

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1797.

PARIS, March 3.

EAR-ADMIRAL BOUVET, who was destined as a sacrifice to cover the folly of the expedition to Ireland, is arrived at Paris. He comes, doubtless, with the firmness of calumniated innocence, to demand a trial, and to contest against a decree, by which the Directory have arbitrarily deposed him from his rank, without an examination into his conduct.

The division of frigates, having on board 1200 felons, is commanded by Callagier, and sailed on the 18th of February. Its destination is yet unknown.

Disturbances have taken place at Cotte, Carpentras, and Lille.

It is said, that a flotilla is equipping at Flushing, consisting of a great number of transports, destined for an expedition against Scotland. It is said that the Dutch are to furnish the ships, and the French the men.—(Perlet.)

EDINBURGH, March 7.

We have seen a letter from London of last Saturday's date, which states, that in consequence of the great accession of strength lately acquired by opposition, an immediate change of ministry would take place. It mentions, as part of the new arrangements, the duke of Bedford, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Grey, chancellor of the exchequer; and Mr. Fox, secretary for the foreign department. We think it proper to mention that this intelligence comes through a ministerial channel; our readers will therefore attach to it none of that credit which is due to respectable authority.

A letter from a considerable manufacturer at Maidstone, dated 2d inst. just handed to us, says, "We are all in strange consternation here; the fear of the French, and the stoppage of the banks, are too much at once. They are going to distribute paper money in this town; so we shall have a tad piece of work on Saturday night. I never felt so uncomfortable in my life, and heartily wish I was out of business. In this I speak the general feelings of my fellow-citizens."

A gentleman visiting Glasgow writes thence—"Our 1500 men come on very slowly here—none enlist but through necessity, or overbearing influence: the people at large spurn at the idea of any measure which has the appearance of supporting a system and a set of men who have brought ruin upon their country. Even the few men that are constrained to enrol, are known to be inimical to the whole of their system. If the truth were known, I believe this would be found to be the case over the whole country—they, however, contrive thus to produce a general show of numbers; and, for want of a proper communication of opinion, the country is deceived, and each district itself imagines singular in its detestation of the present men and measures."

GLASGOW, March 7.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers an account of another victory, perhaps no less important in its immediate consequences; we mean that obtained over our commercial alarms in the consoling report of the committee appointed to examine into the funds of the bank of England, from which it appears, that the bank is now possessed of fifteen millions, five hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety pounds over and above what will pay its debts.

Perlet on mentioning the capture of an American vessel which was bound to Ireland with a cargo of muskets and ordnance, adds the following observation:

"By thus endeavouring to excite an insurrection in Ireland, we forego the right of accusing the English of perfidy, on account of their having fomented a civil war in La Vendee. Peace would have been far preferable to this eternal destruction of human beings, on pretence of restoring to them the enjoyment of freedom."

The emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation, ordering the edict of the eighth of April, 1793, "interdicting all communication and intercourse with the French, until a lawful government and order of things are established in France," to be strictly observed.

The Dutch fleet, it is said, has returned to the Texel.

HALIFAX, January 26.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following extracts of letters from captain Ball of his majesty's ship *Arrogant*, and M'Bean, the purser. These letters were written with the benevolent wish that they might be communicated.

Extracts from captain Ball's letter.

"A greater proportion of officers both in the army and navy have died than privates, or sailors, which I ascribe to their eating too much putrescent food. The physician general told me last week, that this fever had baffled the skill of all the faculty, both Eng-

lish and French: but a master of a transport has found out a medicine in the essence of spruce which has cured a great many people. It has succeeded with all my men lately attacked; and it is equally well spoken of in the other ships. We only began trying it three days before we sailed. The proportion is three table spoonfuls of essence to a quart of warm water; when cool it may be taken in small tumblers, one every half hour or an hour's interval; less may do for a weak constitution. Three tumblers have proved a cure. It sometimes acts as a purgative, but with some people it has not any sensible effect but the symptoms gradually going away. I had caught the fever, and on taking three tumblers of this medicine the symptoms went away without any sensible operation.

"I have frequently felt the putrid effluvia in my throat, which causes this melancholy fever, soon after I inhaled it, which I got rid of by washing my mouth, and drinking plentifully of light liquors. It has the taste of tobacco."

Extract of a letter from Mr. M'Bean, purser of his majesty's ship *Arrogant*.

"Emetics and bleeding have been in general unsuccessful. The former weakens the stomach so much that it refuses to retain any thing afterwards, and bleeding rather accelerates the progress of the disease. We have lately found that the essence of spruce has been efficacious and has relieved several in the course of 4 or 5 hours.

"The mixture is 3 table spoonfuls of the essence dissolved in a quart bottle of hot water, and taken cold, about a tumbler full every hour till three tumblers have been taken, keeping the patient in the open air and walking if he is able; but when the fever is entirely gone off, the patient may go below. When the spruce begins to purge, which it generally does more or less, the drinking should be discontinued."

NEW-YORK, April 18.

Buonaparte, in his proclamation, tells the clergy of Italy, they shall be protected, if they behave like *Christians*. A French republican recommending *Christianity*, is a most ludicrous farce.

If the French can destroy the papal power, it will serve not only the present purpose of reducing their enemies, but extinguish all future claims to Avignon, which they conquered from the pope in 1792, before his holiness began the war.

The British government sent convicts to *New South Wales*—The French save themselves the trouble of a long voyage by sending their felons to *Old South Wales*.

