

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 31, 1797.

P A R I S, 22 Prairial—June 10.

HB communication of the Tyroleans with the French troops has already given rise to demands which are very unpleasant to the constituted authorities. In several cantons of Tyrol, the inhabitants have demanded the right of fishing and hunting, with other pretensions equally novel. This has induced count Lehrbach to publish a proclamation, calling on the priests and magistrates to bring back to their ancient obedience to the laws those who have been led away from their duty.

In the different presidencies of Africa there are French prisoners, who were sent thither on account of a pretended revolt, excited at Barcelona during the war. Citizen Perignon having collected the facts, and being assured that the revolt at Barcelona was merely a falsehood circulated by the emigrants as an excuse for their having massacred 125 disarmed Frenchmen, has circulated a general note, demanding the release of all the French confined in the presidencies, and the discharge of those who have been forced to enter into the service of Spain.

23 Prairial—June 11.

The fate of Italy appears to be by no means decided. The Bolognese republic has just undergone a complete change, by the orders of Buonaparte. Romagna is to be united to Cispadana; and the territories known under the names of Modenesa, Reggio, and Massa Carrara, are to be united to the Cisalpine republic.

Of the three members appointed by Buonaparte to form the directory of the Lombard republic, two, namely, Meli and Greppi, have refused the appointment.

Our marine has just obtained an useful reinforcement in the Venetian Squadron, which consists of 32 ships of the line, 26 frigates, and some smaller vessels.

The Batavian constitution is at length completed, and is to be presented for the acceptance of the people. It is still more democratic than that of France.

L O N D O N, June 10.

The emperor of Germany told the prince of Wirtemberg, that he and his kingdom had been sacrificed by his generals, who had fairly sold him to the French; and there is no doubt of the truth of it, if we recollect that some little while ago his majesty was under the necessity of hanging up 25 officers in a firing. The French have driven all Europe with a fiercer spear on the continent, and now they are fighting us with the same metal on the main.

We learn by a letter from Constantinople of the 25th of April, that through the mediation of the Ottoman Porte, peace has been restored between the Danish court and the regency of Algiers.

A letter from Dartmouth, dated June 8, says, a great many English seamen were landed here this morning out of a French cartel from Brest; among them were several captains of merchantmen; the intelligence they bring is, that 17 sail of the line and several frigates, were lying in the lower road of Brett harbour ready equipped for sea, but that they were not above half manned. The scarcity of seamen was such, that it was thought they could not put to sea for many months. Two other cartels failed the same time, having in all on board about 700 men.

Richard Parker, who has rendered himself so conspicuous among the mutineers of the fleet, is said to be descended from a respectable family in Exeter. He obtained a good education, was bred in the navy, and about the conclusion of the American war, was an acting lieutenant in one of his majesty's ships. He soon came into the possession of a considerable sum of money, and shortly after he went to Scotland, and married a farmer's daughter in Aberdeenshire, with whom he received a decent patrimony. At this time, being without employment, he soon finished his fortune, and became involved in debt, on account of which he was cast into Edinburgh gaol, where he was at the time the countries were raising seamen for the navy. He then entered as one of the volunteers for Perthshire, received the bounty, and was released from prison, upon paying the incarcerating creditor a part of his bounty. He was put on board the tender then in Leith roads, commanded by captain Watson, who carried him, with many others, to the Nore. On the passage, captain Watson distinguished Parker, both by his activity and polite address. That he is the same person known in the mutinous fleet by the appellation of *admiral Parker*, is proved by captain Watson himself, who, before he last sailed from the Nore for Leith, was ordered by the crew of the Sandwich to come on board, which he did, and was introduced to, and interrogated by, Parker, whom he knew on first sight. Parker also recollected him, and from this circumstance he experienced great favour. Parker ordered every man on board, to treat captain Watson well, saying he was the seamen's friend, and had treated him well; and that if any man used him

otherwise, he should instantly be—(Here he pointed to the rope at the yard-arm.) Captain Watson took an opportunity of hinting to Parker the impropriety of his conduct, and the consequences that might follow: It seemed to throw a momentary damp on his spirits; but he expressed a wish to waive the subject, and captain Watson left him, having obtained permission to proceed on his voyage.

