

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1795.

ANGIERS, July 30.

Up to the present time, the Chouans of the district of Segre have manifested their intention of submitting to the pacification of the 1st Floreal (April 20) but the moderation they affected was nothing more than a new snare to surprise the republicans, who have been butchered by these cannibals with as much perfidy as barbarity.

On the 5th Thermidor, (July 23) at seven in the morning, these miscreants, between two and three thousand strong, repaired to the town of Segre, which was defended by 150 men only. This feeble garrison, dispersed in three different barracks, rallied in part at the extremity of the town, on the road to Lion d'Angers. Four hundred Chouans in ambush were there waiting for them, at the same time that an hundred of the cavalry, with the rest of their forces, assailed the garrison. By the ambush and the attack, we lost about a hundred of our soldiers; and 28 of these were butchered in cold blood, six hours after the action took place. All the inhabitants, either taken in arms, or endeavouring to escape, shared the same fate. The military and public chests were plundered, and the papers belonging to the district partly destroyed by these miscreants.

While this was passing, 27 soldiers shut themselves up in the tower called Haute-bize, and after having opposed the brigands most courageously, effected their retreat to Lion d'Angers, with the loss of a single man. The patriots, either engaged in fight or concealed, expected every moment to become the victims of the brigands, when a republican column at length reached Segre, and put an end to their tortures. This column, after having secured such of the papers belonging to the administration as had not been destroyed, effected its retreat to Lion d'Angers. The conduct of general Bonaup cannot be too highly praised; by this prudent march he saved the lives of all the patriots of Segre.

On the evening of the 7th Thermidor, (July 25) the troops stationed at Chateau Neuf, and the neighbouring cantonments, made a movement between the rivers Sarre and Maine. At Contigne, they fell in with about 150 Chouans, of whom they killed three, and put the rest to flight. At Cherre, one Chouan has been killed, and a horse taken.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.

Yesterday citizen Verninax had an audience of admission from the Grand Vizier, in which he pronounced the following speech:

"The Sublime Porte, faithful to the sacred principle of the independence of nations, and not less faithful to the ancient friendship which united France with the Ottoman empire in these critical times, whilst so many governments have degenerated from the principles of their interests, constantly respected the exercise of our rights, has refused to take up arms to oppose the establishment of our republic. Let, therefore, the high wisdom of your excellency receive the tribute of homage which is due to so commendable a conduct, and let him receive it from the mouth of a citizen of that republic, who, sent by its frontiers, the first who speaks the language of sincere friendship, in the name of the republic, in this palace.

"History will not forget this glorious title of the Sublime Porte, when it shall represent in the most lively colours, the memorable epocha, when the French people were forced to unite to the right of their cause, the right of their revenging sword and that of victory; when they have given to the world the most brilliant example which ever did honour to any portion of the human race.

"The principles which have directed the Sublime Porte in these critical moments, have for me become a motive of encouragement, and a guarantee of success, in accepting the mission from the representatives of the French people, in order to cement between France and the Ottoman empire the foundations of peace, to strengthen the more and more the ties of friendship, and to increase the relations between them to their mutual advantage.

"I have also found the strongest motives of flattering hopes in the nature of even the things themselves; the two nations have the strongest reason to love each other, and have absolutely not the least pretext for hatred or jealousy. Lastly, I have found them in the wisdom and in the enlightening which distinguish him who represents the authority of his highness.

"Every thing, therefore, informs me, that in regard for my respect for the rights and interests of the Sublime Porte, I shall find in her, during the course of my mission, the high regard which is due to the dignity of the French republic; the amicable execution of the treaties and capitulations which unite the two nations, and a constant benevolence towards the French, who, in the different parts of this empire, are occupied in the double and advantageous care, to render valuable the productions of the Ottoman soil,

and enriching this empire with useful inventions of French industry and arts."

The Grand Vizier's Answer.

"The sentiments of affection, which at all times animated the Sublime Porte towards the French nation, have hitherto never suffered the least alteration. The high Ottoman court has been faithful to the rights of friendship, and to the ties existing between the two powers, and has shewn itself very attentive to every thing which might have interested the safety and felicity of the French who are established in the Ottoman empire.

"These rights of friendship and of the treaties, shall be observed, in future, with the same eagerness and with the same affectionate attention. Such is the sovereign will of his most majestic highness, the most magnanimous, and the most powerful emperor, our benefactor, lord and master.

"We on our side, shall second you with a constant and exact attention. Besides this, we see, with an entire satisfaction, that the citizen envoy, our friend, worthy of reputation for his estimable qualities, has been appointed by the French republic, our friend, to come to reside near the Sublime Porte."

HAERLEM, July 10.

The states of Holland have resolved, that it should be forthwith proposed to the states general, to take immediately into the pay of the United Provinces, twenty-five thousand French troops.

The Dutch army is to be composed of only 8 or 9000 men; a great number of their soldiers have deserted.

There are daily disturbances breaking out in several towns of Holland. The party of the stadtholder boldly shews itself under every possible form.

PARIS, August 3.

Our letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, dated July 18, state, that the pontoons of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed through that city. All the preparations and movements led to a conjecture, that the passage of the Rhine will be immediately attempted. A few skirmishes excepted, nothing of much moment had occurred in that quarter.

It is announced, that the peace with Sardinia, that is to say, with the whole of Italy, is nearly concluded; and that orders have already been issued to file off towards Lombardy a part of the army of the Pyrenees, to dispute the Milanese with the army commanded by the Austrian general de Vins.

