

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 13, 1795.

## COPENHAGEN, May 19.

WE hear that the English charge de affaires Mr. Crawford, has declared to our court, that England would be obliged in future to bring up all neutral vessels laden with grain and bound to France, but that both cargo and freight should be paid well and in cash. But as the exportation of grain, from any of the Danish dominions, is prohibited until the 1st September, this declaration cannot be prejudicial as yet to the Danish subjects. According to mercantile accounts, the English have made a beginning already with bringing up some neutral vessels laden with grain.

## P A R I S, June 10.

The last letters from Brest state, that tranquillity is expected to result from the arrest of the chief of the Chouans. Those men signed the treaty of peace only to conceal their perfidious designs. The city of Rennes, in which Comartin and his accomplices were arrested, resembles a besieged town. Day and night numerous patrols parade the streets; detachments quit and enter the city every hour. The country is watched with the greatest attention. It must not be concealed that these rebels have even yet many partisans in Rennes. Nevertheless aristocracy possesses a very discontented aspect. The aristocrats expected much from Comartin, whom they called their representative. The jails have been put on the inn where he lived. It is reported that 2000 muskets were found in it; and what is of more importance, one list, containing the names of the men enrolled in the catholic army, and a second list, containing the names of the individuals whom the monsters meant to cut off.

June 11. Last Monday an event occurred, which, though well attested, is known to few persons. Prieur, of La Marme, having made his escape from the house of arrest, retired, at ten o'clock at night, into the Jardin des Plantes; there he attempted to blow his brains out, but failed in the attempt. A female, attended by the noise of the pistol, was induced to conceal him in her house; but apprehensive of the consequences of such a step, she went the next morning and denounced him to the committee of her section. He was accordingly arrested, conducted first before the committee of public safety, and afterwards conveyed to prison.

June 12. The day before yesterday at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, two civil commissioners and the commissioners of police of the section of the Temple, proceeded to the tower of the Temple in consequence of an arrest of the committee of general safety, to carry away the body of the son of Louis Capet. They found he had died and exposed, in their presence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying ground of St. Marguerite, in the street Foubourg Antoine. As a measure of precaution, the body was escorted by detachments of infantry. It is said that the boy died of the same disorder as his elder brother.

The health of his sister is extremely bad, and it is to be feared that she will soon follow her brother to the grave, if she is not permitted to breathe a healthier atmosphere. Every thing induces a belief that the National Convention, influenced by the principles of humanity and justice, will restore to liberty this unfortunate girl, whose only crime is that she is descended from a proscribed race, and who cannot in any point of view become a dangerous object. Why should not the convention restore her to her family.

Such a mode of conduct would facilitate our communications with foreign powers, and would at least determine them to sustain the captivity of the deputies whom they keep in prison. The French republic would render herself illustrious in the eyes of all Europe, by presenting to the world such a model of generosity, and such an example of respect for misfortune.

The disaffected, the weak persons, and all those who, as Voltaire says, in the age of Louis XIV. will never believe that persons of consequence can die a natural death, continue to propagate the most absurd reports relative to the young Capet. It is to be wished, that in order to put an end to them, the convention would direct the publication of the process verbal and the bulletins of his disorder. The body was opened in the presence of several persons.

## L O N D O N, June 8.

It was rumoured on Friday, that the garrison of Luxemburg had made a successful sally, in which the French had suffered a considerable loss, both in men and cannon. This report is now confirmed by a messenger arrived at Frankfurt with letters and dispatches of the 25th ult. which mention the circumstance in very positive terms. The sortie is said, by these dispatches, to have taken place on the tenth ult. and it was of so important a kind as to lead to a probability of the French raising the siege.

Tranquillity is perfectly re-established at Paris, all the leaders of the insurgents have been tried, condemned and executed, without any attempt having been made to rescue them from punishment.

With respect to the Mediterranean fleet, the deputy Niow, who is on board of the fleet, has sent a dispatch to Marseilles, stating, that the fleet is in the outer harbour, and out of reach of the insurgents.

On Saturday arrived four mails from Hamburg, which contain a variety of intelligence. The most material news is the second declaration of his Imperial majesty's ministers at the diet of Ratisbon, declaring that the emperor, in consequence of the solicitation of the states of Germany, was ready to enter into a negotiation of peace between the Empire and the French republic. He exhorts the states to remain united, according to the constitution of the Germanic empire, and to continue their preparations for war, as the only means of obtaining honourable and advantageous terms. The electors of Cologne, Mentz, Treves, and Saxe; the duke of Wurtemberg, and the bishop of Wirtzburg, have accordingly declared, that they will enter into no separate treaty with France, but through the medium of the emperor.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the Austrian troops in Galicia have been considerably reinforced for the purpose of checking some Poles, who are exerting themselves to form a new confederation. The Ottoman Porte secretly conniving at their proceedings.

In the house of peers, on Friday, lord Lauderdale moved an address to his majesty, of considerable length, stating the opinion of that house to be, that the present situation of France should be no obstacle to negotiation, &c. &c. The motion was supported by lord Guilford, and opposed by lords Grenville and Mulgrave. On the question being called for there appeared for the motion eight, against it fifty-three—majority forty five.

On the 26th April, the empress of Russia, seated on the throne, received the act of submission of the dutchy of Courland, and the circle of Pilten.

June 9. Three mails from Corunna, and one from Lisbon arrived this morning. The Corunna mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult. They contain accounts of several actions, none of them of importance, that have taken place in the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Catalonia.