June 12—13.

More credit is every day given to the news lately circulated of a plan being in agitation to re-establish the republic of Poland, with the joint consent of the emperors of Germany and Russia; and for restoring the excellent though unfortunate Stanislaus to his throne.

The reigning prince of Steinsforth has taken a singular method of celebrating the signing of the preliminaries of peace—he gave neither ball nor entertainment to his courtiers, but on the contrary, released the common people from the payment of every kind of impost during the term of six months!

Saturday the trial of Thomas Williams, book-seller in Holborn, on the charge of blasphemy, in selling Paine's *Age of Reason*, which was to come on in the court of king's bench, was, on the motion of Mr. Garrow on the part of the crown, put off till next term.

When Parker was landed with the rest, at the Commissioners's Stairs at Sheerness, an immense concourse of people, with a strong guard, were waiting to receive him. They generally expressed their indignation in pretty strong terms. Some of them called out "*Hang him! hang him!*" On which he turned about and said—"*Pray let me have a trial first.*"

While waiting for the admiral, he observed to the officer who had the guard over him—"That though they talked of hanging him, he would open a scene that would furnish Temple Bar more amply than it had ever been furnished," and he signified to the officers, when under examination—"that he had discoveries to make that would involve persons who were little suspected at present."

Gregory, one of the principal mutineer delegates, is a native of Northfleet near Sheerness, and a waterman by profession, but entered on board some months since as one of the parish or quota men; and sorry, are we to say, that the greater part of the delegates and principal mutineers are men of that description.

He being a tolerable good scholar, generally wrote the passes and orders; and on the day (Saturday last) when the colliers failed, wrote out the passes, and signed them as president of the day, asking several of the captains if they did not know him and telling who he was, and where he came from.

Extract of a letter from Sheerness, dated Thursday, five P. M.

"All yesterday evening the Swan sloop of war, kept up a firing at short intervals. This was unhappily occasioned by the men having divided themselves into two parts—blues for coming in—and reds, for holding out.

The reds kept possession of the after part of the ship, and had made a barricado, from whence they fired on the blues, who got possession of the fore-castle, and, having also barricaded themselves, turned the bow chases so as to rake aft. Many shots were fired on both sides, and many lives lost; but the reds, as I suppose got the better, as the bloody flag is still flying, and they have moved their station, so as to be out of the reach of the guns of the other ships.

We have now to announce the secession of several more ships from the Nore fleet. Indeed we are every instant in expectation of an express from Sheerness, with intelligence of the complete dissolution of this once alarming and most serious confederacy, and of the return of the seamen to their duty.

Lieutenant Hollingsworth arrived at the admiralty yesterday afternoon, with information of the following ships—

- The Agamemnon, of 64 guns,
- The Standard, of 64
- The Nassau, of 64
- The Iris frigate, of 32, and
- The Vestal, of 28,

Having slipped their cables, and made their escape up the Thames from the Nore, and that they were now lying at Gravesend, with the Leopard of 64 guns, which effected her escape on Friday last. The Monmouth and Lion of 64 guns each, with two frigates, the Brilliant and Inspector, at the same time took advantage of the tide, and sailed up the Medway to Sheerness.

Captain Pancourt of the Agamemnon, and Lieutenant Rider, of the Nassau, with Mr. Stowe, secretary to admiral Buckner, arrived at a late hour last night, with dispatches in confirmation of the above intelligence.

There are now only three ships, the Montague, the Director, and the Inflexible, that remain in a state of mutiny, on board of which are the greatest part of the delegates, who, it is said, with one licen-

tant, have taken an oath, not to surrender themselves but with the loss of their lives.

