

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 20, 1795.

A L T O N A, May 4.

THE court of Copenhagen had ordered, as a cautionary step, the formation of a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Holstein. Some Danish light troops were already at Elmthorn, and in the environs, but the hopes given by the late treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia, that the seat of war would be removed from the north of Germany, has deferred the execution of the cordon. The regiments of Holstein are to remain, pro tem. in their quarters, and the corps of light infantry arrived at Elmthorn will continue there some time, simply to cover the country against marauders. The two allied governments, notwithstanding, of Denmark and Sweden, are far from being lulled into a dangerous security. The furnaces of Sweden are in a state of great activity, and cannon are cast on an entire new model. The admiralty have entered into large contracts to provision the fleet. The combined fleets of Sweden and Denmark will be out early in the season.

N U R E M B E R G, May 5.

The cabinet of Vienna can no longer conceal the anxiety occasioned by the late conclusion of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia. The Imperial court apprehends, doubtless not without reason, that the several parts of the empire will successively detach themselves from the interests of the house of Austria. It cannot be denied that the Germanic constitution authorises the several states, of which it is composed, to observe a neutrality or to conclude a separate peace. The members of the empire are at present in a situation to exercise this important privilege, yet it is well known that during the discussion of the subject of war with France, they were deprived of the freedom of suffrage in the most illegal and scandalous manner. The treatment of the circle of Bavaria, particularly, is well known. The following tyrannical maxim was established: "those who are not for us are against us." The diet was surrounded by troops, and the principal states of the empire threatened with invasion in case of refusal to acquiesce in the measures proposed; but the war being a measure of compulsion, the states would still be justifiable in concluding individually a separate peace, should the constitution even forbid the measure. In vain may Austria object, and cite the circumstances of the princes dispossessed. No one can be ignorant, that at the time France offered, and several states agreed, to accept indemnity. At all events, whatever may be the policy of the court of Vienna, with respect to its co-estates, or whatever its system, the members of the empire are not held accountable, and may severally make their several arrangements, after obtaining (if they think proper) the ceremonial of notifying the head of the empire.

The general disposition of Germany, however, it seems, even including Austria, is pacific.

B E R L I N, May 10.

The city of Berlin presents a most striking spectacle, viewing the state of indignation which reigned here before the peace. The people here now sing the Marseillais hymn, and dance the Carmagnole, as in one of the cities of France. The greatest freedom is discovered in all their propositions and in all their writings. In short, the French and the Prussians, live as a nation of brothers. The pride of the counter-revolutionists ceases their chagrin, and not knowing where to retire, they are obliged to assume the language and the livery of republicans, to soften the rigour of the laws which punish them with exile.

C A E N, (1st Prairie) June 2.

[Extract of a private letter.]

An extraordinary courier informs us, that our troops attacked the Chouans near Orai, stormed their camp, and killed 1,100 men.

A man of the name of Oisi d'Olenfon, an ex-noble, and several other persons, who were recruiting for the Chouans, have been stopped near our commune, one of them had a seal with three fleurs-de-lys upon it, and the following words—Hierarchie des Bourbons. We are now in pursuit of one of the chiefs.

P A R I S, June 10.

Nothing is a better proof of the absurdity of the reports, circulated in Paris, of the pretended plots, which are to be carried into execution on the 25th of Prairie (June 13) than the contradiction that exists in the accounts given by the different persons, who speak upon the subject. According to some the convulsion is to be the work of the Chouans, who have, say they, many parisons in Paris. Some affirm, that the rallying signal is to be the cape of a coat of a particular colour. Others assert, that attempts have been made

to corrupt the troops at Paris, but that the soldiers have rejected, with disdain, the perfidious offers of the anarchists.

Of all the tales invented for a long time this is assuredly the most absurd, so great is the tranquillity that exists at this moment in Paris. Besides, as the committees of government are warned of the danger, if there is any, they will be able to adopt the necessary measures against the disaffected, if they shall dare to shew themselves. The committees will also be upon their guard against some agents of the police, who, with a view of making themselves of consequence, may imagine dangrs for the purpose of obtaining the reputation of having disconcerted one of these thousand and one conspiracies which have been projected against us.

A danger much more real than this is the enormous increase in the price of merchandise within these few days, and the augmentation of the value of gold and silver. The day before yesterday the Louis sold for 570 and 580 livres in assignats.

Raffet has been appointed commandant of the national guard of Paris, which is to be organised with the greatest speed.

L O N D O N, June 16.

Letter from the king of Prussia, to colonel Tschirsky, commandant at Wesel.

" My dear col. Tschirsky,

" I thank you for the congratulations contained in your letter of the 16th inst. on the subject of the peace concluded with France; and so much the more as you have already, to my great satisfaction, given proofs of your sentiments by your constant attention to ease these countries as far as possible of the burthen of the war. It will always afford me real pleasure to give you more proofs of my gratitude and good will; and to convince you of it, I send you in the mean time my order of merit, which you have deserved, not only by your wise precautions for the defence of the fortrefs, but by your conduct in general during the troubles which have agitated the countries under your command. With respect to the measures you have taken for making the fruits of the peace more grateful to the inhabitants, know that I approve of them in all their extent. I expect further information on the effects of them; and am your affectionate king.

F. W."

Potsdam, May 24, 1795.

L I V E R P O O L, June 15.

The operation of the hair powder tax has had this good effect already—it has rescued beauty, in many instances, from a fashion which deprived it of half its charms; shining locks were ever reckoned beautiful, but powder, like paint upon the face, levelled all distinction of age and complexion.

The number of certificates taken out in this town, are 2340; Manchester, near 2000; Birmingham, 1074; Bath and Bristol, 3000.

