

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 21, 1795.

KONINGSBERG, February 18.

LETTERS from Grodno state, that a courier had arrived there from Petersburg, who brought with him the plan of the new partition of Poland, but the particulars have not yet transpired; for the whole is to be determined by the partitioning commission assembled at Cracow.

On the part of Austria, count Majiath, the Imperial commissioner at Lemberg, has been appointed director vice-president of the territory which falls into the hands of Austria. It is supposed that the king will be allowed a pension during the remainder of his life. This unfortunate monarch has lately been persuaded by general Suwarrow to write a letter to the empress, and to entreat her to grant him an asylum in her territories, that he might end his days in tranquillity. Amongst other things, his last letter, which was conveyed to the empress by the prince of Galicia, contained the following expressions:

Resignation of the crown of Poland.

"The names of the Crown of Poland has been obliterated from amongst the crowns of the European States. The Polish empire exists no longer;—there is no longer a Polish army, no free government; in short, there exists nothing which characterises an independent state.

"The Polish army has entered into the service of three belligerent powers, or were made prisoners of war by them. One thousand five hundred Poles have been conducted prisoners to Russia, from the Russian camp alone. The conquerors reign with absolute sway over the conquered territories.

"Lithuania is become a province of Russia, and from Southern Prussia into the Vistula, all is subjected to Prussia. Wherever there are Russian soldiers, the estates of the absent are sequestered. Suffer me, therefore, voluntarily to resign a crown which heaps upon my head such a mass of adversity."

P A R I S.

The following is a letter from Brett, extracted from the Courier Universel of the 11th of March.

Brett, 3d of Ventose, (23d Feb.)

"The vice-admiral Vanstabel is just set off for Amsterdam, with many officers and sailors, he is appointed general commander of the naval forces of the republic in the Northern Seas.

"Yesterday (22d Feb.) a division, consisting of six ships of the line, three frigates, and three corvettes, commanded by rear-admiral Renaudin, sailed from this port; it has taken in provisions for six months; its destination is unknown. Admiral Renaudin commanded the Vengeur, sunk in the action of the 13th Prairial (1st of June.)

"A similar expedition is preparing; it is to be commanded by rear-admiral Nielly—some troops are to be embarked on board the squadron, and commanded by general Duforneau; the place of its destination is generally believed to be St. Domingo.

"A third expedition is likewise in great forwardness; it will be composed of three 74 gun ships cut down, the Flibustier, carrying 20 guns, the Brave, and the Scévola, carrying 16, all thirty-six pounders, with some corvettes; it takes in ten months provisions, and there is every reason to believe its destination is for the Isles of France and of Reunion (Mauritius and the Isles of Bourbon.)

"Prizes arrive here from time to time, which alone supply our town and the magazines of our navy; however, since the return of our army, provisions are here of an incredible scarcity, which increases every day.

From the Courier Universel of the 8th of March.

"We have under our eyes a polling bill, signed by general Hocne, commander of the army of the West, which we copy exactly, observing even the typographical forms of it—

P A T R I E.

LA LOI.

Head Quarters at Nantes, 9th of Ventose.

Copy of the letter written by the adjutant-general chief of brigade, Auguste Mermet, to the general in chief, Lazare Hocne.

"General, the efforts that were making by the Terrorists to stop the success of the conciliation framed by the representatives of the people with the Vendéens and les Chouans, are now become useless; the peace is decidedly concluded with Charette, Stofflet, and the whole army of the Centre—the act was signed by all the chiefs three hours ago. When going out of the tents where the transaction was concluded, the tri-colored cockade was mounted. Charette, Stofflet, and the officers, are coming to dine to-day with the representatives of the people—The inhabitants of Nantes are crowding the bridges upon the Loire to see the procession arriving from Machecoul; the guns have been firing all the morning.—I cannot tell you any more—

I am afraid to lose a minute to give you so pleasing a piece of intelligence—I am directed to write you by the representative Bollet.

(Signed) AUGUSTE MERMET.
Copy conformable to the original.
LAZARE HOCNE."

Extract from the Republican Francois of the 7th of March.

"They write from Basle, that negotiators are constantly arriving, entrusted with the interests of several princes of the empire; amongst them is M. le Baron de Creben, sent by the elector of Treves and the house of Nassau."

L O N D O N, March 20.

The first payment of the immense St. Jago prize, is commenced. Capt. Sir A. S. Douglas having received his share, the following is the declared proportion of the specie only.

Each Captain's share	13,920 00
Lieutenant's do.	910 00
Warrant Officer's do.	642 00
Petty Officer's do.	140 00
Foremast man's do.	26 00

Besides two seventh shares of the whole in reserve, till the question, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to share with the squadron, is decided. This statement is independent of the valuable cargo, which is yet to be shared. The admirals shares are not yet declared.

The system of promotion in the army is somewhat amended under the new commander in chief. Though we have not yet heard of many old deserving officers being preferred, yet boys do not get high rank, nor as formerly can a sum of money well applied, ensure rapid preferment.

An Extraordinary Fact.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter, to his friend, dated March the 11th.

"We sailed on Monday the 2d instant from Sheerness, and arrived at Cruzhaven on Saturday the 7th, where we found the ice in immense quantities; and what I am now going to relate, however wonderful it may appear, is a strict fact.—On the 9th instant a man was taken off a field of ice, who had been upon it ever since the 27th of February, on which day he, with another man and boy were in a Dutch Dogger from London bound to Hamburg, and off the Vogel Sands her bows were stove in by the ice; they contrived to get some bread and wine out of her, on which this man subsisted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about six, after this happened. The surviving man slept every night betwixt the dead bodies, taking the cloaths off from them to shelter himself from the weather. I have seen the man, and really think it so singular a story, that it ought to be made known."

