

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 24, 1797.

FRANCFORT, May 31.

IN the midst of the complaints and cries of grief, which arise from all parts of the countries on both sides of the Rhine, on account of the enormous contributions which general Hoche has imposed upon them, the archduke Charles has thought it his duty to interpose as commander in chief. Upon the reclamations and the multiplied and grievous complaints which have been addressed to him, and touched with the picture which has been exhibited to him of the rigours of financial oppression which those countries experience, he has made the most serious representations to general Hoche, which he transmitted to him yesterday by general Sporcke. He shews, "that these contributions, these oppressions and exactions, are as enormous and as hard as if they were in the midst of hostilities the most cruel and devastating; that it has the appearance of a determination totally to exhaust and ruin for ever an enemy's country." He adds, "that these violences and exactions, in an amicable state of armistice and suspension of all acts of hostility, wound the people in their rights, and cannot but be regarded as violations of public faith, and incompatible with the honour of a nation which has a police and laws, and with the personal honour of the general who authorises by his name these oppressive proceedings." We wait with impatience the result of these representations.

COLOGNE, June 5.

General Hoche has just published an arret, which suppresses the contributions and requisitions imposed before the 21st of March, and fixes at 8 millions the sum to be paid by the conquered countries, viz. 2,750,000 in specie, and 5,250,000 in provisions.

RATISBON, June 3.

We now see in print the letter which the supreme head of the empire addressed, under date of September 7, 1796, to the electors, relative to the unconstitutional encroachments, and taking possession, in Franconia, by the king of Prussia. After the exposition of the measures of the cabinet of Berlin, and a refutation of the motives alleged, his Imperial majesty asks of the electors not only to give him with patriotic frankness their advice what means he ought to take, in his quality of head of the empire, in this affair, but also to interpose their constitutional influence to induce his Prussian majesty to re-establish the integrity of the Imperial possessions in Franconia, &c.

MADRID, May 16.

Preparations are making at Carthagena, Alicante and Malaga, for the accommodation of 30,000 French troops, which are to sail from Italy, and disembark at those places, to besiege Gibraltar; on our side troops are continually marching, who take the rout of St. Roch. Admiral Maffredo is soon to sail with his whole fleet.

BOURDEAUX, June 25.

Paris accounts say, that letters from the Cape of Good Hope, of the month of March, mention, that there exists there a very great discontent against the English. The English having exhausted all the paper money of the Dutch company, are going to issue some which will have a forced currency. This makes the inhabitants murmur. The colony has suffered much since the arrival of the English. A great scarcity began to be felt there; and three vessels had sailed for Bengal, to bring grain and rice. The inhabitants repent now of having surrendered to the English, and there are often very violent contentions between those of the inhabitants who detest their new masters, and those who co-operate in the surrender of the colony.

PARIS, June 6.

Intelligence of the greatest importance has reached us, which we have every reason to believe authentic. It is, that yesterday, Charles Delacroix received a courier from lord Grenville, with new propositions of peace. We may, therefore, consider it as certain, that England will be a party at the next congress.

June 10.

After the signing the preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte, on quitting the Austrian provinces, collected his victorious army on the frontiers of Italy. There in an immense plain he arranged his brethren in arms, then walking from battalion to battalion, the young hero addressed them as follows:

"My brave friends, you have restored peace to your country, and covered yourselves with immortal glory. It is, however, necessary to remain still a longer time under arms. We must yet rob the task of our enemies. I shall give you all your leaves of absence, in order that you may visit your parents and connect with them. When you shall have embraced them, I will think of your country. I shall proceed and wait for you at

Calais; and am persuaded that none of you will be wanting at the rendezvous."

The modesty of Barthelemi induced him to avoid the honours prepared for him: Informed of the preparations made for his reception, he determined to change his carriage; and when the cavalry, who were sent to meet him, arrived at the door of his first carriage, they found it contained only the secretaries of the new director. On his arrival in Paris, he proceeded in a hackney coach to the Directory. The sentinel having refused to admit him, he requested to speak to Carnot: "From whom," said the sentinel? "From Barthelemi," he replied. On hearing his name the sentinel apologized for the necessity of following his orders for the counter-sign. Carnot was instantly informed, who came to the door to receive him. He was introduced to the Directory, who received him in the most affectionate manner, when he was solemnly installed, and addressed the Directory in a handsome speech. The ministers of the republic were then severally introduced to him.

On the arrival of Mr. Barthelemi, the music executed the following air, "Ah! how was I inspired when I received you to my heart." Upon the arrival of Merlin, they executed the "hymn of departure," the public thought the music excellent.

A decree of the Executive Directory authorises general Buonaparte to make new intercessions with the emperor, in favour of La Fayette and the other prisoners at Olmutz.

June 13. OF PEACE.

An English cartel has arrived at Calais with dispatches containing two packets, one for the municipality, in which was found enclosed a letter signed Grenville, by which the English minister, on informing them that Mr. Pitt was no longer in place, requested them to forward instantly to the Directory to bring about prompt and definitive pacification.—The high esteem in which citizen Barthelemi is held in England, and the happy influence of his nomination will not a little contribute to accelerate this moment.—General peace will therefore probably be one of the first benefits for which France will be indebted to its new Director. He could not arrive under more happy auspices.

June 19.

Notwithstanding the language of the English papers we are assured that the deposition of Mr. Pitt, has been officially announced to the French government.

