

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 21, 1797.

### DANTZICK, July 10.

HE division of Poland has been formally settled between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Already have the Russian ministers made the notifications relative to the invasion and destruction of that kingdom, to the different courts at which they reside. The official communications on this occasion are too interesting not to be published. They consist in the following six notes:

1. A declaration signed at St. Petersburg, on the 3d of January, 1793, by the vice-chancellor count Osterman, and the counts Besborodko and Marcoff, enclosing the convention of the emperor and the king of Prussia, on the subject of the division of Poland. This note described the frontiers between the different parts of Poland ceded to Prussia and the emperor; the guarantee of the king of Prussia is there claimed, and on that condition the union of the rest of Poland with the Prussian monarchy, is promised and secured in that power.

2. A declaration, signed at St. Petersburg, on the 24th of October, 1795, between the above three members of the Imperial college of Russia and the count de Tatenzen, in the name of his Prussian majesty, containing a description of the frontiers of that part of Poland assigned to Prussia, as well as a guarantee of their portions. The 7th article of that declaration contains the following expressions: "If either of the contracting parties should be attacked by any foreign power in consequence of the said division, the two others shall join such party, and assist him with all their forces."

3. A note, signed at St. Petersburg, January 26, 1797, by the vice-chancellor Osterman, the count Besborodko, and prince Kourakia, on the one part, and count Tatenzen on the other, containing the measures adopted by the two Imperial and Prussian courts, for the liquidating of the debts of the former kingdom of Poland, and of king Stanislaus Augustus. By the sixth article of this note, the high contracting parties grant a pension of 200,000 ducats to the king Stanislaus. By the 7th article, they give him the free enjoyment of all the effects, moveable and immovable, which he had acquired and possessed in his own right.

4. The act of renunciation of the king of Poland, dated at Grodno, November 25, 1795, and signed by the king, and his cabinet secretary prince Kozelski Puzyna.

5. The uniform declaration of the three courts in which they communicate to all the sovereigns of Europe, the division and incorporation of Poland, as well as the titles and qualifications adopted in consequence thereof. This declaration is dated at St. Petersburg, January 26, 1797.

6. Additional observation or note on the subject of the demarcation of the palatinate of Cracovia, the frontiers of which were settled by a convention concluded on the 20th October, 1796, under the auspices of Russia, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

### RATISBON, July 16.

Mr. Struve, the Russian councillor of State, presented to the diet, his letters of credence, dated at Moscow, April 26. He is styled Legatus Ordinarius to the diet of Ratisbon. But the ambassadors at the diet not being able to comprehend in what character Mr. Struve had been sent, demanded an explanation from him on the subject. He replied that he was sent as resident. A deliberation took place on the manner in which they should conduct themselves to the new resident—etiquette, as every body knows, not being a very insignificant matter. It was resolved, after mature deliberation; not to receive the visit of the new resident accordingly; when he waited on the different ambassadors, not one would receive his visit.

This circumstance will form a memorable epoch in the rubric of the etiquette of the diet.

### July 17.

The Imperial court has published a declaration stating, that through the means of the archduke Charles, it has applied to the French general for a suspension of all hostile proceedings throughout the empire, and that general Moreau had given the most satisfactory assurances on that head.

### B R I T I S H E L S, July 20.

Surgeon Krin, who has been convicted of several murders, and condemned to death by the criminal tribunal of our department, has appealed against his sentence. No person can be found who will undertake his defence.

### July 22.

On the 18th of this month, prince Waldeck passed through our city, coming direct from Vienna; he went immediately to Lisle, where he was sent on the part of the emperor to lord Malmesbury. This prince, who was formerly in the service of the United Provinces, does not appear to be invested by the Aus-

trian ministry with any diplomatic character. It is said that the object of his mission was merely to interest the British negotiator in favour of the prince of Orange and his family, in order perhaps to endeavour to obtain his re-instatement to the stadtholdership, or an indemnification proportioned to his loss.

Whatever interest the emperor may take in favour of the house of Orange, we are assured that the English cabinet are still more in their interest, and that the stadtholder, who in 1787, was restored by the able negotiations of lord Malmesbury (then Sir J. Harris) stands in no need of mediation for the support of that British negotiator.

### V E N I C E, July 10.

Le Feron, the commander of the place, has issued an order from the commander in chief of the French forces, dated the 3d of July, ordering all the soldiers and persons employed by the administration who are in this city, and not attached to the garrison, to join their respective posts in 24 hours.—Those who have any extraordinary reasons for staying, must apply for permission to the commandant of the place. Those who violate the order will be arrested, and punished at the discretion of the commander in chief.

