

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1795.

ALTONA, June 11.

THE following letters from Copenhagen contain various circumstances relative to the melancholy fate of the royal residence on the 5th and 6th inst. the further accounts of which we may expect by the mail to-morrow, which, we hope, will confirm the account mentioned in our last Gazette, that the dreadful conflagration had been stopped before the departure of the mail on the 6th inst.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen of the 6th of June.

"The dreadful spreading of the flames, arose from the immediate catching of all the combustible materials in the admiralty, as the wood and tar magazines, and the large rope-walk, caught fire at once, in so furious a manner, that the flames, by means of a strong wind, soon communicated to the houses on the opposite side, although there is an intervening canal. The rapid blaze of the steeple of St. Nicholas's church was probably occasioned by some pieces of burning cordage which the wind blew thither. Mr. Pefchier's house was one of the first which caught fire; he has saved his books, papers and furniture, but not his store. The houses of Messrs. Erichson, (Widow Black & Co.) Cramer, Bugel, consul Gustmeyer, and the dwellings of almost all the Jews are burnt down; but the greatest part have been able to save their effects.—It is supposed that one third part of the city is destroyed, and it is the part which was occupied by the richest inhabitants. Great as the calamity is, which Copenhagen suffers thereby, it is nevertheless very fortunate that the fleet, the marine arsenal, and the stores containing the principal necessaries for the equipment of the men of war, have been spared."

Second extract of a letter from Copenhagen, of the 6th of June.

"During the conflagration on the Old Holm yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the coal and the tar magazines caught fire, which immediately spread to the long store houses on the Holm, as well as to the lofty admiralty buildings. By means of the heavy gale of wind and the heat of the atmosphere, the steeple of St. Nicholas's church caught fire before it was perceived or could be imagined, although it is so far off that five streets occupy the intermediate space.—Then the conflagration became general. The whole canal street, the Reverence, Laxe, Wigend, Uke, Hummer, Svalder, Admiral, Boldhuus, great and little Church-streets, the great St. Nicholas's church and steeple, the whole Old Strand, with the fish-market, the great and little Ferry-streets, Haibroe and Leather-streets, with the Jews Synagogue, Hysken, Compaigne, Mag, Suate, Bidohn, Knabne-streets, and the cross alleys, with one half of the Wimmelkafst, the city-hall, orphan house, Fredericksberg and Klofter-streets, &c. were in flames.

"The fire companies, which are so very good here, could not do the needful, owing to the strong wind, which scattered large burning coals about the city. Many citizens, whose houses are exposed to the fire, have covered their dwellings with wet sails. All the public squares, particularly the King's, Newmarket, and the Riding Square, are full of effects that have been saved. All the houses that were near the fire and were not furnished with stone walls, have been pulled down, in order to prevent the spreading of the flames. The sea and land forces distinguished themselves principally at the necessary works. It is apprehended that many good people have been burnt and even killed thereby."

COPENHAGEN, June 9.

The dreadful conflagration which began in the afternoon of the 5th inst. was stopped at last on the 7th at noon, after having raged 44 hours, and destroyed every thing from the canal to the western gate. The number of houses burnt, is computed at 1416, among which, besides the city hall, orphan house, the church of St. Nicholas, and the admiralty buildings, are two apothecary shops, 29 breweries, 19 bake houses, and 200 brandy distilleries. More than 3000 families, and above 20,000 people have lost their dwelling places. The damage done is not to be computed as yet, but it is presumed to amount to 4,000,000 rix dollars.

His royal highness the crown prince, was present from the beginning of this unfortunate scene to its conclusion, together with the princes of Augustenborg, of Hesse, and of Wurtemberg; he ordered in person the necessary means of prevention in many places, and participated there in the most active manner. Amidst these fatiguing occupations, and notwithstanding the terror with which the shocking sight must needs inspire every body, his royal highness did not forget to take all possible care of the sufferers, and particularly of the poorest class among them. It was immediately ordered, that tents should be erected on the ramparts of the city, under which the poor would find a shelter, and yesterday more of them have been placed on the north city commons.

HAGUE, June 15.

The States General have enjoined citizen Van Haef-ten, their ambassador to the court of Vienna, to notify to the Austrian cabinet, the treaty of alliance concluded with the French republic, and to render to the said cabinet its good offices with that republic to hasten a peace between the two powers.

In case the mediation of Holland should not be accepted, citizen Van Haellen is charged to declare, that, by the treaty, the republic of the United Provinces has engaged itself to consider as its own particular enemies, all the enemies of the French republic; and after having made this declaration, he has orders to quit the capital of Aultris without taking leave.

LONDON, June 13.

Blatchington Barracks, June 10.

At the court-martial upon the rioters in the Oxford militia, thirteen of them were tried.—Cook, Parish, and Haddocks were condemned to be shot; Harper was adjudged to receive fifteen hundred lashes; Blake, Herriage, Woodmarshal, and Weaver, a thousand each; Warren, five hundred; Cox, Johnson, Day, and Drake, were acquitted. Haddocks is since pardoned, on condition of serving as a soldier in New South Wales for ten years. It was the most respectable court, and awful scene, we ever saw. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity and decorum, and the unhappy men seemed truly sensible of the enormity of their crimes, and the justness of their sentence. The day of execution is fixed for Friday the 12th instant, early in the morning. The following order was issued by the command of his royal highness the duke of York, field-marshal: "Every regiment at Brighton Camp to be under arms on the day of execution of the sentence of the general court-martial, the Oxfordshire to march there without arms! Colonel lord Charles Spencer, by his earnest entreaty, has, however, prevailed to have that part of the order respecting the Oxfordshire appearing there without arms remitted; undertaking to answer for their future good conduct, and assuring his highness of the sincerity of their sorrow for their past offence."

