

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 2, 1795.

LEGHORN, November 22.

HE latest intelligence from Tunis informs us, that the sons of the fugitive bashaw of Tripolis arrived at the former place. The new bashaw of Tripolis has rendered himself master of the island of Guebry belonging to Tunis; and threatens to push his conquests still farther. This circumstance occasioned some military preparations at Tunis, and the divan resolved to attack Tripolis by land and sea.

The French frigates continue to make a vast number of rich prizes on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 8. Two of those four Spanish packets which were missed, have at last arrived in the gulph of Spezia. Several emigrants of distinction came passengers from Spain. The remaining two packets must have fallen into the hands of the Sans Culottes.

A Spanish fleet of 18 ships of the line is at present in the bay of Roses; it is said the Spanish admiral has orders to try if possible to save the important Spanish port of Roses from being taken by the republicans, who are now in great force before that place. The English squadron under admiral Hotham has also left the bay of St. Florent in Corsica. Some suppose that admiral Hotham has received orders to take his station off the island of Hieres in order to observe the French fleet at Toulon, which is already composed of 20 ships of the line ready for sea, besides 3 eighty-four and 3 seventy-four lately launched and now fitting. But in general it is believed he directed his course towards the straits of Gibraltar in order to intercept a French division of 10 ships of the line and some frigates of force sent from Brest in order to reinforce the fleet of Toulon. The French do not only design to dispute the sovereignty of the ocean with the English, but they will have the superiority in the Mediterranean. The surprising activity which reigns among the merchants in all the French ports in this sea, proves that the chief aim of the convention is to revive or rather to monopolize the commerce in the Levant, which offered always a balance of many millions in favour of France. It is not expected that the republicans will make great efforts to retake Corsica, for this island must submit as soon as the French fleet has a superiority over that of the English.

RATISBON, December 6.

The subject of peace was yesterday broached in the diet. Bohemia and Brandenburg have not yet given their votes in the electoral college. In the college of princes 56 votes have been collected, a majority of which are for the propositions from Mayence. As to the college of the imperial cities, they have only read the propositions of the directory, and the deliberation has been postponed.

Dec. 8. Yesterday came on the important deliberation on the question, whether, and in what manner the Germanic empire should make propositions of peace to France; by following up the well known rescript of the elector of Mentz, on the 13th October. At the college of the electors, there is only Bohemia and Brunswick that have not voted; the princes had 56 votes. In the college of the Imperial towns, there was only a reading of the directorial proposition; it has neither been yet adopted nor rejected. The plurality of votes yet remains with the proposition of the elector of Mentz, the object of which is, to supplicate most humbly his Imperial majesty, to afford, as soon as possible, in concurrence with his august allies, a suspension of arms with France, till a final negotiation may be adjusted. On Friday next they are to take the votes on the other side of the question.

AMSTERDAM, December 30.

Every thing has been in confusion here since the success of the French in their general attack of the 27th, on our out posts from Bergen-op-Zoom, to the Rhine. The mint, we understand, is to be immediately removed hither from Utrecht. God grant that this precaution may be unnecessary. All is over, if a thaw does not befriend us.

ROTTERDAM, January 1.

We are in great consternation; there is every reason to believe that the French have taken Goreum and Kiel. The stadtholderians are preparing for flight.

LEYDEN, December 25.

None of the late movements on our frontiers denote any very hostile project on the part of the French, excepting some partial attacks, by a cannonade on some of the posts on the Waal.

It is hoped that the arrival of our commissioners, who departed the day before yesterday, for Paris, will put an end to all hostilities.

The only remarkable occurrence that has happened, since the 2d instant, between Heusden and Rotterdam. A detachment of 300 French at-

tempted an attack on the redoubt near Capelle, by passing the ice, in order to take it in flank; but the troops which occupied it did not suffer themselves to be surprised, and obliged the assailants by a fire of artillery and musketry to retire with the loss of two men killed, and several wounded.

It was observed, that the greater part of this detachment had skaitis; and we are assured that the French general, who commands here, has ordered three thousand pair immediately to be made, in order to pass the ice. Their force here is much increased; 400 men are arrived at Dongers, 300, at Osterhout, and 1400 more expected.

In other quarters their force is nevertheless diminished. A number of French troops are continually returning from the different corps of the army to Antwerp and Flanders, to remain there during the winter, with all their cavalry. The head quarters of the Sambre and the Meuse is established now at Maastricht.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom, of the 20th of this month, states the arrival of a state messenger on the preceding Thursday, and that after having delivered his letters to the commandant of the said fortress, this officer enjoined the chiefs of the different regiments, garrisoned there, to act only on the defensive towards the French, but to hold themselves in readiness to repel every attack, and not to suffer any transport of provision to pass. The same order has been given at Breda. They do not yet know whether this arrangement will be observed on the part of the French.

GENOA, December 4.

Our latest accounts from Port-Maurice inform us, that 2800 French troops have just arrived at the former place and at St. Remo (two Genoese ports); they came from the interior parts of France, and are as well as the other republican troops lately arrived on the territory of Genoa destined to reinforce the French army of Italy.

A proclamation of the deputy Jean Bon St. Andre was yesterday posted on the door of the French consul in this city. It contains in substance that the honour to pursue the enemies of liberty by sea being reserved to the navy of the republic alone, the proprietors of privateers had been ordered to remit their letters of marque; that the prizes made by privateers and conducted into a neutral port were put in a state of requisition. The consul is charged to send all the prizes under escort to Toulon.

A French privateer has lately captured four ships destined for Leghorn.

A great number of French commissaries are arrived here, and now occupied with measuring the distances from one place to another along the coast.

LONDON, December 17.