The proposition brought by the packet boat from Calais, says the "Journal of Freeman," were only propositions "A la Malmesbury." They were intended to procure a passport for an English minister who would not treat except in a congress. The Directory has supported the character which it developed relative to the policy of Pitt, and will not treat except with England alone.

June 23.

The negotiations with the English ministers will not take place at Paris, but at Lille, as we have already announced.—The following is the answer said to have been made by the Directory to the new envoy of Great-Britain, who has arrived in Paris. "That the renewal of negotiations experience no difficulty on the part of the French government, who equally desire to put an end to the misfortunes of the war; but that previously, the Directory exacts, that general principles should be established, to serve as a basis to ulterior negotiations. That England being now acquainted with the price at which she may obtain peace, it is natural that we should offer a view of the treaty upon which all the negotiations are to turn. That finally the Directory would willingly listen to the propositions of the British government; but the agents chosen by the two powers must at first meet at Lille for the purpose of entering upon negotiations, and that they would be continued at Paris, except in case the two parties should agree upon the principles which are to serve as a basis to the treaty of peace.—We have already made known the three negotiators whom the Directory had nominated, charged to proceed to Lille to treat upon a peace with the English plenipotentiaries. This choice does not appear to be pleasing to every body, and the following is the opinion entertained of the members of this commission.

Letourneur, entirely a stranger in making negotiations; Pleville Pelle, an old marine captain, and an excellent officer, but who has never employed his attention in diplomatic affairs; and finally, Maret, who was plunged into the dungeons of Austria, when he was proceeding upon the embassy to Naples.—This latter choice is a very good one and will be generally applauded. Maret possesses intelligence, talents and address; and has already discharged with honour, two missions near the cabinet of London, where he made himself esteemed. Colchen, secretary general of the commission, was commissary of foreign affairs after the 9th Thermidor. He unites to a great capacity, a prudent, upright and conciliatory disposition, a firm character, an integrity often proved, and a long habit of affairs and political subjects.

The Redacteur, (half official journal) informs us that a passport has been dispatched to the English government, for the negotiator who is to proceed to Lille, agreeable to the request made by lord Grenville. This negotiator is not yet known, adds the same journal. The English papers, however, assure us, that there will be three negotiators, and point out Messrs. Eden, Auckland and Lansdowne; the two first are known in the diplomatic-world, the third is one of the celebrated members of the opposition, and signed the last peace with France. Some journals mention lord St. Helen's instead of Mr. Eden. Lille was chosen on account of its telegraphic, and as being nearly intermediate between London and Paris.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

From our correspondent in town, June 10, Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

"An account at this moment arrived in town with the welcome information, that the mutiny at the Nore was at an end; the mutineers have surrendered, and president Parker, has made his escape."

LONDON, June 10.

A dispatch is arrived from the Executive Directory of France to our government, with the answer to a requisition of a passport for the purpose of our sending an ambassador to Paris to treat for peace. We do not affect to state the answer literally; but the substance we understand to be, "That the French are ready to enter upon the negotiation; and that they will receive with gladness any person we may send to treat on behalf of this country."

On Thursday night a messenger was dispatched from lord Grenville's office to Paris, with the name of the person to be sent as an ambassador to treat for peace, that the necessary passports may be made out.—That person we understand to be lord Auckland.

BREAKING UP OF THE MUTINY.

Our letters from Sheerness, dated last night, mention that captain Knight, of the Montague, who on Thursday morning carried on board the two bills and proclamations, had been received by the fleet at the Nore, with the greatest respect, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of the best consequences arising from those acts of energy and spirit on the part of the legislature and the executive government of the country.

This morning the most agreeable and important intelligence was received at the admiralty from Sheerness.

Last night at the turn of the tide, several of the ships that had been declared in a state of rebellion, began to make a movement, and the Ardent of 64 guns, Repulse of 64, and Leopard of 50, run into the mouth of the Medway, behind the batteries of Sheerness.

Several other ships intended to follow them. The Montague would have followed immediately, but the officers and well affected part of the crew found they could not act offensively, as the disaffected had poured oil into the touch holes of the guns.

The ships that came into Sheerness were a good deal damaged from the fire of the more obstinate of the rebels.

Sixteen of the leaders of the mutiny on board the ships that have got in, are in irons.

The crews of the ships that remain at the Nore, were dissatisfied with Parker, because he refused to communicate to them the two bills and the proclamations. It was intended that he should this day be superceded in his command of the fleet.

A lieutenant and a midshipman belonging to the ships that have got in, were unfortunately mortally wounded.

We may now congratulate the country upon the breaking up of one of the most dangerous mutinies that has ever existed since the establishment of the British navy. We entertain no doubt of all the mutineers returning very speedily to their duty, and of the instigators and ringleaders of the rebellion being delivered up to the just vengeance of offended law.

Letters were received in town yesterday from vice-admiral Sir Allan Gardner, dated on Sunday last off Ushant. These, we understand, represent in the most explicit terms that the fleet never was in a higher state of discipline and good order than it now is.

The East-India fleet sailed from St. Helen's on Monday evening. Just as the signal was made to weigh anchor, the sailors on-board the Duke of Montrose's ship refused to weigh, alleging the ship was leaky. The officers and even the passengers on board said they were satisfied of the safety and goodness of the ship, and equally weighed the anchor themselves. Just as the ship was getting under weigh the sailors let loose another anchor, and the ship is left behind, and has lost her voyage.

It is certain, that in the letter of lord Grenville to M. Delacroix, no demand was made of a cessation of hostilities during the negotiation; though it is perfectly