

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1798.

PERSIA, Oabir 26.

THE disturbances which arose on account of the succession of the throne were of but short duration, and Persia again appears to enjoy the blessings of peace. Baba Chan, nephew of the late emperor, whose memory is vowed to everlasting execration, met but few obstacles in ascending the throne. Supported by an army of 60,000 men, and master of immense riches, which he inherited from his uncle, he has hitherto triumphed over all his rivals: Sadi Ghan, the most formidable among them, laid down their arms, having been twice defeated, and submitted. Baba Chan made him governor of an important province. All unite in commending Baba Chan our new sovereign.

FRANCFORT, March 10.

We have news of importance from Basle (Switzerland.) The French and the troops of Bern and Solothurn have had three bloody battles near Niddan, Lengnau, and Dornbach. Most of the families of consequence have left Bern for Luzerne. The Swiss fought courageously, but were overcome by the French. At Lengnau, they lost 8 cannon, and had 200 prisoners made, many of whom were officers. In another battle, they lost upwards of 1000 men, and some hundreds sprung into the sea.

It has been said here that Solothurn was given into the hands of the French through treachery of the commandant.

BRUSSELS, February 20.

The solemn incorporation of the little republic of Muhlhausen with France did take place last decadi, the 30th Pluviose, (February 18). The people of Muhlhausen having freely solicited the incorporation, they were allowed very advantageous terms, or rather, every favour was granted them which they chose to ask for. The young men of that city and its territory will not be subject to requisition, for the space of one year. The public buildings and other property, is secured to the inhabitants who may dispose of it at their pleasure, and shall never be claimed as national property, &c.

At a dinner lately given by citizen Viscouti, one of the Cisalpine ambassadors gave the following toast: The six directors of the six sister republics, one and indivisible, viz. the Batavian, Cisalpine, French, Helvetican, Ligurian and Roman.

CADIZ, February 16.

On the 11th our fleet returned into port, after conveying a number of vessels for America to a sufficient distance. One of the ships is not, however, yet arrived; it is expected daily. It is said that the British admiral was informed, by a frigate being sent off with the news, of the sailing of this fleet, in 26 hours, and that he failed in seven hours with fourteen ships to join ten that were cruising off Cadiz. Hearing of this dispatch, an advice vessel was sent off after admiral Mazaredo to give him the information that he might return to port as soon as possible. Admiral Mazaredo was very sick whilst at sea.

PARIS, March 5.

On opening the papers arrived from Rome, a small iron chest was found, which contained a number of important correspondence.

The famous Gregoire has addressed the Grand Inquisitor of Spain on the subject of the Spanish Inquisition. He recommends its annihilation.

Government here published a notice to the following effect: The French are forbidden in England. Buonaparte remarks that an undertaking which has been hitherto carried on with so much earnestness, must be continued with all possible exertion, that the British ministry may at last open their eyes to the danger which threatens them, and perhaps that pride, which has hitherto prevented it, may suffer a peace to be concluded upon just and honourable conditions.

The commissioner of government at Calais has thus written to the minister of the Interior: "I hold it sufficiently important to give you the information that the citoyenne Fournier, on the 12th ult. was delivered of six living children, three boys and three girls, but which died soon after they were born."

Megnaud has demanded a passage for 6000 French through Basle, and threatens in case of refusal to use force to obtain it, and to garrison the place. Bern continues her military operations: all young men of 14 and upwards are put in arms, the peasants mean to support the government with all their might, and the women assist at the building of the forts; provisions are plenty; the force expected amounts to 200,000 men.

LONDON, March 17.

By the last accounts from Sir R. Strachan, who is now blocking up the port of Havre, it appears that

there are 9 frigates and corvettes in that port ready to put to sea. There are also a very considerable number of gun boats, but nothing goes in or comes out since Sir Richard's squadron has remained off that port.

From Brest we learn, that there are 20 sail of the line in that port, of which 18 are supposed to be fit for sea, and of these 9 were ready to sail at a moment's warning. The Berwick, of 74 guns, with 10 frigates, was in the outer harbour with sails bent, on the 4th of this month, and the whole seemed to be preparing for sea, but we have not heard that any of these vessels have yet come out.

The great burgh of Sissova, where peace had formerly been concluded between the emperor and the grand signior, has been taken from the rebels by the Turkish troops.

Yesterday government issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 200l. to be paid by the lords of his majesty's treasury, for the apprehension of Robert Thomas Crossfield, charged on suspicion of being guilty of high treason. Crossfield is the same person who was in custody some time since for having caused a poisoned dart to be made, which it was supposed was intended to have been thrown at the king when in the theatre.

Admiralty-Office, March 17.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esquire.

Canada, off Isle Dieu, March 8.

SIR,

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was discovered within Isle Dieu, to whom I immediately gave chase with his majesty's ships under my orders; but the breeze dying away, I made the signal for the boats of my squadron to chase, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the vessels mentioned in the enclosed list were captured by them. A schooner gun vessel and an armed lugger escaped into the Fromentier Passage, near the Island of Normentier.

Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval stores for the armament equipping at Brest for the expedition against England; the rest have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from Rochefort to the above port.

I have the honour, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

A list of vessels captured by the Squadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

A brig from Rochefort, bound to Brest.

A brig from ditto ditto, numbered and laden with naval stores, as transports.

A brig from Rochefort, bound to Brest.

A brig from ditto ditto.

A brig from ditto ditto.

A brig from ditto ditto.