BRIGHTON, June 14.

The Oxfordshire regiment marched on Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, from Seaford, in order to attend the execution of the two men who were condemned by a general court-martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. The hour of four was the time appointed to assemble.

On the march the regiment halted, and twelve men who had taken a part in the riot were called out, when the commanding officer ordered them to fix their flints and prepare to execute the sentence. This was done to demonstrate to the men that state of obedience in which the officers were determined to hold them; by this measure they felt more pointedly the folly of their former conduct, when those persons whom they had before made their leaders, were now to suffer death at their hands.

The regiment was then conducted to a spacious valley, and divided in two wings, which were stationed on each side of the place of execution: they were then followed by the whole line of encampment. On the rising ground above the valley 3000 cavalry (or near that number) were posted; these were followed by all the horse artillery. The guns were pointed and matches lighted. From the disposition of the ground, and from the arrangement of the troops, a more magnificent and a more awful spectacle was never exhibited in this country.

After the corporal punishments had been inflicted upon the offenders of less note. Cook and Parish, the two unfortunate men condemned to die, were brought forward with a very strong escort. They walked along the vale in a slow and solemn procession, accompanied by the clergyman who had devoted his time so conscientiously to them from the moment the sentence had been made known; that they were fully prepared to meet their fate. They approached the fatal spot not only with resignation, but with the fullest confidence of passing into a happy and eternal state of existence hereafter.

They then kneeled down upon their coffins with cool and deliberate firmness, when the one who was to drop the signal said to his comrade—"Are you ready?" Upon the reply being made, he dropt a prayer book, and the party did their duty at about six yards distance. One of them not appearing to be entirely dead, was instantly shot through the head; and the same ceremony was performed to the other. After this the whole line was ordered to march round the dead bodies, previous to their being put in their coffins.

DUBLIN, June 26.

On Saturday last a case of great importance to bankrupts was decided in Cork. A merchant who failed two years ago in Bristol, and had obtained a certificate

in England under the bankrupt laws, came over to previous to his failure in England. It was decided by the court, that certificates obtained in England protect the bankrupt in Ireland; and, vice versa, that certificates obtained in Ireland protect in England.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 25.

Reports from Port-au-Prince mention, that a treaty is negotiating between general Williamson and Rigaud, and that in consequence of its having taken a favourable turn, the latter may be soon expected there to ratify it. This sudden change is imputed to dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the French convention, whose expected commissioners are said to be armed with authority to supercede Rigaud in his command.

July 30. It was expected that immediately after the publication of the treaty between the French and the honest Hollanders, orders would have been sent to all the British dominions to seize Dutch property wherever found, but we do not learn that any such directions have found their way to this country.

FALMOUTH, July 22.

The London prints magnified the number of troops that came out to between 4 and 5000, but it is pretty certain there are not more than half that number, those arrived do not exceed 2000, and corps of emigrants about 200. Three hundred to 350 are supposed to be captured; 100 left at St. Helen's by the Ipswich, M'Gharbe, who was run foul of in coming out of that place by the Zealous of 74 guns, and received so much damage as to prevent her putting to sea; 120 are conjectured to be lost in the Mount Pleasant, Stewart, who was seen in distress during a gale in the Bay of Biscay; another ship which was desired to stay by her, saw her taken back and soon lost sight of her. She had leaks and no carpenter on board.

Milne, Esquire, is appointed civil governor of Martinique; he arrived in the Sampson, in company with general Forbes, and landed on the fifth of July under a salute of the forts and men of war.

MARTINIQUE, (St. Pierre) August 8.

The most pleasing accounts are received from St. Vincent, the action of the 5th of August was decisive. The enemy's camp at Mount Ronde was stormed by our gallant troops with no great loss. The republican general Massitor and his aid-de-camp, with numerous others, were taken prisoners; a mortar, a field-piece, ten barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of ball cartridges fell into our hands. The killed and wounded are also very considerable. Captains Douglas, of the engineers, and Campbell, of the 46th, are wounded slightly. The enemy are entirely broken and dispersed, and expected to perish in the woods. Our troops still follow them and meet many dead bodies.

The most agreeable news has also been received from Grenada, which it is not in our power at present to detail.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 28.

Extract of a letter from the mate of the brig Betsy arrived at New-York, from Bristol, to his correspondent in this town.

"Yesterday we came to anchor before this place, after a passage of 42 days from Bristol, (England) which place we sailed from June 8th. I could undoubtedly send you some things, which would amuse you for awhile, did I rightly know what to select.—The common people in England are very melancholy on account of the war, and from their souls wish it over—but ministry must do as it pleases—I have been at both places; and I know England is not in half the spirits as France—for there I saw not a person who did not wish for war.—There were mobs in Bristol market every market day—and unless provision become more plenty, or business increases, there must be an insurrection through mere hunger. However, I think the American harvest is almost over in Europe. In England there is nothing to be done.—Bristol is a wilderness, and Liverpool and London but little better; and in France they cannot pay you in specie for what you do, so our profitable trade must cease."

BOSTON, September 2.

The captain of an American vessel, lately carried into England, has written the following to his owner in this country; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves.—It is dated June 28. "Several vessels, brought in about the same time, or after mine was, have been released with freight, demurrage, &c. and government is to pay for the cargoes. The advance, &c. to be put on them will be adjusted in a day or two. Among the number liberated is the Newport, whose cargo had the good fortune to be addressed for reclamation to Mr. S. who in a manner truly noble interested himself voluntarily for the ship,