The news of the peace with Spain had the effect of suddenly lowering the price of gold and silver. The jobbers for a moment disconcerted, took courage, however, and on the following day the price of these articles rose again. It has not fallen since, and in the interim, the price of the necessary articles of life rises daily. The speedy conclusion of peace with the now hostile Italian states, will, no doubt, ameliorate our lot.

Aug. 4. By accounts from Suabia it appears, that general Pichegru sent from his head quarters on the 9th July, to the commandant in chief of the troops of the circle of Suabia, the baron de Stain, a copy of the decree of the national convention, concerning the exchange of the daughter of Louis XVI. for the members of the convention, and the two commissioners Semonville and Marat, and wrote to him at the same time, wishing that this copy might be sent to the Austrian governor.

General Stain answered, that he had forwarded the letter of general Pichegru to general Clairfayt, and the moment he received the answer of the court of Vienna, it should be sent to the French general.

LONDON, August 4.

A letter from Spain of the 11th of July, says, "by this post we received the unwelcome news of the emperor of Morocco having declared war against the Swedes."

The defeat of the emigrants, and the peace between France and Spain, have produced a wonderful change of tone in the ministerial papers. They now talk only of a naval war, without saying a word of marching to Paris, or acknowledging Louis XVIII. In the course of a day or two they will probably receive fresh instructions.

During the time the emigrants were on the coast of France, many of the Chouans made a very good harvest. They pretended to join the royal standard, receive cloaths, arms and ammunition, with which they took the first opportunity of moving off, and afterwards plundered royalists and republicans wherever they found them with the utmost impartiality.

P E A C E!

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to entertain a hope that a peace will speedily be concluded between the republic of France and the king of Great-Britain.

Two French commissioners are now in London who are enabled to state the principal conditions on which France will make peace!

One of their names is LE COUTEUX, a banker, in Paris, neither of them are members of the convention.

That two French commissioners are arrived, is a fact beyond doubt; and that they are authorized to state to the British government the principal conditions upon which France will be willing to conclude a peace, is a fact equally certain. But whether our ministers may listen to them, or order them away, under the alien bill, we cannot pretend to say.

The Sun, a government newspaper, of last night, says, "We can positively announce that a cartel for the exchange of prisoners is settled betwixt Great-Britain and France." This has illusion to these commissioners.—Their ostensible business is to settle an exchange of prisoners, but their real business is to intimate to our defeated and disgraced government, that France is desirous of a peace.

Whatever may be held forth as the business of these commissioners, we again assert, that their real business is to sound our ministers with respect to peace. But if the two governments do not agree respecting the principal terms, it is probable that this fact will be stoutly denied by the friends of ministers, and the friends of the committee of public safety. The first will be unwilling to tell to the world that they refused peace, and the second will be unwilling to have it known, that they solicited a peace, and were unsuccessful.

But whatever may be the result, we can assure, the commissioners have admitted that peace is their chief object. Le Couteux is well known to the emigrants of distinction, and not only they, but other persons of the first political rank, believe what we are stating.

The business of these commissioners was laid before ministers on Friday, and on Saturday Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and lord Grenville had a meeting, at which they were much disposed to listen to pacific offers, Mr. Windham, the duke of Portland, and earl Spencer, were strongly for continuing the war, and violent disputes have taken place in the cabinet. Thus we find, that the alarmists are still in a quaking situation, and that the alarmists have dropped the mask. Earl Spencer indeed may be excused for wishing to continue the war, as he is the only minister who has carried it on with any degree of success.

Aug. 5. When the last accounts left Italy, the head quarters of the Austrian general de Vins were at Legnino, five leagues from Nice.—Their advanced posts were between Loano and Ceriale. The Austrian advanced parties patrolled beyond Voltri towards Genoa.

It is certain that the French fleet at Toulon, has been re-inforced with three ships of the line.

We have already mentioned the rumour that commissioners had arrived in town, with powers from the French convention to treat with this country, and which the anxious wish of the public for peace, made them very willing to credit. There is, however, no truth in the report; it originated in the circumstance mentioned in our paper of Monday, the arrival of Mr. Gillet, posthaste from Paris, with the intelligence of the treaty of peace, concluded between France and Spain.

Aug. 6. The Spanish part of St. Domingo is more mountainous and less productive than the French part. The whole island is 452 miles long, and 151 broad. The principal towns are in the Spanish part, of which St. Domingo is the capital. This is an archbishop's See, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, and is very difficult of access.

Three thousand barrels of prize flour were sold on Wednesday at Mark Lane, by Mr. Claude Scott, to the mealmen; with whom he stipulated, that they should supply the bakers with it at 75s. per sack.

Aug. 8. The only intelligence of any import, brought by the mail from Hamburg yesterday, relates to the progress of the Austrian army in Italy. It is stated with confidence, that general de Vins, having possessed himself of the important posts of Oneglia and Ormis, was in full march towards Nice, where it was not expected that the French would be able to make any considerable resistance.

Letters from Hamburg received yesterday mention the death of the Pope. He has long been extremely ill.

On Thursday morning lord Moira arrived in town to assist at a cabinet council held at the secretary of state's office on that day, relative to the expedition which the noble lord superintends. The result is still a secret; though we have reason to presume that the expedition will soon sail. Lord Moira left town again yesterday afternoon for Southampton; and the duke of Harcourt set off about the same time for Portsmouth, to carry the result of the council to Monsieur, who arrived on Thursday at Spithead. This prince is immediately to go on board the Queen Charlotte.

On Thursday the transports employed on this expedition, wherever it is destined, received all the re-