The German politicians maintain, that the emperor is resolved in case of necessity, to order all the inhabitants of his Austrian dominions to rite in a mass, and to divide that mass into three different requisitions, to put all the ammunition and provisions in a state of requisition, and pay for the same with assignats, for which the crown states are to be mortgaged. It is, however, doubtful, whether the Austrian constitution will testify such a project.

All those citizens of Paris who were disarmed during the latter days of the sway of Robespierre, have had their arms returned to them.

DUBLIN, December 27.

Thursday arrived the prince of Wales, capt. Heird, with part of the retinue and plate belonging to his excellency earl Fitzwilliam.

The catholics of the metropolis have come forward, and have avowed their determination to petition for a repeal of the remaining disqualifications under which they labour, on the meeting of parliament. They also invite their brethren throughout the kingdom to join them in their application, and to be prepared with petitions upon the occasion.

It will be highly incumbent on the catholics in every part of the kingdom to give timely attention to the call of the metropolis, and hold immediate meetings, lest the old trick should be resorted to, by their enemies; of alleging that a full and final emancipation is not the sense or desire of their body.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) February 5.

We understand that permission has been given by the Spanish government to such French officers as are attached to our service in St. Domingo, to raise recruits from amongst their emigrant countrymen in the Havana; the number of which is said to be between 2 and 3000.

The utility of captain Pakenham's invention of a substitute for a lost rudder, &c. is such that it cannot be made too public. The contrivance is of great value to the seafaring world. Its efficacy has been shown by experience; and though it is difficult to give a clear account, without the engraving, we shall nevertheless

state the particulars explicitly enough for any seaman to avail himself of it in case of necessity.

A top-mast is invented. The sid-hole serves to ship the tiller in, which is secured with hoops from the anchor stocks, the heel forming the head of the rudder. Against the lower part of the mast, so inverted, are placed first the inner half of a jib-boom, next the outer half of a jib-boom, and last of all, a fish, or in a merchantman, her ruff-tree. These being well bolted together with planking on each side; or, if there be none on board, the ship's gang boards, form the tail of the rudder. A pair of anchor stocks, made to fit the top-mast as partner's, and secured to the deck, supply the place of the upper gudgeon, or in a merchant ship the clamps of her windlasis; and the lower part of the shaft is made to pass through the round hole of a cap, the square hole of which being cut out, will fit the stern post, where it is to be firmly secured by hawfers, leading from the bolts of the cap under the ship's bottom, into the hawse holes, and hove well tight. This last appendage supplies the place of lower gudgeons. Pigs of ballast are secured to the lower part of the rudder, in order that it may sink properly into its birth; and the head of the rudder may be made to pass through as many decks as may be desired.

The plan for preventing a rudder from being lost, consists in having a coaming fitted round the rudder hole, and well secured to the deck, and a square sid bolted through the rudder head above the coaming. This, it is expected, will not only save the rudder, in case of the iron work being carried away, but serve as an upper gudgeon by resting on the coaming. This sid will also be of service in keeping a rudder quiet if the tiller be carried away, or for shifting a tiller, or easing it of strain in laying too. For if there be holes bored in the coaming, to receive bolts, or palls, of between two or four inches in diameter, and about fifteen inches in length, according to the size of the ship, these bolts being placed on each side of the sid, when occasion requires, will confine the helm in any position.

Captain Pakenham's plan for restoring the lower masts of ships, when wounded, or otherwise injured, is founded on the consideration, that a large part of them is buried beneath the upper deck, and that the greater number of wounds in battle are received in the superior part, he therefore proposes that the heels of all such masts should be so formed, as to become their heads by inverting them. The inverted mast, with the wounded part below the upper deck, may be secured to any extent by fishing or casing, not to mention the security afforded by the wedges on each deck.

Feb. 10. A republican schooner privateer with one carriage gun, but having 60 men well armed with muskets and cutlasses, lately attacked, in the night, a brig weakly manned, and mounting 6 carriage guns. The privateer kept up an incessant fire of musketry for a short time, but the dexterity of the captain of the brig, who, notwithstanding the short number of his hands, found means to pour in two broadsides of well directed grape shot, foiled their attempt, and the vessels separated. The privateer was afterwards taken by the Intrepid, when it was found that more than half the crew had been killed or wounded, and several of the men died when removing from the vessel. The brig, the name of which is unknown to us, is said to have gone into Port-Antonio.

Lieutenant Mills, of the 49th regiment, arrived in the Alfred, in eight days from Port-au-Prince, with dispatches from his honour the lieutenant-governor, purporting that the brigands, who had infested that neighbourhood for some time past, have experienced a most complete and sore defeat, wherein their whole camp was taken.

In the Harriet came passenger Mr. Mann. In the Caicos passage she was boarded by a French privateer of 20 guns, which took away a part of her live stock.

By this vessel we learn, that the utmost tranquillity reigns in America; the insurgents are completely reduced to peace and good order; moreover, that the war with Great-Britain, which the secret enemies of both countries seem to wish for, has not even an existence in embryo: nay, is as little talked of as the siege of Troy, or the destruction of Carthage. Long may such amicable sentiments subsist between two nations, whom the common habits of life, and every tender tie in nature, seem to have pointed out as eternal friends and mutual defenders and protectors of each other.

S A L E M, March 17.

Capt. Grant, in the brig Union, arrived yesterday at Marblehead, in 56 days from Lisbon. A few days before he sailed a packet arrived from England, with information of a French fleet of 33 ships of the line, besides frigates, being in the English Channel, and capturing all the inward bound merchantmen—and that lord Howe was preparing to go out to engage them. Captain Grant heard nothing at Lisbon of the capture of Amsterdam.