

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 10, 1796.

STOCKHOLM, October 23.

LL, possible means are used to find out the authors of the conspiracy (which there is no doubt was designed) against the life of the regent; some words dropped by the villain who fired the pistol, and which it is thought best not to publish, clear up that matter; and it is certain that the regent, in returning from the castle, was to pass by the very spot where the officer was attacked, and that he was dressed in nearly the same uniform. The duke shewed great coolness and presence of mind upon the occasion, and distributed the guard himself. They are particularly careful not to let any one escape in women's cloaks.

P A R I S, December 2.

Letters from Calais advise, that two English commissioners are arrived from Dover for the purpose of requesting the legislative body to treat the French emigrants lately driven to the French coast by stress of weather, as wrecked persons, and to send them back to England; and to declare at the same time, that in case of non-compliance reprisals should be used against the four French commissioners lately taken on their voyage to Martinico.

In the sitting of the 23d of November, the council provisionally agreed to a loan of three per cent. and approved of the suspension of the sale of national domains until the first Prairial.

The proposition, that the council be revoked into a general committee, brought on very violent objections and debates.—“How long is this general committee to last? (exclaimed Gennissieux) The public expects with the utmost anxiety a resolution, on which depends the welfare of us all.” Violent murmurs forced him to leave the tribune, and his motion not being seconded it fell to the ground.

Gironet proposed the immediate sale of all the furniture, merchandise, and other effects belonging to the nation, and not necessary for the public service. Adjourned for future consideration.

The council came to a resolution, that a committee, composed of five members, shall be appointed to make a report on the sums which accrue to the nation from the successions of emigrants.

The amount of these sums is stated to be 2000 millions.

In the sitting of the 29th the council declared, that the amnesty of the 4th Brumaire may be applied to all persons confined in the revolted departments, the rebels and Chouans alone excepted, and that money shall be fabricated with the utmost exertion and activity.

GLASGOW, November 19.

On Tuesday night one of the severest storms of wind, rain and snow, commenced here which we have experienced for many years past, and which continued without intermission till the afternoon of yesterday — The Clyde suddenly overflowed its banks to a prodigious height and extent, and committed greater ravages than on any former period within our recollection. About noon, yesterday, two arches of the Stone bridge, newly erected over the Clyde, opposite to the foot of the salt market, gave way, tumbling with a tremendous crash into the river; and by day light this morning, the other three arches had shared the same fate: it is somewhat singular that no visible impression is made by the waters on the foundation of the piers, all of which are still standing. The doors of the washing house in the green, were burst open by the weight of the waters, and an immense quantity of cloths, belonging to the inhabitants, and of washing tubs and kettles, were mingled in the stream. The whole lower part of the town was deluged, and still remains several feet under water; and the reported waters of Moltenar Burn inundated part of the Gallowgate for a longer time and to a greater depth, than in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in Bridgegate, escaped with difficulty from this devouring element.

Our intercourse with the neighbouring towns of Paisley, Greenock, &c. was almost wholly obstructed; the water on the road to Greenock, in particular, being in many places so deep, that the horses in the mail coach were obliged literally to swim part of the way. The side of the bridge over the Calder, at Daldowie, on the road to Hamilton, is broken down, and we are sorry to learn, that part of the beautiful embankments on the Clyde, at Hamilton and Rusberglen farm are considerably injured. The waters at their greatest height were only three inches below the memorable flood in March, 1782.

PLYMOUTH, November 28.

Yesterday evening arrived here the brig Mary, of Exeter, John Conner, master, from Malaga. Accounts have been received at Malaga, that many of the Newfoundland ships, with fish for the Medi-

terranean markets, had been captured by different French cruisers, and sent into Alicant and other ports in Spain; one of the ships was said to have a cargo of 6000 quintals of fish; many vessels also from Malaga and other places, with cargoes for England, have been taken by the French, and either sunk or burnt by them.

The treaty between the French and the Spaniards was published, and read at Malaga three days before the Mary sailed from thence; it was received with a burst of acclamation by all ranks of people, and the most general rejoicing took place in consequence.

All the Spanish ports were immediately opened for the reception of French vessels, which operate very much to the prejudice of the British trade, by the French cruisers making those ports, in preference to their own, the places of general rendezvous.

Soon after the publication of the treaty, the Spaniards manifested their dislike of the English, by treating them with every sort of contempt, and expressing a wish that the British vessels about to sail from Malaga, might fall into the hands of the French.

The Mary touched at Cadiz, at which place the Censeur, of 74 guns, with 40 other ships and vessels, had arrived, all prizes to the squadron under the command of admiral Richery, which squadron was also at that port consisting of six sail of the line, four frigates and three brigs.

LONDON, November 23.

Dispatches of which the following are copies and an extract, have been this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from vice-admiral Sir G. K. Elphinston, K. B. and major-generals Alured Clarke and J. H. Craig.

Cape-town, September 23.

SIR,

My letters from St. Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place. I have now to inform you that all the India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d, and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th inst. where I found the admiral in possession of the harbour, and major-general Craig at Muzzenberg, a post of importance about 6 miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and mariners from the fleet, six companies of the 78th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the India Company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about 1900 men; and the enemy who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with and aided by the admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post as fast as possible.

