

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 7, 1797.

VIENNA, June 7.

THE exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace has at length taken place—Some dispute relative to the signatures, and some other difficulties, had occasioned the delay of this exchange.

According to accounts received by private letters, the Austrian arms have already been set up in several parts of the Venetian territories.

Several battalions of troops which had received orders to march through Franconia to the army on the Rhine, have now received counter orders and will go to Italy, to the army of general Terry, which will be augmented to 70,000 men. The cessions of territory that are to be made, and the spirit that now prevails in Italy, render a strong military force necessary.

The Venetian town of Brescia is said to be already occupied by Austrian troops, under general Laudon. The present municipality of Venice has sent two of its members, citizens Tori and Mengoni, as deputies to Buonaparte, to compliment him; and at the same time to confer with him on the nature and tendency of the treaty concluded between France and Venice on the 13th of May, which has occasioned some difficulty. To this treaty, which contained several secret articles, the doge of Venice and the republic of France were the contracting parties; but as the office of the doge was in the mean-time abolished, some explanation seems requisite. On the part of the French it is likewise required that the new form of government at Venice should be laid before the Directory at Paris, and receive their approbation.

H A G U E, June 24.

Preparations for an expedition against England continue to be carried on with alacrity at the Texel. About 30,000 Austrian deserters, who were at Lille have just been sent in detachments to Utrecht, from whence they are to be distributed either in the Batavian army or navy.

P A R I S, June 12.

Letters from Vienna concur in stating, that the 25th of last month had been fixed as the time for public rejoicings on account of the termination of hostilities; but that the emperor has ordered this expression of general satisfaction to be postponed to "the moment," as he himself is said to have declared, "when all Europe shall have reason to rejoice." This declaration cannot be otherwise explained than by its reference to the conclusion of a general peace.

June 14.

The Directory is certainly now employed in the nomination of plenipotentiaries to be sent to the congress. It is said that two will be appointed. This choice is very important, at once for its object, and because it will serve as a thermometer to judge of the actual disposition of the Directory, and the degree of the influence which the majority will leave to Barthélemy in a matter in which he has had so long experience, and enjoyed so high reputation.

Several naval officers are setting out from Toulon to take possession of the Venetian ships of war which are now become the property of the republic.

June 15.

Letters from Wesel advise, that orders have been received there for forming considerable magazines of provisions and forage in that city, and that similar orders have been sent to several places in the Prussian dominions in Westphalia. The cabinet of Berlin, it should seem, intends to assume a warlike position at the opening of the congress, in order to influence the negotiations, which end his Prussian majesty supposes he can best obtain at the head of a formidable army.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who, like Frederick the great, is a constant friend of France, and an implacable enemy of the house of Austria, is to command a considerable force which is assembling in Silesia. The emperor has likewise ordered a strong army to be formed in Bohemia, which is to encamp under the walls of Prague.

L O N D O N, June 19.

Yesterday a flag of truce arrived at Dover with dispatches for government, and also with dispatches for M. Charetier, respecting the exchange of prisoners.

The French journals to the 16th inst. have come to our hands. They mention that the Directory desires to negotiate a separate peace with England, distinct from the general congress, to be held for the settlement of the equilibrium of Europe at large.

It appears, say the journals, "that the first courier from London was charged with dispatches tending to demand solely that England should be admitted to the congress, to participate in the general peace, but that the Directory would not depart from their system of negotiating a partial peace with each power, isolated, because they would permit them to assist at the congress." Now England has sent a second courier,

complying with this arrangement and soliciting passports for a negotiator upon that footing." This paragraph appears in Perlet, and several other journals. Lille is the place fixed on for the negotiation. "We see no motive for this," says Perlet, "except that by the telegraph the French minister can correspond with the Directory in a few minutes, while the English can have no such advantage."

The king's pardon has been sent down to almost all the ships at the Nore. It excepts, however, all the ringleaders on board the respective ships.

June 24.

Yesterday morning a French cartel arrived at Dover, with the answer of the Executive Directory to the explanations which ministers required of M. Delacroix's last communication. A messenger brought the dispatches from lord Grenville's office in the afternoon.

The English cartel which carried over the last dispatches for the Directory, returned to Dover in company with the above vessel, the French having preferred using a vessel of theirs. A neutral vessel, a Dane, arrived at the same time and brought over Paris papers to the 20th inst. from which we have made extracts of the only articles worth mentioning.

The French have consented to lord Malmesbury's being our negotiator, and have notified to our court the names of those whom they have nominated to treat with his lordship. Lord Grenville not being in town when the dispatches arrived, no cabinet was held, but ministers were summoned to attend this day, to take them into consideration. The dispatches contain the explanation of the Directory, of the expression "Pour traiter d'une paix particulière," (to treat for a separate peace) made use of in the passports which had been forwarded to this country for a minister to proceed to Paris.

### TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF PARKER.

The trial of this dreadful mutineer came on yesterday on board the Neptune, lying off Greenhithe. The charges against the prisoner were—for causing or endeavouring to cause mutinous assemblies on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, and others of his majesty's ships at the Nore, on or about the 12th of May last—for disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officers—and for treating his officers with disrespect.

