

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 2, 1797.

### R O M E, October 15.

THE king of Naples has ratified the treaty with his holiness the pope, in consequence, his Sicilian majesty has sent couriers to Madrid, Vienna and Paris, with orders for prince Pignatelli to acquaint the Directory of the same; and to declare, that the king does not refuse to conclude a peace with the French republic, in conjunction with the pope, when the conditions should be reasonable, and consonant with the dignity of both sovereigns, and the French should begin to restore to the pope, Bologna and Ferrara—That to the contrary both allies would repel force by force, and his holiness would declare a religious war.—The prince Pignatelli has orders to grant the Directory three days time for reflection; after which, and in case of a refusal, to quit Paris.—Meanwhile six regiments of Neapolitan infantry, and six squadrons of horse, have already entered the ecclesiastical states, to join the troops of the pope, and march together against Bologna and Ferrara.

[The above intelligence stands in great contradiction with the treaty of peace concluded at Paris with the king of Naples.]

### T U R I N, October 20.

The death of the king of Sardinia, occasions a quite different system in our states; it was hardly known to the nation, when the peasantry in Piedmont opposed, by force of arms, the passage of a French body of troops, and the government has hitherto done nothing in this case.

### S T R A S B U R G, November 4.

The general head quarters are still at Schillingheim. General Desaix is still on the island of the Rhine; his head quarters are at Ruprechtshau. In Kehl nothing has taken place yet. It is uncertain when the hard battle, for which both parties prepare themselves by this fortress, will take place; the most formidable measures for a fortunate issue have been taken on both sides; the whole village of Kehl is getting demolished by the republicans; and a building at some distance is burnt down to clear the front. The Austrians have on their side, demolished Neumuhl and Kork, or turned them into barracks. Our troops have invested Speierback and the city of Speier.

### K A R L S R U H E, November 7.

Almost every day Imperial troops, as well cavalry as infantry, march through our city and neighbourhood, with much artillery, partly down the Rhine, and partly to Kehl; the formal investment of which is shortly to commence, while the first parallel is ready; and the trenches will be opened this day. A large transport of heavy artillery set off from hence for that purpose. Last Friday afternoon we heard here from thence a very heavy but short cannonade, afterwards we heard that the French had made a sortie with a superior force, chiefly of cavalry, upon the weakest advanced posts of the Austrians, near Neumuhl, and had drove them back at some distance, whereby some lives were lost on both sides, whereupon the French had returned, and the Austrians again entered in their former position.

### M A N H E I M, November 8.

Yesterday the French approached with some thousands strong, under favour of a thick mist, the environs of Matteredstadt and Rengenheim. It came to a cannonade and skirmishes that lasted till mid-day. At Matteredstadt the enemy had taken post, but in the evening withdrew themselves.

Agreeable to information from Offenbureg, where his royal highness the archduke still remains, the bombardment of Kehl was to have begun this day or to-morrow.

### L O N D O N, November 1.

Sir Sidney Smith continues a prisoner in the Abbey at Paris. It is said our ambassador has orders to negotiate his release.

A very considerable fleet, it is said, will sail shortly to Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and provisions. Lord Howe, it is said, will have the command.

An army of 50,000 men are to march immediately to the sea coast of the counties of Cork and Kerry, to protect the south coast of Ireland.

The most pressing orders have been sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to get all the ships in those ports ready as soon as possible.

### B O S T O N, January 17.

Important, though melancholy, news.

From Cape Francois, Dec. 11.

On Saturday last arrived in town, via New-York, from Cape Francois; captain Atwood, late of the schooner Jane, of this place. He went to the Cape,

on a common trading voyage; on his arrival there, a guard of soldiers was immediately placed on board his vessel, and soon after lighters sent along side, and the whole of his cargo forcibly taken out, not even excepting his own and the poor seamen's adventures—the most ruffian fury marking the plunderers during the whole operation. On inquiry the reasons for such conduct, of the officers of the government, he was told, that they were authorised by the French directory; that they were distressed, starving, and would help themselves as they could; that orders were issued for the capture of all American vessels, bound to British ports; and, that they should soon be at open war with America. Petitions to the administration were treated with the most illiberal contempt and indifference. Twelve other American vessels were there which had been treated in the same way.

Among the vessels that had suffered under these unexampled atrocities, was a brig —, Hillman, of Portland; brig Abigail, Scot, of New-York; and brig —, Reynolds, of Savanna.

The people of colour were averse to those measures, and appeared much attached to the Americans; the persecution originated in the commissioners, among whom is numbered the notorious Lonthonax.

The American consul had written to the secretary of state on the subject, enclosing the orders which had been published, and placarded.

An embargo had continued there during the whole of captain Atwood's stay—a temporary suspension alone enabled him to leave the Cape, in a vessel employed by the administration.

Captain Atwood has entered his protest against the treatment he received.

### January 20.

A letter from Mr. Talbot, agent of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the release of American seamen impressed into the British service in the West-Indies, states, that he had had an interview with the British admirals on that station, was received politely, and orders were immediately issued for ascertaining what Americans were on board British ships; in consequence of which 60 men were soon liberated; and the inquiry was still continuing. Mr Talbot thinks there will be no farther cause of complaint against the British commandants in the West Indies.

Captain Beale, from Rochelle, favoured us with a variety of French papers, none, however, later than November 5. Our French news is more recent than they contain.

