

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 22, 1795.

SARZANA, July 10.

SINCE the French have evacuated the environs of Vado, the Austrians have taken possession of that fort, which now displays the Austrian flag, though the French, during their stay in that neighbourhood, never attempted to remove the Genoese flag, or interfere in the government of that place. This circumstance, and some other encroachments of the allies, have given the alarm to this republic. Government has called upon the inhabitants to keep themselves in readiness to defend their country; 30,000 muskets have already been distributed among the people of Genoa.

The Gulf of Vado is already swarming with privateers, who carry the Austro-Sardinian flag, and intercept the ships of neutral nations.

Great disturbances are reigning in Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia; the two parties assassinate each other in the streets.

Want of harmony between the two representatives Baffroi and Dumas, and not the force of the allies, has obliged Kellerman to evacuate part of the Genoese territory, and draw nearer to the conquered countries.

WARSAW, August 5.

The king of Prussia has, at the request of count Sawarow, ordered from South Prussia, 200,000 quarters of corn for the support of the Russian troops. This demonstrates the friendship that exists between the Russian and Prussian troops. The Russian troops in this city are very numerous, they have very formidable patrols in the neighbourhood of this city.

HAMBURG, August 7.

The hereditary prince of Orange has been here for some days. He is now gone, it is said, to Groningen, where he expects to be received by a powerful party, who have always been attached to the stadholder, and who are to assist his royal highness in the re-establishment of that system of government which existed in the United Provinces previous to their submission to the French arms. It is said that he is to be aided by all the malcontents of Holland; and that by these means and by the powerful cooperation of the king of Prussia, little doubts are entertained of the success of this undertaking, considering the vast number of persons who are inimical to the proceedings of the present government of the United Provinces. I must observe, however, that what I have now mentioned is no more than the rumour of the day.

There is one circumstance I can inform you of for a certainty, that a most amazing number of Dutch vessels of all sizes, with their crews, have withdrawn themselves from all connexion with the United Provinces, and put themselves under the protection of the king of Denmark: if any of the sailors are asked what country they belong to, they answer, they were once Dutchmen but now they are Danish subjects.

ROCHEFORT, August 1.

I am at length arrived in this harbour, after a year's cruise, during which I have never set foot on shore. Our cruise was not on a coast of the most agreeable kind. It extended from Senegal to Amoris. We took 57 English ships, 13 Portuguese, 2 Spanish, 2 Dutch, total 74.

All these ships were burnt, after taking out the best part of their cargoes, except four, which we have brought into Rochefort. We took besides, a town, a fort, and several factories.

The names of the prizes are, the slave ship the Princess Royal, of 22 nine-pounders, laden with gold dust, and elephants teeth. The Experiment, of London, of 20 guns, laden with rum. The Echo of London, of 150 tons, laden with muslin and other goods. The Portuguese ship Santa Elizabeth, of 550 tons, richly laden with dry goods. A great quantity of gold and silver has also been brought in these prizes.

PARIS, August 25.

Letters from Vienna say, that the count Kaunitz, and prince Lickenstein, have been charged by the emperor to go to the frontiers to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. having agreed to accept the relations of the late king in exchange for the deputies.

Letters from Italy say, that a suspension of arms has taken place betwixt the armies of France and those of the king of Sardinia. According to these letters all the powers of Italy are computed in this armistice, with the exception of those countries which are under the immediate direction of the emperor.

We are assured that the English have made a descent on Flushing, and that the Dutch have repulsed them.

Aug. 29. We learn from Basle that the work of peace was terminated; but the information was premature. It is true, however, that the negotiations ad-

vance. The arrival of the deputies Reubell and Merlin, is a proof that a truce will soon be put to the treaty.

The chevalier d'Yriarte, the Spanish minister, labours with great ardour, for the pacification of the Italian states.

Our armies, it is positively said, have crossed the Rhine.

The people of Paris have had to-day allowed three quarters of a pound of bread each person. It is nearly six months since they had so large an allowance. They are promised an entire pound of bread per day, as soon as the new constitution shall be in force. So great is the want of labourers, that 150 to 200 livres per day, is paid by the farmers for reapers of their harvest. No wonder, therefore, that corn is dear.

The British vessels have re-commenced the blockade of Genoa. No vessel goes out or in but they visit it. They seize all the vessels which are bound to that part of the river occupied by the French. The government of Genoa shews the greatest dissatisfaction at this conduct of the British.

The administration for selling national domains have offered for sale the effects of M. La Fayette.

We find in the Gazette Française the following account of a grievous phenomenon.

"The village situate on the lake of the four villages de Bois, belonging to Lucerne, named Weggis, has disappeared in the following manner: A rivulet which ran from the mountain of Regis to this village suddenly changed its course; it was observed, and found that it emptied itself into a profound gulph of the mountain. At the same time it was perceived that in many places near the village the earth sunk, and that the tower of the church shook. The inhabitants delayed not immediately to carry off their effects, and in a few hours the ground on which the village was situated gave way towards the lake, and at the same time, a part of the mountain fell down, and the village was swallow up."

LONDON, August 10.

The Spanish ambassador being interrogated respecting the precipitancy with which his court had concluded the peace with France; it was full time said he, for if we had waited one month they would have been masters of Madrid.

The debt of Spain is estimated at two hundred millions of dollars since the commencement of the war with France.—The clergy has paid 96 millions—and there has been 60,000 men killed.

Sapineau and Charette are marching towards Nantes at the head of the Vendéans—they expect daily a bloody engagement.—The republican columns increase—the last letters state the army at 150,000 men—they add that general Hoche will terminate the business before winter; he has always kept his word.

