

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 18, 1795.

R O M E, March 24.

It is now known that it was the intention of the French, before they were defeated by the English, to have effected a descent somewhere with their fleet, and not to have risked an engagement. The wind was much in their favour, and it was impossible to force them to an engagement. All that the English could do, was to cut off two ships of their rear, and force them to an engagement, in which they were taken. It is said, that there were more than 2000 men on board of these two ships, both sailors and soldiers, about 700 of whom were killed. The Tancred, a Neapolitan ship, and the Windsor Castle, handled the Sans Culottes so roughly, that she was obliged to fly to Genoa, where she arrived in a very shattered condition. The Courageux is now refitting.

Letters from Algiers mention, that the dey is inclined to make peace with the American states, but insists that they shall purchase it with two millions of dollars. The usurper of Tripoli, Sidi Ali Bacha, who had laid siege to the castle of Tripoli for two months past, has been obliged, by the Tunisian troops, to fly with his Turks and his most valuable effects, under the convoy of two Neapolitan frigates.

W E S E L, April 2.

Emmerick is not yet evacuated by the French; but they go back more and more across the Rhine. The badly executed plan of a bridge at that place, is the reason that their march is so slow. From the other side of the Rhine we hear, that Jourdan's army is drawing daily further upwards towards Cologne, so that it is supposed that the campaign will begin on the Upper Rhine with some important events.

N A P L E S, April 2.

We have received certain advices that the late naval expedition of the French was to land 6000 men at Castellana and Porto Ercole, two small forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated between Tufney and Civita Vecchia. The garrisons are very weak, and the possession of them would enable the French to penetrate to the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome in less than three days.

Several furnaces for red hot balls were on board the French transports, and all sorts of ammunition necessary for a bombardment and an assault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the consequence of their arrival, at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conspiracy had been discovered at Naples.

From the frontiers of WESTPHALIA, April 8.

From Holland we have accounts, that the cities of Arnheim and Nimewegen have suffered amazingly; and that all kinds of provisions are very scarce, because the navigation with Amsterdam is open only eight days since. The city of Arnheim alone has already advanced 100,000 guilders towards the expenses of the war. At Amsterdam is a garrison of 5000 men; at Utrecht are 1500; at Nimewegen are 1000, and at Arnheim as many. Assignats are in great circulation in Holland, but their price is very low; they are at present at thirteen days, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, for a livre.

B A S L E, April 9.

Citizen Bicher, secretary to the French embassy, has written the following letter, dated the sixth instant, to the directory of the department of the Lower Rhine:—"Rejoice, dear citizens, peace, on the most honourable terms, is concluded between the French republic and Prussia. The ties of ancient friendship between two nations united by the same interests, are renewed, and they will be indissoluble, because they are founded on justice, reciprocal commercial advantages, upon a policy which bids us unite our force against Austria and England, the only enemies whom the French have now to combat.

Vive la Republique.

M E N T Z, April 10.

The French on the eighth attempted to erect a battery on the Chaussee of Laubenheim, but the fire from the fortifications of the Isle of Bleisau reduced them to the necessity of desisting from their attempt. No vigorous operations have lately taken place, either on the part of the besiegers or besieged.

F R A N C F O R T, April 12.

Letters have been received from Italy which mention, that the king of Sardinia has requested from the French representatives at Nice, passports for an ambassador, who is to be sent to Paris for the purpose of opening a negotiation for peace.

These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars.

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris.

P A R I S, April 3.

At this moment, when the convention have discovered themselves firm, have purged themselves, have filled their committee of government with men of probity and intelligence, who will give us a government, (the only object of the wishes of all good citizens,) the general opinion is in favour of the republic; and the people suffer with patience the momentary want of bread, and the excessive scarcity of every species of necessary subsistence.

Freron, by motion of order, pronounced a speech, in which he proved, that the banishment of Billaud, Collot, and Barrere, suppresses, in fact, the punishment of death. He demands what tribunal can condemn to death, those who have been only servants to those whom the convention have banished? He concluded by proposing the suppression of the punishment of death, against all the revolutionary criminals, except for emigration, military treason, correspondence with exterior enemies, the counterfeiting of assignats, and the provocation of royalty.

By letters from Brest, we find that the greatest activity prevails in that port, in arming the ships of the line and frigates, destined for the East-Indies and St. Domingo. The division for India, commanded by rear-admiral Kerjolen, will consist of three ships of 74 guns, the Redoubtable, the Rights of Man, and the Watigno, with several frigates; the division for St. Domingo, will consist of four ships of the line, and several smaller vessels.

D U B L I N, April 27.

An express arrived in town, on Saturday morning, from the county of Leitrim; with intelligence that a revenue officer, accompanied by a magistrate and eleven police-men, went from Drumina, on Thursday last to seize and carry away a still in that vicinity. After making the seizure, the officer, whose name was Burke, ordered the police-men to destroy some pot-ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a person who dreaded the consequences, to retire as fast as he could. Instead of attending to this counsel, he rashly drew a pistol and shot the man. The mob, then exasperated, set fire to the house where the police-men were destroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they rushed out. Burke ran off, but was pursued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himself on his knees, and entreated time to say the Lord's prayer, which was granted to him by his pursuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumina, where they surrounded a house in which a magistrate, who was a tythe farmer, lodged, whom they also murdered.

