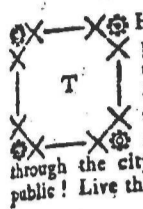


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 10, 1797.

G R A T Z, May 1.



HE division of general Bernadotte passed yesterday through this place, and this day the division of general Serrurier. The French troops express an extravagant joy upon the conclusion of peace; and, as they passed through the city, continued to shout, "Live the republic! Live the king of Hungary!"

P A R I S, May 10.

A British naval officer has lately arrived at Calais. After having been a long time employed on the coast of Ireland, enraged at the horrid despotism under which the people of that country groan, he deserted; but not until he had collected the plans, charts, and signals, calculated to defeat the plans of the English ministry, and to favour a new descent.

L'Ami des Loix.

June 1.

A spirit of insurrection prevails in all Piedmont. Two regiments of Piedmontese have already attempted to desert to Milan. Buonaparte has appointed four committees at Milan, for the Cisalpine republic. The first, to report the public constitutions of instructions; the second, finances; the third crimes and punishments; and the fourth, the military discipline. These committees in fifteen days are to exhibit to him their ideas on the subjects.

A letter from Dunkirk, 22d May, says, We are at work in this port with all our might. A great number of officers of the marine, of builders, carpenters, and other workmen, are here. On their side, the English employ all the hands they can get in the ship yards. And while they are active, their squadrons scour the seas, and pursue the French, Spanish and Dutch wherever they are to be found.

By an arret of the Directory, the minister of war was to write the officers of the departments to suspend the raising of horses in the whole extent of their departments.

We hear from Vienna, that all the volunteers and armed inhabitants of the empire have returned to their homes.

L O N D O N, May 25.

This afternoon Mr. Bassot, one of the king's messengers, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, our ambassador at Vienna. The nature of the dispatches had not transpired when this paper was put to press; but Mr. Bassot brings the unexpected intelligence, that, in his way hither, he overtook Mr. Hammond at Dresden, returning to England.

The latest letters from Paris assert, that by the preliminaries of peace the Meuse will be made the boundary of the French republic, since, according to the opinion of the ablest French generals, this boundary, with proper fortifications, will be much preferable to that of the Rhine.

Yesterday Mr. Fox attended at St. James's, to present three or four petitions from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and some other places, for the dismissal of his majesty's present ministers. After the levee, Mr. Fox requested a closer audience of the king, as a member of his majesty's privy council. The result of this remarkable interview was to this effect:—Mr. Fox began with a most respectful apology to his majesty for intruding upon his privacy, but pleaded the extreme danger of the present situation of the country as his motive and apology. He proceeded to say, that these were not times when personal prejudices, or personal ambition, should operate on any man's mind to supersede the discharge of a just and necessary duty to his country; and that he was convinced that the servants of the crown, who had led the country into the present state of difficulty and alarm, were not competent to conduct it into a situation of prosperity, or even of safety. He implored his majesty, therefore, to take other men into his councils. But that his majesty might not suspect that he was influenced by motives of personal consideration in the advice he was giving, he was perfectly willing to have any supposed pretensions applying to himself, and to be an unconcerned spectator, or even a supporter of a new administration, provided he saw them acting fairly and honestly for the genuine and ultimate interests of the country. His majesty listened with great attention to Mr. Fox, but, according to the etiquette usually observed on such occasions, returned no answer to his representations. We cannot dismiss this article without giving our tribute of approbation to the disinterested conduct of Mr. Fox, in this respectful and well timed appeal to the judgment and parental feelings of his sovereign.

The earl of Suffolk also attended, and had an audience of the king upon the subject. The cabinet ministers afterwards had separate conferences with his majesty.

May 29.

In a letter addressed by Buonaparte to the Imperial court, he informs them of his progress with the Venetians relative to the cession of Bergamo, Brescia, and Verona, which three provinces are to be given round her territories on the right bank of the Adige. —The levy of the nobility in Hungary still continues.

From Wesel, it appears, that a contribution had been laid on the town of Berg, and on all the conquered countries to the amount of 3,500,000 livres.

Thursday morning, the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Suffolk had an audience of the prince of Wales at Carleton house, supposed to relate to the present posture of affairs.

Mr. Bassot, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived on Thursday with dispatches from Vienna. Mr. Hammond, it appears, had left Vienna on his return to England.

I M P O R T A N T.

On Friday last a messenger sailed in a flag of truce, from Dover to Calais, with dispatches to the Executive Directory of France. These dispatches, we understand, contain the request of a passport for an English ambassador to repair to Paris, to propose terms of peace. Lord St. Helen's is the person who has been named as likely to be employed upon this occasion—but we believe that, on this head, nothing definitive is determined. It is certain, however, that the flag of truce which sailed on Friday, was for the express purpose of preparing the opening of negotiation.

May 30.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburg, being the only one that was due, from which we have made the following extracts:

Vienna, May 13.

(From the Court Gazette.)

Mr. Hammond, the English under secretary of state, has left this city on his return, it is supposed, for London. He has expressed great dissatisfaction at the conclusion of a separate peace with the emperor.

The marquis Lucchesini, the Prussian envoy, will remain here but a short time, and not wait the arrival of his successor. On his return from Italy he passed through both the Austrian and French armies, without, however, having any conference with general Buonaparte. General Buonaparte is gone to Trieste, to review the French troops arrived there, which are intended to act against Venice on the sea side, should not the differences between that city and the French be accommodated.