Delacroix in his last interview with lord Malmesbury, suggested that by making the Rhine their boundary, they should secure the tranquillity of Europe for 200 years. On this ratio, we would ask him how long will peace last in Europe, if the French extend their dominions to the gulph of Venice? lord Malmesbury might have replied to the republican—"give us by treaty all the East and West-Indies, and the ocean will have peace for 200 years at least; or as long as you will let Great Britain have all she has and all she wants." The amount of it is, give us all we want, and we will not quarrel for the rest.

It is said that Spain is bound to pay 15 millions of livres annually to France, in return for which France guarantees Gibraltar to Spain. We think if France gets her money, she will let Great-Britain take care of Gibraltar.

The sailing of the Dutch fleet from the Texel occupies the speculations of politicians. What is their object? They cannot be bound to the Cape of Good Hope; this is against all probability. Nor is it likely bound for the West-Indies. It is possible a squadron with a body of land forces may be bound for the East-Indies; but it is against probability, that the Dutch will at present attempt to recover their possessions in the East. It seems more probable that this expedition is a part of the general plan of keeping Great-Britain in perpetual alarm. Some actual attempt to land may be made, the better to attain the objects of the French, which are to augment by all possible means, the expensiture of the British nation, and hasten the ruin of her public credit—at the same time, by harrassing the coasts, draw the inhabitants from their occupations; thus lessening the productions of agriculture and manufactures.

The state of the bank of England may have been known in Holland, and served to hasten the sailing of a fleet, at this moment, as a favourable crisis to spread terror in Great-Britain. These are mere conjectures.

The paragraphs which follow are copies from London papers from the 4th up to 7th March irregularly inserted.

Letters from the Hague state, that the Patriots and Orange Party have come to blows; that blood has already been shed; and that Dortm is the central point of these commotions.

At the fittings before lord Kenyon on Tuesday last, in action for a breach of promise of marriage, the jury gave 4000l. damages to the plaintiff who was a button maker at Shatubury, named Achion. The defendant is Mrs. Baker, aged 72, and Mr. Achion is upwards of 72. The lady has a fortune of 24,000l.

American stock has risen near 7 per cent. within the last ten days.

Four Frenchmen employed by the prince of Wales in his household; having been charged with carrying on a secret correspondence with the French, absconded a few days since. One of them, a pastry cook, is apprehended, and messengers were yesterday sent down to the sea-ports in pursuit of the others.

Information of the sailing of the Dutch fleet is brought by the packet, arrived at Yarmouth, with the Hamburg mail. It is stated to consist of 11 sail of the line and 6 frigates, without any transports, and is said to be going north about. Government, however, we are told, has received information, that it has returned to the Texel.

Letters from Holland, received at Paris on the 18th inst. state, that a fleet was about to sail from the Texel, for the purpose of making a second attempt to retake the Cape of Good Hope. This statement is agreeable to the report of the Hamburg Packet.—Admiral Duncan is at sea.

Letters from Petersburg say, that there are six men of war fitting out at Archangel, and twenty-nine at Cronstadt, Revel and Riga.

The Imperial edict, bearing date Petersburg, Jan. 22, which allows French wine, Provence oil, olives, capers, anchovies, and brandy, to be imported in neutral bottoms, contains the following remarkable clause:

"Lastly it is hereby enacted, that the edict of the 8th of April, 1793 which prohibits the importation of such French goods as are mere articles of luxury, and interdicts all communication and intercourse with the French, until a lawful government and order of things are established in France, shall be strictly observed."

From Botzen, by a letter dated February 13, we learn, that the veteran marshal Laudon has been prevailed upon by the archduchess Elizabeth to resume his command of the right wing of the army near Salurn. Vukassovich commands the left, and Laptay the centre. The Imperial advanced posts, it is said, are again some leagues beyond the Adige, near Cembasio.

There are at this time 10,000 troops stationed on the Eastern district, between Romford and Harwich. The garrison of Chelmsford and Colchester alone consist of 8000 men.

Last night a messenger was sent off from the secretary of state's office, with dispatches for lord Elgin, at the court of Berlin. A messenger from his lordship, a courier from col. Crauford, arrived in town this morning; as did Mr. Arbuthnot, our minister at Stockholm.

Some further accounts received from the Brilliant Star, French cartel, which arrived here yesterday from Brest, state, that a great number of persons, of a description similar to those lately landed at Fishguard, were in readiness at Brest, and in the neighbourhood, to embark on any expedition that might be proposed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Feb. 19.

"The brig *Dolphin*, Topist, from Boston to Bourdeaux, has been taken by a privateer and carried into L'Orient on suspicion of being bound for England, I think she will be cleared. But such is the aversion of the French government for the American, that had she actually been bound for British dominions—it is uncertain how bad her fate would have been. Mr. Pinckney according to order, has quitted Paris—and the consul, (Skipwith) continues his residence, more from the personal attachment of the French rulers towards him than regard for the country that sent him. Notwithstanding this, I have no expectation that the French will declare openly against the United States. I have no doubt they will take their vessels bound to England, on suspicion of having enemy's property on board, and probably condemn them. The French entertain sanguine expectations of peace with the emperor, since the fall of Mantua."

Translation from a Paris paper of Feb. 16.

War between France and America suits neither the French nor the Americans. It only suits England; and for this reason it is I dread it the more.

Should any European power take it into their head to declare to our ambassador—"you're not to my liking; you belong to a party that is opposed to my views; you are a friend to those who have assisted in the forming of such a treaty of alliance and commerce; therefore, your government was wrong in sending you to our republic. Quit the country, and go tell those