We are assured that the French have put all the flat bottomed boats of Holland, amounting to 185, in a state of requisition: Each boat contains five or six excellent seamen, besides two pilots perfectly acquainted with the English coast; they are from twenty to thirty tons.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of last month, of which the following is an extract, has just been received by Mr. Vanderhorst, the American consul at Brittol—Muley Solymans's cruizers are authorized to detain all vessels belonging to the United States of America, and for that end will certainly leave Salice, and cruise as far as Madeira; as soon as the weather shall favour them."

The most important event which has occurred lately, as far as relates to the political situation of this country, is the determination which has been signified by the court of Russia, of entering warmly into the confederacy against France. It is generally understood, that the negotiation entered into between the French republic and the court of Berlin, has induced the empress to take this measure. It is likewise believed, that a treaty between the court of Russia, and this kingdom, either is concluded, or on the point of being so, by which that court binds itself to a vigorous co-operation with us in the war in which we are engaged. So important an ally under the present circumstances, gives us the most confident hope of a speedy and successful termination of the present contest.

The fears of the public respecting Ireland, have in a great degree subsided.—We cannot but rejoice in the lines that have been taken of averting the impending danger in its first appearance; and we are satisfied that notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to inflame the mind of the catholics, every thing in that kingdom will soon return to its former state, and that lord Camden will shortly remove all the difficulties which may have been apprehended.

March 21. In our paper of yesterday we stated, upon the information of a correspondent there, the arrival at Yarmouth of three Dutch merchants and an Englishman, the mate of an English transport sunk at

Rotterdam, who made their escape from the Texel on Monday night last in a Schuit. As the intelligence was not contained in the whole of our impression of yesterday, we beg leave to re-capitulate it to-day for the satisfaction of all our readers.

There had been no particular occurrences at Amsterdam, but letters had been received there with very extraordinary intelligence from Paris.

These letters state, that on Wednesday, the 11th instant, late in the afternoon, judgment of death was pronounced by the revolutionary tribunal against Barrere and his accomplices. The same night, on some rockets being fired from the Observatory, a banditti assembled in the suburbs of St. Germain, St. Marcean, and St. Antoine, led on by the most enraged of the Jacobins, and accompanied by a shoal of Poissards, to the number of about 15,000.—They proceeded to the Thuilleries, beset the guards of the district, and took possession of the barriers and the bridges.

The general cry was "a bas les Moderes, vivent les Jacobins," while another part of the mob exclaimed "Du Pain, et un Roi!" The issue of this tumult was not known when the accounts came away. The ferment had been some time brewing, as was evident, from several circumstances, particularly from the cry that was raised in the Parterre of the opera of the night before, a bas les Muscadins, on the entry of Madame Tallien or Cabarras, in her superb Greek dress into one of the boxes.

In the course of the night a large party was detached from the Caroussel to the Temple. From the divided sentiments of the mob, it appeared quite uncertain what was their design, whether to put to death the illustrious prisoners confined there, or liberate and proclaim Louis XVII.

Such is the statement which reached us yesterday, and which we thought it our duty immediately to communicate. We have this day nothing to add in support of its credibility, having, when this paper was put to press, received no further account nor confirmation.—We shall look, however, with more than usual anxiety for Paris papers of the date of the rumoured transactions in that capital.

March 23. Our Portsmouth correspondent gives us, this morning, information of the arrival there of an American vessel from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the 19th inst. By this vessel an account is brought of the trial, condemnation, and execution of Barrere and his accomplices. Nothing is said of any tumult at Paris, but the confirmation of the above important event, proves that our intelligence of Friday was not entirely unworthy of credit, and forms our complete justification in laying it before the public.

March 24. Yesterday a letter was received at the general post-office, dated Yarmouth, March 23d, which states, that the prince of Orange, captain Bridge, had arrived there the preceding evening. Captain Bridge, on his passage from Harwich, spoke with the Argus Revenue Cutter, captain Saunders, and was informed, that the King George Packet, captain Dean, had been taken by four French frigates. She sailed from Cruzhaven the 14th or 15th inst. with the first mail on board from that place, and had the answers to 9 or 10 different mails which were sent from hence after the interruption with Holland, and it is supposed had remittances on board for above half a million of money. It is also presumed, a messenger, with the emperor's answer to our court, concerning the loan, is unfortunately captured in this packet.

P L Y M O U T H, March 23.

We stated in our paper of Saturday that we had received the Dutch papers down to the 14th instant. They contain chiefly long and tedious proclamations about some provisional internal regulations, till the convocation of a national convention, which appears strongly wished for. There is in those papers a list of the Dutch shipping detained in the ports of England. Their whole number is reckoned at 110 vessels, exclusive of the men of war and East-India ships. We know that fresh powers were wanted by the Dutch commissioners here to claim the restoration of their shipping, because they had no authority to act but in concert with baron de Nagel, the minister of the ancient government; and this noble and virtuous character having declined the quality of ambassador from their patriotic high mightinesses, their powers were invalid. They are now invested with new ones, and the whole Dutch interest here, the free and independent government of Holland, our ally and friend, is now represented by citizen Paltour, a custom-house officer, and citizen general Vitriarius, a lieutenant in the ci-devant Batavian legion. We have not yet heard of any negotiations having taken place, nor of our ministers having acknowledged citizen Paltour instead of M. Van Spiegel, nor citizen Quader in the room of Gressier Pagel. These are the names inserted in the new credentials.

The emigrants taken in Holland have been removed to Lisle. Their number is only 100 persons.