

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1796.

PARIS, February 6.

**T**HE minister for internal affairs gave yesterday a grand dinner to general Jourdan. The superb gallery in the house of the minister was chosen for this republican festival, at which no less than 48 persons attended.

The table offered a great many allegorical pieces, representing the blockade of Maubeuge and the battle of Fleurus: in the centre of the table rose an obelisk adorned with a tri-coloured flag bearing the inscription; "Army of the Sambre and Meuse." A trophy was erected in the centre of the gallery, on which the arms given in the name of the nation to general Jourdan by the executive directory were suspended.

During the dinner the celebrated artists Richer, Lais, and Adrian, sung hymns to victory, to liberty, and that made on the battle of Fleurus; the hymn of the Marfellois, which accompanies our warriors in all their victories, has also not been forgot. The pupils of the conservatory of music executed several musical pieces in a masterly manner.

The deaf and dumb and the blind born, conducted by citizen Sicard, their instructor, added also to the honour of this fête, and represented the strange spectacle of an individual articulating sounds which he had never heard.

One of the deaf and dumb pupils wrote and presented to Jourdan the following quatrain:

*The following is a translation thereof:*

Jourdan, name of an hero which glory repeats,  
Thanks to Sicard who taught me to think,  
Although my eyes are closed and my lips sealed,  
My hand knows to delineate and my heart to love thee.

The blind had presented another quatrain to the following import:

Without enjoying the bliss of sight,  
We are permitted to enjoy the great achievements of a French hero:  
Frowning nature has hid him from our eyes,  
But the renown of his great deeds has resounded in our ears.

At the end of the fête several symphonies were executed by the most celebrated virtuosos of France.

When Jourdan was leaving the gallery the two young daughters of the minister took down the arms from the trophy and presented them to the general, who seemed pleased to receive them from the hands of innocence.

The inhabitants of the department of Seine (formerly Paris) appear very anxious to pay off their shares in the forced loan, the sums already received in the treasury of this department amount to 650,000,000 livres, and it is calculated that the whole of the contingent of this department alone amounts to 1000 millions in assignats.

February 18.

Extract of the official letters, wrote to the ministers of the navy, dated the 1st and 3d February.

The cruise of our squadrons in the Archipelago has been attended with terrible storms and glorious successes, and gave rise to great acts of courage, skill, and subordination. You are already informed of the glorious entry of the frigate la Badine, in the port of Coron, in Morca.

We have just been informed that the ship laden with fisters which we announced to have been taken by the frigate La Sensible and La Badine, is an English frigate carrying 30 guns, and is on her rout to Toulon. This news confirmed by citizen Gantheaume, commandant of a squadron which left this on the 11th October last; and is now at anchor near the Lazarette of Marseille; after a cruise of four months in the Mediterranean. Although continually exposed to contrary winds, and assailed by several storms which occasioned the destruction of many foreign ships, and among others the loss of a seventy-four belonging to the Porte, this squadron did not receive the least damage. On his return capt. Gantheaume took a large Russian ship laden with iron and wool, and sent her to La Canee. He also took a Swedish vessel of 250 tons, freighted with salt beef on account of British merchants.

The sloop L'Aterto signalled her cruise on the Spanish coast by the capture of 9 ships, and is just arrived with her prizes in our road.

In the sitting of Feb. 14th, the two counts de Liancourt, sons of a petty German sovereign, called Prince de Liancourt, presented a petition to the council of five hundred, representing that they had been arrested in 1793, and kept as hostages in consequence of the arrestation of Bodinville and the five deputies by the Austrians, and as the said deputies were now restored to liberty, they conceived it unjust on the part of the French government to detain them any longer.

They added, that they had already several times, but to vain, applied to the executive directory. The council referred the petition to the directory.

The deputy Ramel Nogaret informed the council of five hundred, that being appointed minister of finances by the directory, in the room of Faypoux, he resigned his seat in council, and accepted that arduous post.

The executive directory, always solicitous to seize every opportunity of increasing, by a wise economy, the resources of the republic, has resolved, that the usual distribution of the bread and meat should cease in the capital from the 14th inst.

Duferront, in a report on that subject, proved that the distribution of meat and bread in Paris had cost the public treasury no less than 85 millions of livres in specie per annum, an immense sum thrown away to enrich a horde of greedy contractors, and afford the royalists and stock jobbers an opportunity of living at the expence of the republic, at the same time they planned her ruin.

Government, although determined not to maintain any longer the rich egotist at the expence of the public, has taken every step which prudence dictated, to secure to the poorer class of citizens the necessary supply in bread.

Two hundred thousand rations of bread are renewed by the directory, to be distributed among the industrious citizens, and it is thought a third of that quantity will be more than sufficient to supply the want of the poorer class.

The plan of government is, to dismiss at least one half the individuals employed in public administrations. In the department of war there have been constantly no less than 1500 clerks, one half of whom had nothing to do but to make pens. The minister of internal affairs has still a greater number of individuals in his offices. The same abuses reign in all the public offices. They will, we trust, ere long, be reformed by the constitutional government.

The agency of weights and measures, consisting of many hundred individuals, has already been suppressed, and the superintendance over the introduction of the new weights and measures is now annexed to the department of internal affairs. The commission of five declared, that after the projected reforms are carried into effect, the expences of the fourth year will amount to 520 millions specie.