The Austrian troops are following the French into Venetian Istria, of which country they are to take possession.

The Imperial court has agreed that Trieste shall pay the whole contribution of three millions of livres laid on it by the French.

A courier has arrived here, who brings the important intelligence that on the 30th of April a complete revolution took place in Venice. The senate and the council of ten have been abolished, and the three state inquisitors, and the commandant of the Lido (or sea shore, where there is a fort, two Italian miles from the city) arrested. Immediately afterwards the grand council sent a second deputation to general Buonaparte to inform him of the change that had taken place, and inform him that they were ready to confer with him on the future constitution of the republic.

Milan, May 4.

This day general Buonaparte arrived here, and caused the independence of the republic of Lombardy to be proclaimed.

The Gazettes here assert, that France has required of the court of Naples the execution of the secret articles of the treaty of peace. These articles it is said are, that Naples shall pay 35 millions of livres to France, of which only 8 millions have yet been paid, and give up a number of pictures to the republic. The brother of Buonaparte is going to Naples to see these articles executed.

Frontiers of Italy, May 16.

Many of the peasants in the Tyrol who have been filled the deliverers of their country, have shewn themselves somewhat too sensible of their own consequence. They have refused submission to their magistrates, and the payment of taxes, and claimed the right of hunting and fishing. Count Lehrbach has in consequence issued his proclamation, to bring them back to a due obedience of the laws.

Hague, May 16.

Admiral Winter and general Dasandela have lately gone to Paris to confer, as it is said, with the Directory, relative to an expedition at sea, which is shortly to take place.

The Dutch troops which have marched to North Holland, are cantoned near the sea, on the Helder, the Texel, &c.

It is reported, that an armistice will soon be concluded between England and France, and that a pro-

posal of that nature has already been made on the part of the former.

Madrid, April 28.

The greatest alarm prevails here on account of the disturbances in our South-American colonies. Before the war there were popular commotions in several places, which have since greatly increased. Our late defeat by sea has rendered us incapable of sending any additional force to America, and that which the marquis Salona has in the West-Indies is not sufficient.

A squadron consisting of six ships of the line and four frigates, has sailed from Toulon on a secret expedition.

Capt. Mackie, of the Young William, from South-Georgia, is arrived at Scilly, wholly laden with sea-elephant's oil: he took from Defolation Island, the entire crew of an American vessel that was lost there when on the eve of sailing with 30,000 seal skins on board: they had for months subsisted on particular parts of the seals and elephants; and not one died. Two of captain Mackie's crew have remained on that dreary uninhabited spot, waiting the next vessel that shall make the voyage, to return.

Our last advices from the coast of France, afford us some very curious and interesting particulars: two ships which sailed on a voyage of discovery from L'Orient early in the summer of 1794, and supposed long to have perished, arrived in safety at that port, after having explored a considerable part of the southern hemisphere. They remained at the Friendly Isles nearly six months, and were so cordially received by the natives, that five of them solicited and obtained permission to visit the Lobo-tato, or Heavenly World as they now call Europe, and have now arrived in perfect health at L'Orient. The French navigators have brought the pleasing information of the natives both of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands, having at length succeeded in finding a remedy for that tremendous disorder, which had for several years desolated their country, and which they assert was unknown until the first appearance of the English. So foul a calumny on this nation should, if possible, be refuted on those who feel themselves interested in the moral character of their country, and are competent to the investigation of so important a subject.

June 3.

Our accounts from Sheerness are as distressing as ever. The acts of violence committed upon some of the officers are almost too shocking for narration. On Thursday the surgeon of the Montague was tarred and feathered, and in that condition was rowed round the fleet. He was afterwards, with several other officers of the ship, landed at Sheerness. Captain Knight, however, of the same ship, is detained on board, and Mrs. Knight is with him. Their situation may be conceived, but cannot be described.—Two midshipmen of the Ardent were ducked on Thursday, and 4 of the best seamen of the Brilliant, received three dozen lashes each for speaking disrespectfully of the committee of delegates. On the same evening, the delegates sent on shore to the admiral a proclamation, stating their intention of blocking up the river Thames. They gave as a reason for this, their having heard that the Dutch fleet was on the point of sailing; and as they were determined to have their grievances, as they call them, settled, they would bring things to an extremity at once. This was considered as a threat, which they would scarcely venture to execute; but yesterday, about half past twelve o'clock, the Standard, Inspector, Brilliant, and Swan, got under weigh, and moored at equal distances across the mouth of the Thames.—Soon after, several vessels standing down the river, were obliged to come to an anchor near the ships of the mutineers. The Monmouth, at the same time, moved her birth.

The president of the delegates now holds his office only for a day. A fresh president is chosen every day.

On Thursday the officers of the Sandwich applied to the men of that ship for leave to go on shore. In answer to this application they immediately issued the following paper:

" Sandwich, Nore, June 1.

" The committee of delegates of the whole fleet, have finally determined that no officer shall be permitted on shore until return of the people who are at present detained. We are well convinced of the conduct of our officers who are on board.

" By order of the delegates of the whole fleet."
Yesterday at noon an officer was carried round the fleet, attended by a boat from each ship. It was supposed from the walls of Sheerness garrison, that it was some officer whom they were thus insulting and degrading.

The charges brought by the sailors against their officers, &c. are in many instances not only exaggerated, but entirely false.—Those, however, who were first sent on shore, may consider themselves happy—for their situation is truly enviable, compared to that of those who are kept on board. All com-