The intelligence contained in our Plymouth letter, received this morning, is not of a very consolatory, but on the contrary, rather of an alarming nature.

We fear that the return of lord Bridport has been occasioned by a disposition to mutiny, which has manifested itself on board the fleet.

A new volcano broke out on the 27th of February, 1797, in one of the islands of the Crimea, the eruption from which lasted 3 days.

June 14.

The count de Gortz, Prussian minister at the diet of Ratisbon, has made the following singular declaration: "That the king, his master, having by a secret article in the treaty of Basle, concluded between him and France, stipulated the secularization of the ecclesiastical states of Germany, he now renounces every claim to the execution of that article, as well as his pretensions to the duchy of Berg; and that since the integrity of the Germanic body is the basis of the preliminaries signed between France and Austria, his majesty desires nothing more sincerely, than to offer his mediation for peace on the principle of that basis."

This declaration serves to explain the motives of the mysterious and equivocal conduct of his Prussian majesty, in the course of the war.

June 17.

Anxious to lay before our readers every statement, whether favourable or unfavourable, which relates to peace, we insert the following fact, on the authenticity of which the public may implicitly rely.

The answer from the Directory to the proposal made by our court, though couched in the most respectful terms, and expressing the most ardent desire for peace, invited us merely to send an ambassador with full powers to treat for a separate peace. As it is impossible for this nation consistently with its faith and honour, to leave our allies in the lurch, an explanation must necessarily be required as to the meaning of the word separate, before any negotiation can be entered into. The cabinet sat yesterday for some time, it is imagined upon this important subject, and lord Malmesbury's embassy is delayed for a short time, till this point is settled.

It would appear to the policy of the French, that Portugal should not make a part in the negotiation; and, disunited from us, that power would become an easy conquest to Spain, who would thereby be amply recompensed for her naval losses during this war.

The latest accounts from Vienna express great surprise at the delays of the exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries—to which it is understood the king of Naples has opposed some obstacles, to say nothing of representations from another quarter, it being remarked, that no less than seven English couriers had arrived at Vienna, previous to the 31st ult. within five days!

By letters from on board admiral Duncan's fleet, dated off the Texel, on Monday last, we learn, that they were daily in sight of the Dutch fleet, which appeared to consist of three 70 gun ships, and about 10 or 12 other two decked ships. Admiral Duncan had certain intelligence of the intention of the Dutch fleet to put to sea, and their destination was upon good information, supposed to be Scotland. There are no less than 90,000 French troops now in Holland. The British fleet consists of ten sail of the line, in excellent condition and high spirits, anxiously expecting the Dutch fleet to come out.

It is a certain fact, that at the height of the mutiny, when they found that government would offer them no kind of terms, without previous unconditional submission, the delegates had agreed to take all the vessels away from the Nore. The Standard was to be sent to Cherbourg; the Monmouth, Lion, Nassau, Sandwich, and Director, to the Firth of Cromarty, in Scotland; the Prosperpine, Hound, Inflexible, and Comet, to some new colony which has been named.

The conspiracy which has been discovered on board the Poinsee, one of lord Bridport's fleet, is of the most atrocious nature. Eighty-three of the villains who were implicated in it, and who had taken an oath to be secret, and to carry the plot into effect, have been secured, and are confined on board the Monitor and Medusa. Of this number, sixteen have acted as ringleaders, and it is remarkable the object of the conspiracy, and the secret to which the other 67 subscribed, was never known to any but the ringleaders.—It is, however, generally believed; that the intention was to carry their ship to Brest.

In the letter which our ministers received from M. Delacroix on Tuesday last, he expresses the willingness of the Directory to consent to the overture of a negotiation by ministers to be appointed mutually by the two countries to meet at Lisle as a middle place, and there to treat of a separate peace. The words "separate peace," have given rise to various interpretations, and it certainly is not easy to attach any meaning to the phrase that is favourable to England. Do they mean by a separate peace,