BOSTON, April 11.

CIRCULAR.

Department of State, March 25, 1796.

SIR,

The newspapers frequently give accounts of impressions of American seamen and other outrages committed upon our citizens by British ships of war. But however well founded these relations may be, yet other documents will be required whenever reparations for these wrongs shall be demanded. I am, therefore, directed by the president of the United States, to endeavour to obtain correct information on this subject, verified by the oaths of the informants. Such of these as shall enter the port of Newburyport, will fall under your notice; and I must request you to have their depositions taken at the public expence, in the most fair and impartial manner before a notary public; and transmitted from time to time to this office.

I am respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERIN.

To the collector of the  
port of Boston.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

A London paper states the amount of neutral property captured by the British in 1796, at 104,760 quarters of wheat—38,222 barrels of flour—9110 quarters of rye—8573 quarters of Indian corn—5866 quarters of meal—besides sundry smaller articles. Government imports, in the same year, 82,481 quarters of wheat—1900 do. rye, 2256 barrels of flour.

Captain Crowninshield informs us, that the Isle of France was in the greatest tranquillity and perfect state of defence. Provisions of all kinds were cheaper than at any time since the war, but produce was very scarce and dear. The American ships could not produce half cargoes, and were going to Europe almost in ballast.

It was said an expedition was planned by the British government in India, against the Isle of France; but the French only feared to have their port blocked up, as they have only three frigates, and they were out cruising.

The British government at the Cape do not permit the American ships to trade there in any respect, although they do the Danes and Swedes, which is well attested.

April 18. We are informed by one of the managers of the Almshouse lottery, that the 10,000 dollar prize drawn on Friday, is the property of a free black man named DERRY, formerly the slave of Mr. George Burns, deceased, who many years since kept the City Tavern in Broad-way. His widow is still living, aged about 80 years, who has for several years been

and is still supported by faithful Derry, at the rate of £. 30 per annum, which he paid out of his monthly earnings. We are further informed, that when he received the information of his good fortune, he replied, "Well, now I will be able to maintain my old mistress genteelly." What a striking instance this of virtue rewarded!

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following address was agreed to at a respectable meeting of citizens on Saturday last, and is now circulating for signature.

STEPHEN GIRARD, CHAIRMAN.

THE ADDRESS

Of the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Respectfully sheweth,

That, in full reliance upon the firmness, wisdom, and patriotism of the house, we have hitherto been silent, though anxious spectators of its proceedings upon a subject, involving in its consequences the peace, independence, and liberties of our common country—The treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain.

But when we behold attempts made to influence your decisions upon this head, we should do violence to our feelings, and betray an unwarrantable inflexibility for the interest and honour of the United States, if we longer omitted respectfully to offer to the immediate representatives of the people our warmest approbation of their conduct, in asserting their constitutional prerogatives, and in executing their trust, as the guardians of our dearest rights.

We consider the treaty with Great-Britain, as unequal in its stipulation, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general interests, and as offering insult instead of redress. We believe that like all other treaties, the conditions of which have been unequal, instead of compensating differences, it must eventually lead to war;—for if notwithstanding the avowed manner in which the instrument is worded, its disadvantageous consequences are so easily foreseen, an experience of its evils cannot reconcile us to it, or induce American freemen silently to submit for any length of time to its operation.

Though we lament the hard case of those of our fellow-citizens, who have suffered by British depredations, and feel their well founded claim to indemnification, we cannot consent to surrender our national rights, to insure a compensation for those losses. But though we fear no danger from this refusal, we declare that we would rather pay our full proportion, than sacrifice the interest and independence of our country, to purchase what we might justly demand.

We have, however, full reliance on the house of representatives, and look up with confidence to you as a constituted authority, and as the supporters of the honour of our country, the guardians of her independence, and the avengers of her wrongs.

CHARLESTON, April 4—8.

Captain Paine informs, that the expedition of the English against Leogane had failed; they had gone there with expectations of having their efforts seconded by a party of brigands. Disappointed in this assistance, they retired, after demolishing a few houses by a cannonade from the shipping.

The brig Fame, which arrived here yesterday, went from this port last summer; she belonged to Messrs. Jones and Clarke; from this port she went to Hamburg, from thence to Bourdeaux; on her passage from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia, she was captured and carried into Bermuda, where the cargo was condemned and the vessel cleared.

Accounts from Bermuda say, that their privateers continue to take every American vessel they fall in with, coming from French and Dutch ports.

We stated yesterday, that the cargo only of the brig Fame had been condemned. Our information was erroneous. The brig and cargo were both condemned, Capt. Flagg has since furnished us with the following decree of judge Green:

Court of Vice Admiralty, Bermuda.

Having heard and duly considered the libel of John Nash, commander of the schooner, or vessel of war, the Experiment, as well in the name of himself, as of the owners, officers and crew, of and belonging to the said schooner, against a certain brigantine called the Fame, and her cargo, whereof one William Flagg was master, and the claim of the said William Flagg for the same; and having attentively perused and considered the examinations of the said William Flagg, and others, taken on the standing interrogatories, together with the several papers taken with and on board the said brigantine, it appears to me, that the said brigantine, with her cargo and lading, are liable to forfeiture, as set forth in the libel aforesaid.

I do therefore sentence and decree, that the said brigantine to called the Fame, with her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all and singular