Our fleet is always cruising, and puts ashore from time to time in the river those emigrants who wish to join the rebels.

Aug. 14. One of the objections made to the use of rice as a good and wholesome substitute for flour is, that it occasions those who eat it to go blind. An eminent physician, who wrote on the nature of ailments, notices this ridiculous and vulgar error, and says, it is just as likely to have any effect on the eyes, as it would be for new milk to make a man dead drunk.

In consequence of an application from the duke of Richmond to the duke of York, to know if the order for the discontinuance of hair-powder was meant to include the officers, the duke of York has returned for answer, that it was intended to preclude officers from wearing hair-powder. The duke of Richmond and his staff have set the example of discontinuance.

Accounts from Genoa mention, that a duel took place on the morning of the 11th of July, at Carignan, between M. Antonio Cattaneo, a Corsican, and M. Segard, a native of France: the former preferred a sword, but M. Segard wishing to fight with a sabre, it was agreed to; when, after ten minutes contest, M. Cattaneo was mortally wounded, having the artery of his arm cut, and the bone fractured. M. Segard was slightly wounded.

The wheat reaping began in many parts of Worcesterhire and in Monmouthshire in the middle of last week. The crops there turned out (as they do every where else) to be very fine and most abundant, and in a few days the samples may be expected at market.

As a proof of the prodigious increase of the linen trade of Ireland (the staple of the northern parts of that kingdom) in the course of the last six weeks they exported to this kingdom, of plain linens only, the surprising quantity of 15,809,834 yards.

Yesterday morning the passage over Tower wharf, as well as the gates, were close shut up, on account of the landing of the male elephants, and other wild beasts, brought over in the last ships from the East-Indies, which were deposited in the royal menagerie;

which deposit is shortly to be enlarged, it having been found too contracted for the number of animals, particularly in warm weather.

Aug. 16. The late treaty between the French republic and the king of Spain is so flagrant a breach of all good faith with our court, besides that it directly violates the treaty of Utrecht, by which Spain is bound not to cede St. Domingo to any other power, that it has given rise to a report of hostilities between Spain and Great-Britain. Had the court of Spain acted so perfidious a part on any other occasion than the present, a war must have been inevitable; but we do not think that the insult can be noticed now.

If the Spanish minister had only acted a generous and honest part, by explaining to lord Bute the necessity of his court making peace, it would have been some apology; but so far from pursuing such a conduct, the language towards our ambassador was directly the reverse.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 10.

"By the Manchester, we learn, that there are fifteen sail of the line at l'Orient, all dismantled, and their sailors serving on shore; that there are 14 frigates at Rochefort, but not one dares stir out, as lord Bridport is cruising from the mouth of Bourdeaux river to Rochefort. All the ships in Breit water are likewise laid up."

Aug. 19. According to intelligence received on Monday by the messengers which arrived from the continent, we learn that the baron de Gortz, his Prussian majesty's minister at Ratibon, has publicly announced to the diet, that the king, his master, had never sought nor pretended to be the negotiator of a peace between the empire and France, without having first obtained the consent of the emperor, as chief, to use his good offices towards bringing about this salutary measure.

The same minister has also assured the minister of his Imperial majesty, at Ratibon, that the king of Prussia, in making peace with the French republic, had solely confined himself to the termination of the war between Prussia and the republic, and that he had entered into no other engagement of any sort with that power.

We have already mentioned that the empress of Russia had signified her displeasure at the conduct which his Prussian majesty had of late observed towards the emperor; and the above notification seems to be a strong symptom that it has had its effect, and that this versatile monarch is, (to use a vulgar expression) drawing in his horns.

We find, at length, that the convention has ordered all the deputies under confinement to be brought to immediate trial. Among these are Barrere, and the deputies confined in the castle of Ham in Picardy. There seems no doubt they will meet with the fate they have long since merited.

The new insurrection of the Vendéans, under the orders of general Charette, is publicly announced in every Paris newspaper. He has 60,000 men in arms under his command; and the convention is extremely fearful of sending any of the republican troops against him. The Chouans are likewise stated to be in great force in all the western provinces.

The king of Prussia has laid before the French government his claims to the principality of Juliers, which has been conquered by the French. Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Dutch government have remonstrated against these claims, alleging that if the king of Prussia is put in possession of Juliers, he will be master of the whole course of the Rhine, and be enabled to do great injury to the trade of Holland. It is impossible to say what are the motives of his Prussian majesty for bringing forward this claim at the present moment. Is it not probable, that he wishes to find some pretext for commencing hostilities against the Dutch republic.

Aug. 21. Such has been for some time past, the want of money at the treasury, to defray the ordinary expences, especially the expences of the army, that various reports have been circulated, both with respect to the causes of the deficiency, and the means of providing for it.

Among many other conjectures, it has been said that public money has been applied to paying the debts of the count d'Artois; and that the minister has already negotiated a loan of thirty-three millions.

Nothing can be more absurd. The objections made to paying the debts of the prince of Wales, may be considered as proof positive, that no attempt either has been, or will be made to pay the debts of count d'Artois, with money wrung from the people of England; and if a loan were already negotiated, the minister could not avail himself of a single six-pence of it till sanctioned by parliament.

The want of money, however, is notorious. It proceeds from three causes, viz. the extraordinary expences of the several departments for 1794, having been stated in the minister's budget many millions short of their actual amount; the daily increases of places, pensions and establishments; and the immense sums lavished