A brig from ditto ditto, laden with wine and brandy.

A Chasse Maree, from Rochefort, bound to Brest.

A Chasse Maree, from ditto ditto.

A Chasse Maree, from ditto ditto, laden with wine and brandy.

A Chasse Maree, from ditto ditto, laden wine and brandy, burnt, being on shore.

JOHN WARREN.

(Signed)

March 19.

On Saturday morning Mr. Fabiani and Mr. Hyde, two of his majesty's messengers, arrived in town with dispatches from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, which are extremely interesting. The mail arrived at the same time. The following are the advices we have received:

Extract from the Freeman's Journal of the 13th inst.

"Yesterday at 11 o'clock, one of his majesty's messengers, attended by a civil and military power, proceeded to the house of Mr. Oliver Bond, in Bridge-street, upon an information which had been received by government, that the provincial committee of the United Irishmen of Leinster were to assemble there for the purpose of treason.

"A committee of 14 delegates were found sitting, and immediately taken into custody; and many material papers, containing proofs of a serious nature, were found upon them. Mr. Bond was not in the room of the meeting; but papers affecting him are said to have been found in his pocket. We have not yet received a list of the delegates, nor any particulars of their examination.

"At the same time, we understand, Dr. McNevin was apprehended at his lodgings near the Four Courts, and counsellor Emmet in Stephen's Green. John Sweetman in Francis-street, and Henry Jackson and son in Church-street. Warrants are also said to have been issued for apprehending Richard McCormick, counsellor Sampson, and lord Edward Fitzgerald. Lord Edward was missed by the person who had the warrant against him, though he appeared in many parts of the town. The others are not discovered.

"The murder of Mr. Buckley, a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Naas, adds one more to the horrid assassinations which disgrace this country."

The above information is confirmed by private letters, except in the instance of counsellor Emmet, who has fled; and so has counsellor Sampson and lord Edward Fitzgerald.

The following extract of a private letter gives some further interesting particulars:

"We have been in great dismay and consternation during the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday a party of military searched Leinster house for lord Edward Fitzgerald, who had been seen walking in the streets at his ease only a short time before; but the search was in vain as he had escaped. While the military were searching Leinster house, Oliver Bond, and 16 others, were taken up as they were sitting in council, and were conducted under a strong guard, to the castle. As the lord chancellor was returning from thence to his carriage which was in the street, the mob outside, who were numerous, closed round him so as to prevent his passing; on which, one of the attendants requested him to step into a shop till the crowd was dispersed. This he refused to do, and putting his hands into his pockets, he drew out a pistol from each, and holding them in his hands, declared he would shoot the first man that obstructed his passage. On this the mob gave way, and opened to the right and left, leaving him room to pass to his carriage, which he did without further obstruction. About five o'clock his lordship walked through the streets alone, shewing a presence of mind and a degree of courage, which has always characterized him.

"Every day brings further accounts of new murders; and the report has been very general here, that St. Patrick's day was marked for the destruction of the well affected, and of every person immediately connected with government. The yeomanry corps had charge of this city, while the regulars were in search of the conspirators. But several persons have escaped, and it is feared that many papers which could have thrown a light on the conspiracy, have been destroyed. Those who are taken up have been lodged some at Kilmainham goal, and others at the custom house.

"I am happy to say that Sir Henry Mannix, who was reported to be dead, is recovering, and likely to do well.

"It is said that lord Edward Fitzgerald escaped by jumping out of a window, and that he was seen to take the road to Manawar; but it is not thought that he can escape the kingdom."

On the receipt of the above advices, a council was summoned at lord Grenville's office, which sat four hours in the evening; and yesterday, when the service of the chapel royal was over, a council of the cabinet ministers was held on the affairs of Ireland, at which the duke of Portland, earls of Chatham, Spencer, and Westmoreland, the lord chancellor, and Mr. Windham attended. The deliberations (which had been previously discussed the preceding night at lord Grenville's office,) continued about 20 minutes; after which, the duke of Portland and the lord chancellor had a conference with the king till 4 o'clock, and in the evening Mr. Hyde, the messenger, was sent back to Dublin castle, with orders to use all possible expedition.

The following circumstances relative to the news from Ireland, are sent us by a correspondent:

The advices are of a very serious and alarming nature, and contain an account of the discovery of a most horrid plot to sacrifice the kingdom to the views of the French republic.

In consequence of the evidence which had been produced from papers found in the possession of the persons now in custody in this country; by which were also implicated many persons in Ireland; government thought it advisable to direct their apprehension.

Warrants were accordingly issued, and the house of Mr. Bond searched, where 16 persons were apprehended and their papers seized. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was in the house at the time, but there being no warrant for his apprehension, he could not then be taken into custody, and thereby escaped.

The papers seized are said to be of a most treasonable nature, no less than to give up the country to the French. The day fixed upon was Saturday last, the anniversary of St. Patrick's; which being kept as a festival, it was imagined that advantage could be taken of the inebriety of the people; and an attempt was to be made to seize all the principal officers of government. It was expected that the French would have a force ready to operate with the Irish rebels, and thus decide the revolution by a "coup de main."

Mr. Pyle and Mr. Major arrived in town yesterday morning from Ireland, with further dispatches. Lord Edward Fitzgerald had not been taken when they left Ireland.

It was last night currently reported, that the kingdom of Ireland was put under martial law.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

We learn from the town of Bern, above Albany, that on the 21st April, a man, by the name of Lemuel