There is no mention in these gazettes of any negotiation for peace having been entered into by the Spanish government; and indeed each gazette contains lists of the subscriptions of the Spanish nobles, clergy, gentlemen and pensioners, for continuing this *just and necessary war*; a mode of conduct, which, inasmuch as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the pensioners and placemen of this country, extremely absurd.

A messenger arrived on Sunday from Petersburg, with the ratification of a treaty between this country and Russia, by which the latter, we understand, engages to furnish to this country 12 sail of the line and 8 frigates. This treaty it is said, is preliminary to a triple alliance between the courts of London, Vienna, and Petersburg. The object of all these treaties is to continue this calamitous contest, and to extend the flames of war from the frigid to the torrid zone.

The first payment on the Austrian loan is expected to take place on the 19th instant.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inst. says, "We learn from Cloughton, four miles to the north of us, that a constant firing has been heard there since five this morning, supposed to proceed from some engagement at sea to the north east."

This account is corroborated by the fishermen.

June 10. The French seem completely to have given up all idea of contesting the mastery of the ocean with us. The system of having several detached squadrons therefore constantly at sea, seems to be the best that this country can adopt, and which we have already repeatedly recommended.

By the last messenger from Italy, we learn, that admiral Hotham had been joined by four Neapolitan ships of the line, which made his fleet equal to the French even before any reinforcement could arrive from England.

June 11. Tuesday advices were received from Brest, which reach down to Thursday last. By these we learn, that a squadron of thirteen sail of French line of battle ships is at sea. These are the only ships in the French navy at Brest fit for service. We understand that two commissioners are on board this fleet, a division of which is said to have sailed for the East-Indies. Salted provisions are very plentiful at Brest, and even sell below prime cost; but rice and flour are very scarce.

June 12. Capt. Savage, of the Albion man of war, who conveyed the outward bound trade to Hamburg, on his return captured 17 vessels, chiefly American, laden with provisions and stores for France, and has brought them to the North.

Sixty vessels, laden with corn and provisions from America, reached Brest harbour on the 4th inst.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually signed at Basle between France, the margrave of Baden, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

June 16. A report has for some days been industriously propagated at Paris, that another insurrection would break out on the 25th Prairial (13th of June.) The report decides neither upon the authors nor the object of the insurrection. It wavers between the party of the Terrorists and the partisans of the Chouans; and, alternately attaching itself to each, leaves the public in doubt whether the revival of the system of Robespierre is the object, or the restoration of royalty.—From the present tranquillity, however, that exists at Paris, we should be inclined to infer, that there is as little foundation for this report as there was for the rumour circulated some months ago with such pomp and circumstance of alarm, of an insurrection that was to take place in London. Yet the report has been noticed by the committee of general safety, who have given a solemn assurance that they have taken the proper measures to quell any insurrection that may occur.

## Dreadful Fire at Copenhagen.

Yesterday advices were received in town from Elsinour, by a ship arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a most dreadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has destroyed one third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

The following is a private letter on this melancholy subject, dated

Elsinour, June 6, 1795, 8 o'clock P. M.

"I am sorry to inform you that yesterday forenoon, a most terrible fire broke out at Copenhagen, in the Old Holm, which has already consumed near one third of the city, and continues still to burn with equal rapidity. The Holm, together with the arsenal, is totally destroyed, and some add, the admiralty.

"Among the number is Ericksen, Jurgensen, Veschiers, Raas's, Jones, Sundorp, and Wisnar; also two or three churches. When the last message came away, the confusion was so great, that little intelligence could be obtained.—The wind having prevailed from the southward, has prevented the fire from extending to the bank or exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed that the colliers lying there were burnt, but this is without foundation; some few small craft have been destroyed. Various reports prevail concerning the manner in which the fire broke out, and the cause thereof, but I cannot find any of them as yet that seem to bear real credit. The last accounts left that city about two o'clock this afternoon, when fifteen or twenty streets were already demolished, and by this there is little doubt but a number more are gone.

"The fire is very conspicuous from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended.—All the first houses in trade, manufactory, &c. in that part demolished. What will become of us all, God only knows! An express arrived here from Copenhagen this afternoon, ordering our magistrates to prepare all the bread they could and send up. A number of people, I am informed, have lost their lives, and no doubt, more will follow; it is shocking to think of.

"The loss will be very great indeed, and what this country is not at present in a condition to bear. Our fleet must now be stopped, as there are not materials to fit it out.

"I shall endeavour to get up in a few days, but the confusion is at present so great there that it would be dangerous.

"You may expect further particulars as soon as I am acquainted with them."

June 17. The Chouans, to the number, as it is stated in the French papers, of 6000, had taken possession, towards the latter end of last month, of a strong post, midway between Orai and Vannes, in the department of Morbihan. This position being on the sea coast, enabled them to receive supplies, and to undertake offensive operations against Vannes and Orai, two towns, the possession of which would have been of considerable importance to them. They entrenched themselves at Grand Camp, and at an old castle called the Chateau de Reste. They were attacked by a detachment of republican troops from Orai and Vannes on the 27th ult. and driven, after some resistance, from both their positions.

There is a body of Chouans on the north east frontier of the department of the Ille and Villaine, but this body has not attempted any thing beyond stopping the couriers and convoys of provisions and merchandise, from Rennes to Paris.

Twelve ships of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, fire-ships, and bombs, are ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth for a secret expedition.

Our East-India goods are risen nearly 30 per cent, within the last three months, by the great demand for them by the French houses: they are shipped for Hamburg, and from thence are conveyed through Basle into various parts of France.