

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 27, 1795.

L O N D O N, June 25.

What will the sticklers for German honour and Imperial faith, the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they peruse the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate, that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary states, and also to enter into negotiations for the empire!

His majesty the emperor of Germany to his excellency the prince Colleredo, president of the aulic tribunal of the Roman empire.

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the holy Roman empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the count de Lehrbach, to Brittenfee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German co-states, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore, at the same time, send to Brittenfee my vice-president of the empire, the baron de Barterflyn; there to negotiate an advantageous peace for the empire. I invite (if they should so please) those of the Germanic body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithless to the most solemn engagements.

Vid. T. (Signed) FRANCIS.

Paraph. Traut. A commission passed the board of Admiralty, appointing admiral Hotham commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral lord Hood, resigned.

Admiral Pringle, lately returned to the Downs, from a cruise in the North Seas, will go back to his station as soon as he is joined by four ships of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a fire-ship, and two cutters, which are the reinforcements ordered him by the admiralty board, on account of the appearance of the Dutch cruisers in that quarter.

Admiralty-Office, June 27, 1795. Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts were yesterday received at the office.

Admiral Cornwallis, on board his majesty's ship Royal Sovereign, the 11th of June, to Evan Nepean, Esq; secretary of the admiralty.

SIR, I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phæton, that it was an enemy's frigate. But in the evening capt. Stafford made me a signal, that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in and brought to for the night, being then in lat. 47, 28, long. 5, 57. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phæton, Pallas, and King-Fisher, to chase, and followed them with the line of battle ships. It was blowing fresh from the north; and as we came in with the land several large ships were seen under sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop and a cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately, the wind was fair for them to get into Belliflè road, where we saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near to the enemy's ships and had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they could have reached their ports; and made signals for the ships to form for their mutual support; and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phæton fired several shots which the line of battle returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in, I made the signal to chase, they were two French frigates and a large Dutch built ship, in tow of one of them. They stood round the south end of Belliflè; the hindmost ship got within gun shot, and several were exchanged. The King-Fisher fired several broadsides at the frigates; they were obliged to cast off the ship in tow and running the point of the island we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken, but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phæton having made signals to me of danger we were obliged to give over the pursuit;

By what I can learn the convoy came from Bogaudeaux laden with wines and under the charge of three line of battle ships, and eight frigates. A brig cor-

vette had anchored close in with the south end of the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased at night. I directed capt. Stopford, in the Phæton, to work in shore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery on the ship which he had not seen; and the brig being close hauled in shore during the night, capt. Stopford very properly thought it not an object of consequence to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine; the ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds have been detained here by the squadron. I send them in by the King Fisher, I have ordered capt. Goffelin to join me here again immediately.

Copy of a letter from capt. Goffelin, of his majesty's sloop King-Fisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

You will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, of the arrival of his majesty's sloop under my command, off this port, and having seen the large ship captured by vice-admiral Cornwallis's squadron on the 7th inst. in safety; all the rest of the squadron parted company with me on the 19th in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c. T. L. GOSELIN.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral Cornwallis, dated June 15, 1795, on board the Royal Sovereign, at sea, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

"I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land near the Penmarks, I sent the Phæton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships on the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships; at 10 she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force; upon her bringing to, I made a signal to haul the wind upon the starboard tack.

"At this time I could see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sails out upon a wind to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sails, keeping the ships collected. Upon inquiring by signal, the enemy's force, capt. Stopford answered 13 line of battle ships, 14 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter, in all 30 sail. Near half of them tacked in shore, in the afternoon the wind fell very much and came round to the northward, and of course brought those ships of the enemy which had tacked to windward, and the other laid up for us; they were seen in the morning before it was day light upon both quarters of the squadron.

"At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ships began to fire upon the Mars; their frigates were arranged up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward and ran upon the larboard quarter of the Mars; then yawed and fired, which was frequent and repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. A teasing fire with intervals was kept up during the whole day; in the evening they made a show of a more serious attack upon the Mars, which had fell a little to leeward, and obliged me to bear up for her support; this was their last effort—if any thing deserves this appellation. Several shot were fired for 2 hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before the sun was set their whole fleet had tacked and was standing from us; the Mars and Triumph being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire, and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton, and Sir Erasmus Gower, the captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after guns; but that ship was obliged the whole time to carry every sail. The Bellerophon being nearly in the same circumstance, I was glad to keep in some measure in reserve, having reason first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all; and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observed the spirit manifested by all on board, when she passed me.

