

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1796.

### STOCKHOLM, April 12.

INCE yesterday the utmost expedition is used in order to get the galleys that lay here ready for sea; all the officers belonging to the regiments of Finland have already disappeared, and those of the Swedish regiments are also directed to set out for their respective stations. Even the garrison of the capital has received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and considerable sums in cash have been transmitted to the commander in chief of Finland.

The following extract of a letter appeared in the Gazette of the 9th inst.

"I am surprised to find by your letters that rumours of war have spread far in the provinces before any thing of that kind was suspected in the capital, yet this is not more surprising than to see letters from Italy, dated in February last, which advance with confidence, that about this time Sweden would be embroiled in a war with her neighbours. However things now bear a very serious aspect. It is known, that not without weighty reasons, the troops of Finland are hastening to the frontiers, and that the whole Swedish army, the soldiers employed on board the fleet excepted, are ready to march. But who could refuse stepping forward in defence of his country, since we have already been informed that our young and beloved king will lead us on against our enemy?"

The courier arrived on the 10th has brought intelligence that hostilities have not yet commenced between our troops and the Russians, neither have the latter entered our frontiers which in general are in a very respectable state of defence.

We hear that the negotiations for an alliance between France and the Porte are drawing nearer to a conclusion. The articles are bottomed on the known capitulation of the 5th January, 1740, and respect has been had therein to the late treaty of alliance between Sweden and the Porte. It was probably for this reason that count Lowenhielm, our ambassador at the Hague, repaired to Paris to assist the baron de Stael in settling the matter as far as it relates to Sweden. By this treaty it is intended to defeat the object of the triple alliance between the two Imperial courts and England. The French minister, Verninac, has by his loyal conduct gained a decisive ascendancy over the reis-é-tendi Ratib who will certainly not fail to support the French interest very powerfully.

### BRUSSELS, April 13.

We learn from Cologne, that the secretary of the Austrian minister to Nuremberg has written, to a relation, that the negotiation for peace was going on with great activity, and the principal difficulties surmounted. Letters from Ratibson announce the same intelligence.

It is said, that without England, peace would have been already signed between Austria and France; but notwithstanding the manoeuvres of the British ministers, it is not far distant. From rumors circulating at Ratibson, but probably with slight foundation, the principal conditions would be these:

The different powers to respect the independence of Holland. That nation to be at liberty to chuse for itself the form of government it prefers; the French, however, to withdraw their troops. All the territory conquered of the German empire to be restored with the least delay possible. The same also with respect to Belgium and Liege, but not until the French shall have been put in possession of their colonies in the East and West Indies.

The emperor to cede in property to the republic of the province of Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the Tournaisis, and West-Flanders, he to receive as compensation Dutch Flanders and the town of Maastricht.

Such are the news received from Germany. What is more singular is, that a letter from Vienna mentions the same conditions.

### NOTE.

From the London conductors.

We have given the above literally from the Eclair of the 18th instant. But notwithstanding the circumstantial tone of the report, we believe little risk will be run by those who rely on the continuation of the war. Indeed the stipulation that France shall restore her colonies, promises the consent of England, without whose concurrence, notwithstanding the negotiation is said to be effectually proceeding.

### H A G U E, April 12.

The provisional representatives of Zealand have by proclamation offered a bounty of 110 guilders to all skillful sailors who voluntarily enlist before the 14th inst. and 90 guilders to every able bodied young man above 17 years old.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several societies have agreed together to promote by every means in their

power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam for increasing the bounties to the sailors. The grand fleet composed of 25 ships of the line and 18 frigates, will be ready for sea before the end of this month. The Dutch have never feared the English on equal ground, and next summer will shew, whether the modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of marque against England.

### P A R I S, April 10.

Afflicting news has been received from the department of Cher. The assemblages of royalists which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is said to be already in their hands, where they have destroyed all the republican symbols, and hoisted the white flag. It is a Monsieur Bonthilliers, an ex-constituent, who is at the head of this insurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither; and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion and to discover the authors.

If the Ami des Loix may be credited, the directory have perceived the folly of the treaty concluded with the elector of Hanover, and has just given orders to invade his dominions. We did not know that the engagements, contracted under the faith of treaties, could be considered as foolish. We are equally at a loss to know whether this policy, which was doubtless invented by Charles Lacroix, is well calculated to secure the attachment of the court of Berlin, under whose mediation that neutrality was agreed upon.

It is acknowledged that the negotiations with the court of Turin are broken off. We are assured, that the Sardinian minister refused to receive two Frenchmen who were charged with propositions for peace, because it was known, beforehand, that the terms were inadmissible. There are some who ascribe their conduct in this instance to the intrigues of the English and emigrants.

In order to avert the dangers which threaten him, Freron has married the sister of general Bonaparte.

General Pichegru having definitely declined the embassy to Sweden, and being willing to enjoy the charms of repose in the bosom of his family at Arbois, the place of his nativity, the government is to send to Stockholm a simple chargé d'affaires, who is not engaged in a diplomatic character. He is ordered to depart in two days.