### N O R W I C H, January 19.

#### VIOLENT THUNDER STORM.

From Nantucket,

We learn that one of the most severe thunder storms attended with very sharp lightning, was experienced at that place, than was ever known there before, on the night of the 18th instant; two barns were set on fire by the lightning and entirely consumed, together with 14 head of cattle and a quantity of hay, grain, &c. which was in the barns; considerable other damage was done.

### N E W - Y O R K, January 21.

The particulars of the loss of the ship Barrington, capt. Stewart, together with the fate of the passengers and crew, being not a little interesting must be acceptable to the public.—We now lay them before the public, as related by captain Stewart himself.

Captain Stewart of the ship Barrington, on his passage from Leith to this port, was, on the 23d of September last, wrecked on the Isle of Sable—the vessel, with chief part of the cargo lost—the captain and crew, with eleven passengers, were left on this desolate isle—their destiny could not be foretold—it proved to be truly distressing! Being placed on this uninhabited spot they soon erected a tent and a small hut, the latter of which was occupied by two young ladies, two married women and three children who were passengers. During their stay here, which was about eleven weeks, they economically subsisted on provisions saved from the wreck.

They had rigged the long boat—and on the 12th of October, the mate and four seamen set sail for Halifax, where they arrived after a very disagreeable passage of five days. The governor of that place on hearing the circumstances, immediately dispatched a small schooner with provisions, &c. for their relief—and, in eight or nine days arrived in sight of the unfortunate sufferers, but the wind blew such a hurricane, that it was four days before they could send their boat on shore—the wind having abated, they got several articles besides their bedding, on board the schooner. Distress was now added to distress! For while the schooner's boat, with three of her men were on shore, she parted her cable, and went off with only two men on board—she, however, providentially got back to Halifax. Her arrival and ill success were hardly announced, before governor Wentworth ordered a second vessel for the same truly humane pur-

pose. After a few days sail he reached the Isle—It was a week after before they could get on shore—they at last effected a landing, and after surmounting the greatest difficulties, got all on board; soon after which they were necessitated to cut the cable and run from that dangerous situation.

After a stormy and disagreeable passage of 14 days they arrived at Halifax; where all hands and hearts were open to receive them and afford them every relief. The governor's kindness and attention on this occasion has reflected on him true honour. And we are also happy in observing, that the hospitality and goodness of Mr. Lawrence Hartshorn, merchant, of that place, was no less conspicuous—he took the two young ladies into his own house, and paid them every possible attention; which was not confined to them—his solicitude for the comfort of them all, will not be forgotten.

Captain Stewart, his crew, and passengers, after remaining at Halifax about three weeks, took their passage in the ship New-York, capt. Clark, for this port, where they arrived in good health on the 11th instant.

The ship William and Henry, Andrew Cazens, master, 64 days out from Cadiz, was wrecked on the south side of Long-Island on the 29th December. The vessel and cargo, excepting 51 casks of wine, are lost. On the 19th December spoke the ship Sally of New-York, from Ireland, in lat. 41, 24, N. long. 69, 05, W. out 46 days, in want of provisions, which captain C. could not supply them with having 322 souls in the same situation on board his own vessel.

Jan. 24. A letter dated at Gonaives, Nov. 24th, to a merchant in this city, mentions, that 58 (sa) of American vessels had been sent in there by French cruisers, and taken coming and going to British ports.

Captain Herren, of the schooner Busey, arrived yesterday from Halifax, informs, that no British ships of war remained in that port, being all on a cruise, several of which to the southern coast of the United States. There has been no late foreign arrivals—no prizes—he spoke nothing.

A letter from Niagara, of the 15th ult. now in our hands, says, "The last detachment of the federal troops, after being drove to Kingston, the bay of Quinty, and other places, being out 17 days, got into the mouth of Genesee river, about 50 miles from this, when two officers and about 50 men came through the bush, and arrived here the 10th inst. The vessel, a small sloop, being her first voyage, arrived here the 17th inst. with several who had been frost bitten, and others with the small-pox, which they caught at the bay of Quinty."

Jan 25. A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from a few miles beyond Poughkeepsie, informs us, that the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer at sunrise had been 19 degrees below 0. He also informs, that on the night preceding this extreme weather, two children froze to death in their beds.

On Monday the 16th inst. a carriage and four horses, in attempting to cross the river near Stratford ferry, Connecticut, broke through the ice, and the horses were drowned—No human lives lost.

### P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 24.

A morning paper informs that authentic advices have been received from captain O'Brien of the United States brig Sophia, who was dispatched last summer with money consigned by our government to the dey of Algiers, informing that his vessel had been captured by a Tunisian corsair, and carried into one of the ports of that state—that representations had been made to the dey of Algiers on the subject who had sent to demand restitution of the money, and the head of the corsair who had committed the hostility.

### January 25.

Extract from the French Gazette of New-York, 23d January.

The brig Liberty, arrived in 19 days from Port-de-Paix and Jean Rabel, has brought the important news that the commissioners of the French government at St. Domingo have published a proclamation outlawing general Rigaud; depriving Lefranc, and some others in office in the southern part of the island, of their places, and enjoining the whites in that quarter to go to St. Domingo or to the United States.

### January 26.

We understand that an ingenious mechanic (late from England) is at this time employed in making the model of an engine of a curious construction, which, if it succeeds, promises many advantages to this country, by securing us from such devastations by fire, as many of our cities have lately been afflicted with. It is expected to be furnished and laid before the corporation of this city in a few days. It will be simple in its construction (consequently not liable to be out of order) It may be fixed in any well or in the place of any pump, and may be simply used as a pump; and yet, in case of fire, by fixing an hole, or pipe, to it, the water may be easily conveyed through any well.