"Joined to the activity and zeal shewed by lord Cranston during the whole cruise, I am also much indebted to capt. Whitby for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which capt. Curfen performed very much to my satisfaction; indeed, I shall ever feel the impressions which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships at-

THE secession of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, has been followed not only by Hesse Cassel, but also by Hesse Darmstadt, Baden Dourlac, the duke of Wurtemberg, the duchies of Anpach and Barieth, and by several petty states of the empire situate in Franconia and Suabia. This critical situation of affairs is also one of the principal reasons which have hitherto delayed the opening of the campaign, which the emperor cannot begin with any effect, as long as such a variance of sentiments shall subsist among the princes who owe him their support.

There is a very strong report now afloat, that the empress of Russia will send an army of 50,000 men to act in concert with the Imperialists, and to spur on the pusillanimous petty princes of Germany to their duty towards their chief, while the rest of the empress's forces in Poland, which are to be augmented to 350,000 men, will sufficiently engage the attention of the Prussians, and keep Frederick William from any active interference in those events which shall happen on the banks of the Rhine. Great expectations may be formed of such a success, should it actually take place; and without some extraordinary stir of this kind, the emperor finds invincible obstacles to his resolution and eagerness to prosecute the war.

A L T O N A, June 13.

The dreadful fire in Copenhagen was not got under before last Saturday, (the 7th inst.) between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The number of buildings consumed by that great conflagration, amounts to 1363; and the number of families which have lost their habitations, amount to 3000. Among the former are, besides many merchant's houses, the town-hall, the hospital for orphans, the Latin school, a convent, two apothecaries shops, 24 brew-houses, five sugar-houses, 210 gin distilleries, the admiralty and the principal magazine of naval stores. Forty-three streets lay in ashes, and about 18,000 people, who have lost their homes, live under tents in the Philofophic Grove, and other public places. The Danish government takes the utmost care to provide the indigent with bread and beer, and his majesty has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the fire, which is not yet known.

Yesterday a report was current on the Exchange at Hamburg, that at the very same time when the fire broke out at Copenhagen, a conflagration equally dreadful had taken place at Carlscroon in Sweden. But as the Swedish letters of the 6th inst. which arrived last night, do not make the least mention of such an event, it is undoubtedly the foul fiction of the same miscreants, who charged the courts of St. James and Petersburgh with the fire of Copenhagen.

B A S L E, June 2.

It is strongly reported here that the cause of Mr. Von Hartenburg having set out from hence for Berlin, is the result of a conference which had taken place at Huningen between Marlin of Thionville, Pichegru and Barthelmy, on the part of France, and Mr. Von Hartenburg, Mr. Von Waitz from Hesse Cassel, and an envoy from the Palatinate of Bavaria, stipulating for some of the German states.

In this conference the French agents seemed positively to declare that the French republic intends to retain that part of the Palatine which is near Landau. This declaration has excited great difficulties and remonstrances on the part of the Germans: they separated without concluding any thing, and departed each to render an account to their respective governments of the result of this important conference.

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

On the 30th ult. at the workmen at Mr. Woolly's sword blade mill, at Perry, near Birmingham, were grinding sword blades and bayonets, a stone, of about two tons weight, and which had every appearance of being perfectly sound, suddenly broke across the middle in nearly two equal parts, one of which flew up with a Richard Smith, who was then grinding at it, to the roof, and striking against the principal beam, splintered a considerable portion of it; thus impeding it rebounded, and took nearly a straight direction of about eight or ten yards across the mill, and forced its way through the upper part of the wall near the roof. Such was the uncommon violence of the shock, that a man at work, at the distance of two fields, perceived the ground to shake under him; the men in the mill declare themselves unable to give any other account of the dreadful accident, than that they found themselves of a sudden thrown flat upon the floor, without knowing the cause, and that upon recovering themselves, and searching for their unfortunate companion, they discovered him without the least signs of life, and buried in a manner too shocking to relate.