A singular instance of muscular strength occurred at Gainsboro' last week. A private in the troop of Windsor Foresters now in that place, to shew his amazing agility, grasped an anchor, which weighs about 19 cwt. and removed it six inches from the place it before laid in.

A curious trial lately came on in the court of king's bench, between a running dustman and a thieving dustman, for the recovery of a basket of dust artfully parloined from the former by the latter. The counsel for the plaintiff indulged his pleasantry on the occasion for a considerable time, till on getting up to endeavour to mislead a dustman who was evidence for the defendant, he received the following genuine St. Giles's retort:—"Blas't your eyes! hold your foolish jaw, don't you see as how I am talking to the gemman there!" pointing to the chief justice.

A hair dresser, last week, at Nantwich, after dressing a gentleman, in an apartment above stairs, in his precipitancy to go down, accidentally fell, and dislocating his neck, died upon the spot. One of the jurors summoned to inquire into the cause of the poor man's death, meeting with some difficulty in finding the place where the body lay, at last very vociferously, bawled out, in the street, "where does the man live that broke his neck?"—N. B. The inquirer is not an Irishman!

S T. P I E E R R E ' S, (Martinique) June 27.

Yesterday colonel Drummond arrived here with the rest of the prisoners who made their escape from Point-a-Petre; from them we have obtained the following particulars:

For some weeks previous to their escape a plan had been concerted by a certain number to run away with a large canoe which some times came on board the prison ships for sick, and with different people who might have business on board; five or six times the attempt was frustrated by the defection of some of the party. But on the 15th instant, a Mr. Campbell

came on board in the said canoe, and while he was below speaking to general Graham, captain Walker jumped in, and called out, LIBERTY, (which was a sign agreed upon some time before,) the rest of the party immediately followed, and as soon as possible got on the oars, three of the negroes belonging to the canoe were thrown overboard, and two were kept. The guard on board were soon alarmed, and got under arms, but had no ammunition, several muskets were fired from the different ships, but did no harm, two of the ships boats, who occasionally fired upon them, and three canoes, were in chase as soon as possible, and two cannon were fired from one of the ships as they passed Hog Island, one battery they were obliged to pass within fifty yards and the sentries called to them to come on shore, but liberty or death being their intention, they trusted all to their superiority in rowing and the assistance of the Supreme Being; from the batteries not firing, it was supposed their situation was the same as with the guard on board, which was the want of ammunition; one of the canoes in chase fortunately got a ground which detained her some time, when clear of the island they got a sail set which was soon found advantageous, as then the pursuers began to fall astern; the chase was continued until dark, how long after it is uncertain, as both parties lost sight of each other, however the oars were continued with the utmost exertion, and at midnight they were under the batteries at the Saints, a little after they landed under Fort George, and were conducted up to the garrison, where they received the kindest attention and civility from the officers after their fortunate escape. The next morning they went on board the Ramilies, where British generosity was again repeated by Sir Richard Bickerton, and his officers. Of them and the garrison they speak with the highest gratitude.

They left Point-a-Petre on the 15th, about half past five in the afternoon, where were about 7 or 800 British prisoners in as great distress as is possible for men to be, their day's allowance being 5 ounces of bad salt beef, 8 ounces of bread made molty of rotten corn meal. There were about 50 British officers and a number of merchants belonging to the different islands, without money, almost naked, the insults and ill-treatment they hourly receive is beyond the conception of an Englishman, or any that have the least impression of humanity.

B A S S E T E R R E, (St. Kitt's,) June 9.

Copy of the log book, taken on board his majesty's sloop Thorn, R. W. O'way, Esq; commander.

May 25, 1795.—Lat. 18, 52, N. Long. 65, 30, W.

At 5 A. M. saw a sail in the W. N. W. made sail and gave chase, at meridian the chase gained upon us, started a quantity of water and the wedges out of her lower masts, perceiving the chase to be a French cruising ship, at 11 P. M. came within gun shot of her, at a quarter past, came to close action, yard arm and yard arm; after a very smart firing, and several times falling on board each other, at a quarter before twelve the enemy struck, she having 10 men killed and 20 wounded; hoisted out the boat and shifted the prisoners.—She proved to be the Courier Nationale, a cruiser, commanded by citizen Barre. On examining our damages, found five men wounded, sails and rigging very much cut, the main-mast wounded with several shot through the hull and quarters.

The Thorn left this island with the homeward bound fleet on the 21st ult. and parted with them all well on the evening of the 24th. The next morning she got sight of the French ship, which she did not overtake till eleven at night, when the action commenced, and continued with great gallantry on both sides, for near three quarters of an hour, when the French submitted to superior bravery. The Thorn mounts 16 six pounders, and the Courier Nationale 14 nine and sixes—the difference of two guns in favour of the Thorn, was counterbalanced by the superior weight of metal of the enemy, which was a much heavier ship.—The prize was sent to Antigua, and the Thorn arrived here on Saturday last.

July 14. His excellency general Leigh, is now at Antigua, and expected here in a few days.

Upwards of 5000 troops are said to have arrived in the last fleet; a further reinforcement of 12 regiments have received orders to embark for the West-Indies, and may be shortly expected.

The 21st regiment of foot is to be stationed in this island.

His majesty's ship Woolwich, sent in a brig yesterday, under Swedish colours.

Extract of a letter from Dominica.

" On the evening of the 4th of June, news came to town of the enemy having landed at Lafona, which alarmed the inhabitants very much, particularly so as there was every reason to suppose a number of the French inhabitants would join them.

" Two detachments of the St. George's militia were immediately dispatched, with orders to proceed in different points, until they met the enemy, or formed