[Here follows the march of the British soldiery, on the 14th, from Muzzenberg to the post of Wynberg, where general Clarke remarks that the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined as he was told to make serious resistance.]

The general then observes, that finding themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed at the appearance of commodore Blanket with 3 ships the admiral had detached into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, they retired with the loss of a few men.

I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose; with the intention of prosecuting my march at day light next morning. In this situation an officer arrived with a flag and letter from governor Sluysken, asking a cessation for 44 hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than 24 hours, in which time every thing was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to enclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and his majesty is put into the full possession of the town and colony.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval, and other stores that we find here, is very considerable. The regular troops made prisoners of war, amount 1600 of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery.

Total return of killed and wounded under general Clarke—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant; 16 rank and file wounded.

Under general Craig—5 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file wounded—5 rank and file missing.

Nov. 25. Tuesday an address was read by commissioner, Proby, at his office in Chatham dock-yard, to all classes of workmen of that dock-yard, intended to be sent to his majesty, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination, and to be signed by all be-

longing to the yard; but from some cause, the greatest part of the above workmen, in number about 1100 or 1200, assembled on Wednesday morning, in the rope-house, and refused signing it. The commissioner and officers of the yard acquainted them there was no occasion for them to act contrary to their inclination, but wished them to go about their respective duties, which they did not; and in the afternoon nearly the whole absented themselves, and went to Rochester, to sign the petition against the bills now depending in parliament.

Nov. 30. The dukes de Choiseul and Montmorency are in prison at Calais, taken on board one of the transports lately driven on shore.

One of the ministerial paragraphists, full fraught with that cool, kind, and christian spirit which so patiently and philosophically bears the misfortunes and distresses of others, says, that the present high price of candles will make no material difference, but rather be a saving to those who will adopt his method, which is, to burn only two candles where they were wont to burn four, and where they have been accustomed to two, only one. He farther hints, by adopting this economical method in quatern leaves, no little saving may be made in the article of bread. This is very kind and good advice; we wish to extend the system still farther, and to see it brought forward in the shape of an order of council directed to all placemen, pensioners, commissaries, contractors, government agents, brokers, &c. &c. in short, to every man, ecclesiastic or laic, who receives public money or emolument to the amount of 5000l. a year, for which he does nothing—

“That his majesty, taking into his most serious consideration the distress of the people, arising from the exorbitant price of provisions and all the other necessaries of life, by and with the advice of his privy council, has thought fit to order and enjoin, and does hereby strictly order and enjoin, all and every the persons coming under the descriptions aforesaid, to confine themselves to one half their usual consumption of provisions and other articles of necessary use to the poor, for the ten months next ensuing, on pain of being deprived of their places, pensions, and emoluments aforesaid.”

Monsieur the count d'Artois, who arrived on Thursday evening at Spithead on board the Jason frigate, will remain on board until government shall have determined where he is to reside.—The emigrant regiments returned from Isle Dieu are to go into cantonments at Southampton. Therefore, general Doyle remains in that island with the British troops under his orders, who are not to embark until after all the ordnance and ammunition is safely shipped on board the transports destined to convey them back to England.

French Emigrants.—Misfortune seems to pursue these unhappy men, and destruction unceasing to await them. The emigrant corps in British pay were among the earliest embarkation of troops from Germany, coming home in consequence of the peace between France and Hanover. The late storms have driven them on the coast of France, as stated in the following letter from an officer on board the Carysfort, dated “Spithead, Nov. 17.”—A worse fate their greatest enemies cannot wish them!

“We are just arrived here, after two months spell up the Elbe, and a most melancholy passage we have experienced. It blew very hard, and was so dark, that we narrowly escaped being driven on shore on the coast of Calais. But I, with transports under our convoy, had come off as well as we did; for, out of 24 sail, no more than eleven are arrived. Four we saw on shore, without a probability of their being saved; and what adds to their misfortune, they were filled with emigrant troops, of whom, those who had any chance of escaping the waves, only prolonged their existence for a worse fate. We reckon about 1000 people must have perished; amongst whom are Le duc de Choiseul and colonel Dillamour, the two emigrant commanders. The loss of troops and artillery horses is likewise estimated at 800!”

A letter from Dover, dated “Nov. 17,” confirms the intelligence of this disaster, in the following words!—

“Several passengers landed this morning from the Two Sisters, capt. Schousted, from Calais; by this vessel we have received the intelligence, that, on Saturday morning last, three English transports from Embden, with about 600 foreign troops on board, amongst whom were a number of emigrants, ran on shore at Calais. About 200 are supposed to be drowned by the violence of the sea. Several emigrants jumped overboard, and were drowned, to escape falling into the hands of their countrymen.”

A letter from Calais of the 16th instant, contains the following addition to this melancholy intelligence. “Last week we had six colliers on shore in this harbour. Their captains and crews were allowed to take with them all their personal property and cabin furniture, and were conveyed into private houses, and four days afterwards were sent back to England. On Saturday morning, at day break, 3 ships came on shore