port of Fermo, on the Adriatic. The mutineers appeared in number about 200, before the palace of the governor, and chose five persons to report to him, that if the price of grain was not less in three days, he must be accountable. The governor gave orders to lessen the price, but this did not satisfy them, they went to the merchants and bakers, and fixed their own prices. The secretary, fearing that the people of the town should unite with the port, marched in with the cavalry, and gave orders at Ancona to march an hundred men into the port of Fermo.

DANTZICK, April 8.

The exportation of grain is forbidden; the orders were issued when considerable quantities had been purchased for England.

As the political horizon begins to clear in the west of Europe, clouds in the north seem to threaten a storm.

According to the last advices from Petersburg, in every part of the Russian empire great preparations for war are making. Towards the last of May a fleet of 45 sail of the line, will be ready. A large body of troops are ordered to Poland, and the frontiers of Turkey, to reinforce the armies, which already amount to 160,000 men.

This conduct of the empress, particularly the events in Poland, has occasioned great uneasiness in the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm; and the same letters say, that these courts are making formidable preparations. They are fitting out a fleet of 32 sail of the line, twelve of which, under the command of a Danish admiral, will sail the next month for the North Sea. Twenty others and 8 frigates will be employed as a fleet of observation in the Baltic. The same activity prevails in filling up the land forces of the two nations. Such warlike preparations announce great events.

COPENHAGEN, April 25.

In consequence of the demand made by several of our merchants, it has been permitted to them to export the half of the oats and other grain in their magazines. They are obliged, however, to make oath, that this quantity has been brought before the 1st of April, and for the purpose of exportation.

For some weeks past our bank bills, which during the winter were 25 per cent. above par, were at a discount of 17 per cent. This fall, we trust will not be of long continuance.

In consequence of the change which has taken place with respect to the war in the northern part of Germany, the troops of Holstein are not to leave their quarters.

LEGHORN, April 7.

At Bastia, an embargo has been laid on every ship in port, by which it appears, that the English fleet has important motives to keep their situation and plan a profound secret. This order, however, created discontent among the merchants.

FRANCFORT, (upon the Maine) May 6.

The people are in open insurrection at Nuremberg, on account of the price and scarcity of provisions. The mob insulted the houses of the bakers in presence of the armed force, which was not able to prevent this violence. A general rising is much feared.

The German papers are filled with accounts of the reinforcements of the army of the emperor. The officers report to the people, that the Austrian army on the Rhine, will amount from 200,000 to 240,000 men.

The whole army of the emperor is reckoned—the army of Italy at 42,000, army of the Rhine 240,000, line of Poland 30,000, interior garrisons, 90,000 equal to 402 thousand men.

The departure for Basle of the baron Lehrback, minister of the emperor, to negotiate for peace, gives place for many conjectures among the German politicians, and particularly among the French emigrants.

According to the orders from Vienna, every possible effort is made to relieve Luxemburg.

May 1. There has been a warm action in the neighbourhood of Mentz, in consequence of a sortie from the Austrians. On both sides they discovered prodigies of valour, and the loss was great on both sides. Gen. St. Cyr, who relieved the left wing, and placed his light artillery to rake the enemy's flank, was the greatest sufferer.

BRUSSELS, May 15.

Of peace there is no appearance. The preparations for war were never carried on with greater vigour, or on a more extensive scale than the present moment.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse is again in motion, and head quarters are actually at Audernach, between Box and Coblentz.

PARIS, May 10.

Read in Convocation May 9.

Declaration from the commanders in the Catholic and Royal army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou.

We the commander in chief, and officers of the catholic and royal army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou, declare, that encouraged by a desire of peace, we have delayed a final issue of our affairs till this day, to consult the wishes of the people, whose interests have been trusted to us, and to know the intentions of the officers in the army of Brittany; that these wishes have been delivered to us in a writing dated 13th Feb. 1795, entitled, Words of Peace; That agreeable to the declaration of the 19th April, we adhere to the measures taken by the representatives for the restoration of peace in the departments under arms, and submit ourselves to the laws of the republic, one and indivisible, promising never to bear arms against it, and to deliver up immediately our artillery. It is our most sincere desire that this measure on our part may serve to extinguish the flames of civil discord, and shew to foreign nations that France is no other than a nation of brethren, and that we desire that these nations may soon form with it a society of friends. We invite the representatives of the people, who have assisted in restoring peace, to appear in the national convention, and to express the sincerity of our wishes, and effectually remove all suspicions which bad men might raise against the loyalty of our intentions.

(Signed,) STOFFLET, &c.

BARRE, Secretary General.

[Salem Gaz.]

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

At a canal meeting recently held at Buxton, in Derbyshire, an American gentleman presented a plan for constructing an aqueduct of cast iron, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be put in practice. This stupendous work is to cross the river Mersey, 90 feet above the water level, and 200 feet in width; which will present a scene not to be paralleled in Europe, of boats sailing 90 feet above the natural channel of the river. The project is reported to be a very important saving on stone aqueducts, and conducted with great ease in the most difficult situations.