In the neighbourhood of Thirsk, Ripon, &c. very serious apprehensions are entertained of a riot, on account of the enormous prices of all sorts of provisions, particularly flour and potatoes. At Manchester, soldiers with the utmost difficulty are restrained from committing acts of excessive outrage and depredation. Is it not somewhat of ill omen, that the very body upon which all regular governments depend for their support (I had almost said existence) should thus be the first to commit those excesses, a tendency which has been libellously ascribed by ministers, to that loyal community, which yet patiently endures the accumulating load of insult, injury and oppression, which a venal and profligate administration daily and wantonly impose upon them? It should seem as though ministers really wished to plunge these kingdoms into that state which they have falsely hitherto pretended to be the object of their alarm. I observe that many of the regiments most prone to insurrection, are distinguished by the appellation loyal. Pray does the war-office mean to ridicule loyalty?

L O N D O N, April 30.

Reports were yesterday in a very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic. Although we shall not be surprised to hear of such an event, yet we do not believe it has yet taken place. The last dispatches from Madrid are dated as late as the 16th instant, at which time it was perfectly well known that a negotiation for peace was on foot, but not in that state of forwardness, as to make us suppose that any news of such an event could yet be received in London.

It was observed in the house of peers on Monday, that the duke of Portland was much agitated when earl Fitzwilliam gave notice of his wish to bring forward the circumstances of his late recall.—We are sorry to say, that his grace went home ill; and he has since been so much indisposed as to be obliged to call in the assistance of Dr. Warren.

We learn from Ostend, that a squadron of French frigates had arrived on the coast of Maritime Flanders, in order to protect commerce in that quarter, and to chase the English who may come to interrupt the arrival of provisions in the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, &c.

By virtue of a resolution of the representatives of the people, all the workmen, artists, literary men, bankers, agriculturists, merchants, &c. who expatriated themselves during the reign of Robespierre, are now permitted to return.

May 2. By the proceedings of the French convention from the 16th to the 25th of April, the sitting of the 23d only excepted, our readers will see that tranquillity is restored in Paris and its vicinity; and that by the arrival of supplies from foreign parts, the scarcity of corn is beginning to be diminished.

By accounts from Toulon, Marseilles and Aix, the spirit of commotion which has so long agitated the South of France, appears at length to be suppressed.

The report of the committee of public safety on the 20th, may be considered as proof, either that negotiation with Spain has not been entered into, or that it has failed of success, and that the war is to be prosecuted by the republic with redoubled vigour. The proclamation to the inhabitants of the province of Guipulcoa, if strictly adhered to, will, perhaps, contribute as much to the further progress of the French, as the force of their arms.

While our ministers are making the instability of the French government a pretext for persevering in a disastrous system, which has now no possible object but the preservation of their places, the king of Sweden with the wisdom that has directed his councils since the commencement of this calamitous war, feels no difficulty in sending baron Stael, as his ambassador extraordinary to the republic, with credentials conceived in as strong and warm terms of amity and confidence, as if Louis XVI, were still upon the throne.

Even the powers of Germany have learned so much moderation from misfortune, as to exchange the Clubs of Mentz, as they were formerly called in derision, as prisoners of war.

On the 20th April, peace was signed at Rennes with the chiefs of the Chouans, who submit to the laws of the republic one and indivisible, and engage never more to bear arms against it.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 11.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond, informs, that a report prevailed at Bristol, previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British admiral's ship, was sunk, but the particulars had not transpired—also, a report of the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, being in the English Channel. This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been re-inforced by eight sail of the line from Brest, and that they had blocked up the British fleet at Spezzia.

The Sun, of May 5, says, "We are happy in being enabled, from good authority, to state, that an account was last night received by government, of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, by some British forces, supposed to have been sent from India for that purpose."

A N N A P O L I S, June 18.

T R E A T Y O F P E A C E,

B E T W E E N T H E R E P U B L I C O F F R A N C E A N D T H E K I N G O F P R U S S I A.

F R A N C E.

N A T I O N A L C O N V E N T I O N,

April 15.

Reubel in the name of the committee of public security, presents and submits for the ratification of the national convention, the treaty of peace, signed the 5th of April, by the plenipotentiaries of the king of Prussia, and those of the French republic, at Basse in Switzerland. That treaty was ratified by an unanimous voice, amidst the warmest plaudits. It is as follows:

The French republic and his majesty the king of Prussia, equally desirous to put an end to the war which disunites them, by a standing and solid peace between the two nations, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The French republic—citizen Barthelemy, her envoy in Switzerland.—And

The king of Prussia, its minister of state, of war, and the cabinet; Charles Augustus, baron of Hardenberg, chevalier of the royal orders of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Saint Stanislaus.—After having