The court was composed of the following officers: President, vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commodore Sir Erasmus Gower, Neptune; captain Stanhope, do. captain Williamson, Agincourt; captain Markham, Centaur; captain Wells, Lancaster; captain Sir T. Williams, Endymion; captain Rion, Princess Augusta Yt. captain King, Sirius; captain Lane, Acasto; captain Pierrepont, Naiad; captain Ramage, Prince Frederick.

Captain Moss of the Sandwich, appeared as prosecutor.

Vice-admiral Buckner was the first evidence against Parker. He was cross-examined by the prisoner, as were most of the witnesses; and he appeared to do it with more ability than could be expected in his situation. The point of his heading the mutiny, as might be supposed, was clearly established, as was also that of his being one of the most active in getting the ships to fire on the Repulse when aground, in endeavouring to escape from the mutinous fleet. Thomas Burry, a seaman of the Monmouth, deposed that Parker came on board that ship, and ordered one Vance to assist in directing the Monmouth against the Repulse. The prisoner said, "damn you slip your bower, and go along side the Repulse, and send her to hell, where she belongs to; and shew her no quarters in the least." Parker cross-examined this witness. He said, "you have been telling a great deal about hell; I wish to know if you have been promised any thing for advancing this hellish account." The witness replied in the negative. The evidence took up two days. At the close, the president then informed the prisoner, that the evidence for the prosecution was closed, and desired to know when he would be prepared to proceed in his defence. The prisoner said he must beg some time to prepare for his defence—it would be necessary for him to have extracts from the evidence. He had no friends with him; and therefore he could not be ready to go on with his defence to-morrow. The court told him they were willing to allow him every proper indulgence; but at the same time it must be recollected that there were several officers kept from public service; and therefore all unnecessary delay must be avoided. The court then gave him till Monday.

Parker has written a very submissive letter to Sir Thomas Pasley, expressing his satisfaction at so respectable a character being chosen to preside over his trial. The wife of Parker has presented a paper to the admiralty, stating to the board that her husband is at times in a state of insanity, and has enclosed in her address to them a certificate of his discharge from the Royal William, in 1794, on account of symptoms of mental derangement, which of course will be laid before the court.

Monday, June 27.

This day Parker entered upon his defence. He read it himself, and brought a number of evidences. The whole was conducted better than might be expected from a person of his talents, and in his situation.

The president advised him, as there were very heavy charges brought against him, to consider whether there was not any other person whose evidence might weigh in his favour.

The prisoner asked whether, if any thing occurred in the course of the day, he could derive any advantage from it.

The president told him that was impossible—if he let slip the present opportunity, he would not have another.

The prisoner expressed his confidence in the court, that they would lean to the side of mercy, and that strict justice would be done him. He thought he had already made it appear that it was owing to his exertions that the Sandwich had been delivered up to the command of the officers, and that instead of being a leader of the mutiny, he had done every thing in his power to check and keep it under.

The prisoner was ordered to withdraw, and the court was cleared for the purpose of leaving the members to deliberate upon the sentence.

In two hours and a half the court was re-opened, and the prisoner being called in; the sentence of the court was read by the judge advocate, which was,

That after deliberating upon the evidences on both sides, the court were unanimously of opinion, that the said Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges brought against him; that in consideration of these crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no less destructive of the interests of the navy than they were injurious to the prosperity of the country, the court were unanimously of opinion that the said Richard Parker should suffer death, and be hanged until he be dead. They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ship, and at what time the lords commissioners of the admiralty may be pleased to appoint.

Parker, the prisoner, with a degree of fortitude and undimmed composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:

"I bow to your sentence with all due submission, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of a good conscience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the country; and that those brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am satisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity!"

President. It is in the breast of the court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Prisoner. I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

July 11.

It is with the greatest pleasure we announce the safe arrival of the West-India convoy homeward bound, without the loss of a single ship.

The last dispatches from earl St Vincent give the public reason to expect that they will shortly hear of another decisive blow against the Spanish navy.—The dispatches are dated the 15th ult. on which day the Spanish admiral had made the signal for the whole fleet to unmoor, with a view of breaking our line of battle which blocks up the port of Cadiz, and of putting to sea. But the wind shifting, the Spanish fleet dropped anchor without changing any part of its position.

The king of Spain is arrived at Cadiz, with a view of quieting the minds of the merchants there, and to accelerate the tardy operations of his marine.—The merchants have on this occasion presented a memorial to his majesty, setting forth the hardships they labour under in the interruption of their commerce, from the port of Cadiz having been so long, and so closely blockaded, that no ship could sail from or enter it. The king gave for answer, that his admiral had received his final instructions, which are supposed to be—to risk an engagement.—The Spanish fleet consists of 30 sail of the line; our's is only 22—nine of which are, however, three deckers. From the admirable position of our fleet and the skill and bravery of our officers and seamen, the noble commander is under no anxiety of the result.—The whole fleet is in the highest state of subordination, and has felt nothing of that feverish spirit which has pervaded some other divisions of the British navy.

July 12.

We this day learn, that the Irish parliament is actually dissolved—much we understand, to the disappointment of our ministers here, who had dispatched an express to delay the dissolution, but which express arrived a few hours too late.

It is fixed that parliament should be prorogued on Friday next.

The intended treason in various parts of Ireland, still continue to give up arms, (take the oath of allegi-