There is now building and nearly finished, in the extensive porter-brewery of Messrs. Meux and Co. in Liquorpond-street, Gray's Inn, London, a cask, so uncommonly large, that the following description of it, we would have scarcely credited, had it not been communicated by some gentlemen who took down its dimensions last week, in the presence of Mr. Meux himself:

Diameter	65 1-2 feet.
Height	25 1-2 feet.
Hoops	56

The least of which weighs 1 tun, and the largest 3 tuns. It is formed of 314 staves of English oak, 2 1-2 inches thick; will contain above 20,000 barrels porter at 30s. each; has been four years building; and will cost upwards of 10,000l.

Its figure is in a small degree conical, and its base is supported by large beams. At the top a square aperture is left open, through which the workmen pass down into it, by means of a temporary staircase. A great number of candles and lamps are disposed about the inside, to light the different artificers employed therein. It excites a strange and novel sensation to stand on the top, and looking through the bung-hole, to view all the lights, scaffolding, and various workmen employed in the different parts of the vast cavity of this wonderful vessel. The workmen informed the gentlemen who communicated this account to us, that a person who went to see this extraordinary structure, having been conducted down into it without previously noticing the outside, after waiting some time, inquired which way he should proceed to see the large cask, having no idea that he was then standing in it.

The famous tun of Heidelberg, Germany, which is said to contain 8000 hogheads of Rhenish wine, seems in this to be quite outdone by Old England.

LONDON, May 25.

There is much reason to fear that by the first intelligence from the Continent, we shall be apprised of the surrender of Luxemburg; for, according to the last accounts received from general Clairfayt's army, the garrison of that fortress had no provisions for a longer term than the middle of this month.

A letter from Paris of the 5th instant, states, that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, after a short stay in the Isle of Oleron, had sailed for Cayenne in South-America.

Accounts received from the East-Indies state some circumstances relating to the discovery of two new spice islands. The ship Duke of Clarence, captain

Hayes, arrived at China on the 18th of July last, on her passing from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of these in the neighbourhood of New Guinea, and took possession of it in the name of the king of England. The Indispensable, Wilkinson, of London, and Halcyon, Page, arrived at China, from Botany Bay, exploring a new passage from the latter place, discovered the other, which captain Page took possession of in the name of the United States of America.

May 28. According to a Paris paper of the 14th instant, the French claim the honour of the victory before Mentz. The Austrians have not made any new attempt to cross the Rhine, though all their movements shew that they are determined to do so. General Pichegru arrived on the 30th of April at the French head quarters on the Rhine.

May 29. On Wednesday night ministers received accounts from Paris of the 25th instant. A paper of that date states, that the principal authors and abettors of the late attack upon the convention, having taken shelter in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, one of the nurseries of insurrection since the commencement of the revolution, an armed force of 50,000 men was drawn round this Fauxbourg to prevent escape, and the inhabitants compelled to deliver up all those against whom the committee had informations, who were tried, condemned and executed.

When the mob was besetting the convention on the 20th, and calling for bread, and the constitution of 1793, some of the most clamorous being asked by persons who went among them for the purpose of appeasing the ferment, whether they thought the constitution of 1793 a granary that would afford perpetual abundance, answered, *we don't know, we can't read.*

Whatever may have been the intentions of the instigators of this tumult, it is worthy of remark, that *royalty* is still a word of too bad repute in Paris to be employed, even as the cry of excitement among the most ignorant and the most distressed of the populace. The number of men who armed to rescue the convention is said to have been one hundred thousand; but as the mob is said to have been a million, the former is probably as much exaggerated as the latter must evidently be.

May 30. It is rumoured, but the intelligence comes through a very indirect channel, its authority being the report of a master of a fishing vessel who left the coast of Holland on Tuesday last, that on the 12th instant, an attack, similar to that which was made at Mentz, took place in the neighbourhood of Luxemburg, before which city the French having received a reinforcement of 6000 men, proceeded to erect a new line of batteries, all of which were, however, destroyed by the Austrians, who also took a number of battering cannon.

Through the same channel a rumour was brought of a second action having taken place near Mentz; also a report of a disturbance at Amsterdam, on Saturday last, which is said to have broken out among the soldiers, who declared themselves hostile to the French league, and determined not to serve on board the ships of war fitting in the Texel. The non-arrival of the mails prevents our either confirming or pointing out the fallacy of any of these statements.

CAYENNE, May 29.

The governor of Surinam sent an express to the French commandant of this island, declaring that Holland and France being now united, all hostilities between the two colonies should cease, and that the French and Dutch ought from this moment to consider each other as brethren armed in defence of the same cause, and combatting for their birth right against rapacious usurpers.

All is very quiet here; in a few days I hope to be at Surinam.

BOSTON, July 8.

The latest news from Europe is by an arrival on Monday, from London, at Marblehead, to which the editor yesterday sent an express to bring the letters and papers. The letters are to May 31.

Verbal accounts state, that the expectations of a general peace were increasing; that tranquillity had been restored at Paris; and that the call of Robespierre, as the conspirators are termed, was docketed short.

ALGERINS.

There are several accounts from Europe, which mention, that peace had been concluded between Portugal and Algiers, on the mediation of England and Spain; and that the Algerine cruizers were out, and had captured several Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a letter from Cadix.

"Any American vessel that may come this way, just now, runs a great risk of being taken by the Moors, who have cruizers out against them, one of which is actually in this bay; these barbarians can hurt your trade here more than the Algerines, as they