General Moreau sets off to-morrow to take the command of the army of the Rhine.

### L O N D O N, April 12.

It is expected the Bengal government would procure 15,000 tons of shipping, for the purpose of bringing home rice. Subscriptions have been entered into in India to procure grain from all quarters to send to Europe; and the Bombay government were taking up ships with all expedition, for a similar purpose.

From the Cape we learn that there had been a remarkable fine harvest. Colombo had surrendered, and one entire regiment had laid down their arms. Ceylon is therefore entirely in our possession.

The following is the disposition of the house of Bourbon:—

The daughter of Louis XVI. is at Vienna, in the palace of her maternal ancestors.

The eldest brother of Louis XVI. is at Verona, and the princess his wife at a villa near Turin.

The second brother of Louis XVI. with his eldest son, is at Edinburgh; his wife at Turin; his second son at the head quarters of Conde's army at Ober-Buhl.

The prince de Conti lives at a country house in the southern part of France; his wife is at Eriburg in Switzerland.

The sister of Louis XVI. princess royal of Sardinia, is at Turin; the Melanges, ladies of France, daughters of Louis XV. reside at Rome.

The Theatre of the rue Feydeau is re-opened, with an order that no song shall be sung that is not announced in the bills. The advice of Shakspeare is made a decree of State—

"Let those who play your clowns, speak no more than is set down for them."

April 15. The late decline of the funds is partly accounted for in the following manner. The bank have seven millions of exchequer bills, which occupy so much money as may otherwise be applicable to the purposes of discount. To enable the directors to turn this amount into cash, they are going to fund the whole. The money which this stock, so funded, will produce, is to be appropriated thus: four millions to be advanced to government, on a vote of credit, and three millions to come into circulation.

April 22. The intelligence contained in the Paris papers, received down to the date of the 19th of the

present month, is of a more interesting description than any they have exhibited for a considerable length of time. As we mentioned on Wednesday, terrorism seems again advancing by hasty strides to the possession of the centre of government. The directory are evidently alarmed, and their enemies cannot conceal their triumph. The proclamation they have issued, which we have given in another part of this paper, is a composition not likely to produce any very powerful effects. At length some slight notice has been taken of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Wickham and M. Barthelemi; this, however, is taken from an English paper, and it is not a little remarkable that on the very period of printing it, heavy penalties were decreed in the council of five hundred against those who should report accounts on the authority of foreign prints!

Nothing further is stated in the Paris papers of a commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Turks; nor of the invasion of Hanover by the French—both accounts we consider as premature.

Yesterday the governor of the bank gave public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refused to accept the propositions of the navy bill holders, made at their last meeting, for funding their securities—Another meeting will be held this day.

Yesterday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee-house, by an American vessel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all vessels whatever in the French ports. The above ship from Havre got out with difficulty.

There are letters in town from Spain which state, that a correspondence of a most serious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this fearful result, that with respect to Spain, instead of "a friend the less," we shall shortly have "an enemy the more!"

### B O S T O N, June 8. OF PEACE.

Captain Wales arrived here since our last from Bristol, informs, that about the 21st of April, it was published at Bristol, that a peace had been concluded between France and Austria.

In the West-Indies important events daily transpire; but by some unaccountable fatality they are always exaggerated or belittled. A concurrence of advices make it certain, that a French squadron has arrived at Cape-François, from Brest, with a board of commissioners and troops on board.

One of the vessels arrived since our last, from Europe, brought home a returned cargo of FLOUR. To those who have felt the late high price of the staff of life, this must be indeed good news.

### N E W - Y O R K, June 8.

Captain Figsby, of the brig Fan-Fan, who sailed from this port some time the beginning of April, with stock, bound to Guadaloupe, was boarded on the 27th of April by a privateer from New-Providence, called the Sea Nymph, who after abusing him, and profiting two of his crew, and robbing him of great part of his poultry, suffered him to proceed, though not without taking away his colours and darning the American flag. He was in two days after boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship of war, called the Unicorn, of 18 guns, who treated him at first very politely; but before they left the vessel robbed him of four sheep, three hogs, and the remainder of his poultry; and taking from him, by main force, another of his crew (Josh White) of Massachusetts, and sending in his room two disabled American seamen, who had been wounded in a late engagement, whom he landed at Philadelphia, and who informed him that the British expected a very warm reception from the French. The above captain Figsby is ready and willing to attest to this.

June 12.

### IMPEACHMENT of the MINISTERS.

From the (London) Oracle of April 23.

Mr. Grey gave notice, that as the papers which he lately moved for were now before the house, he would on Thursday evening move some resolutions, the tendency of which would be, if the house should agree to them, a direct incursion, and afterwards an IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, for illegal misapplication of the public money.

The accounts of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by the French, and of St. Lucia by the English are premature.

Victor Hughes it is said is in the Morse Fortune, determined to blow up the fort, when no longer scorable.

Antigua accounts May 16. state that 600 troops, part of the forces which had taken Demerara, had returned to reinforce the troops at Grenada.

The gun and mortar batteries erected against Morse Fortune were finished May 15, and the reduction of