Our municipality has imposed on the city of Venice, and the neighbouring district of Dogado, a contribution of 2,500,000 ducats, payable in ten months; and those who shall delay their payments 8 days after that time, shall pay 10 per cent. more; and this decree is to be executed in a military manner.

A part of the inhabitants of Spalatio having testified a desire of establishing a republican constitution, they were attacked by another part of the inhabitants, who were of a different opinion. The latter put col. Matutinovich and his wife to death, for wearing the dress, and professing the sentiments of that abominable sect, the Jacobins.

Letters from Lucca state, that the government of that republic is dissolved. A detachment of French troops from Leghorn took possession of the territory of Lucca on the 4th instant. The nobility made their escape, and the tree of liberty was to have been planted the same day.

### I N S P R U C K, July 5.

We are generally persuaded here, that Mantua will be restored to the emperor. Some letters even go to the length of stating that the Austrian troops are already in possession of it. But how this is to be reconciled with the late accounts from Italy, which state that the fortifications of Mantua are repairing with great dispatch, and that new magazines are forming there, besides other circumstances, which lead us to suppose that the French are not inclined to give that place up to the Austrians so soon.

### P A R I S, July 19.

The change in the administration is certain. None of the ancient ministers remain in office but Ramel, minister of finance, and Merlin (de Douai) minister of justice.

We believe that the courageous majority of the directors who have made the nominations had recourse to the only means that could save the republic. The known character of the new ministers give room to hope that before 15 days the face of France, so cruelly torn by fanaticism and royalism, almost every where conquerors, will be changed.

Hocbe had very extensive ministerial endowments, and above all, a firm character; which will not permit us to fear, that he can ever become the compliant and commodious instrument of the ambitious designs of any party.

Yesterday was passed in the most lively anguish.—Persons interrogated each other with alarm on a change of ministry, which did not appear to have any other object than an irreconcilable war between government and public opinion. That which proves that all confidence in the government is not totally extinguished is, that men still doubt the truth of a change so abhorrent. In the moment I write, the state of incertitude still subsists. The official journal is silent, when it ought to give the lie to the rumour. The journals of anarchy triumph, and see nothing in this news except a burnt offering to the name of Gracchus Babeuf. Every man who has the spirit of faction, smiles at the prospect of commotion; every man who has the spirit of peace, fight, and sees nothing in the prospect of the future, but in the dark colours of the past.

Five of the old ministers have been dismissed. Of these five ministers, two may flatter themselves with carrying off the contempt of the whole nation—these are Chatelet de Croix and Turgot. They are replaced by Talleyrand Perigord and Pleville Peley. Talleyrand Perigord will soon repair the folly of De la Croix—with such a minister we may be sure that the tranquillity of Switzerland will not be disturbed; and that we shall not hear the scandal of commencing a new war with the United States on the day on which

we sign a peace with the kings of Europe, and on that day so much desired, on which Talleyrand Perigord is appointed to accelerate it.

### July 24.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that the Dutch fleet assembled in the Texel, being completely armed and equipped, and the troops embarked. Admiral Winter, who commands, had given orders on the 14th July, to hold in readiness for sea at the first signal. On the 15th, the English fleet commanded by admiral Duncan, was in sight of the road, at a league and an half distance. On the 16th the Dutch fleet was to sail, and a decisive action is expected to take place, for the result of which no apprehensions are entertained in Holland. [L'Eclair]

An article from Vienna of July 7, is as follows:—"The arrival of a secretary of the marquis di Gallo has given rise to long conferences amongst the ministers of our cabinet. It is reported, that the negotiations with general Buonaparte experience at this moment the greatest difficulties, that general wishing to arrange things very differently from the stipulations in the preliminaries concluded at Leoben. [L'Eclair]

A camp of 40,000 Austrians is forming in Franconia, and another of 30,000 in Bavaria; 7000 Prussians are encamped in Silesia, and Lusatia. The motives which actuate these two powers, to put on so warlike an appearance, is an enigma which the termination of the present negotiation for peace can alone explain.

A private letter from Vienna of the 9th instant states the death of general Wurmsler.

### July 26.

Buonaparte, on the 14th of July, invited his troops to make a rapid march into France. He was much surprised that they took the next day to debate upon this expedition. He writes, that he was not able to prevent them; yet he is a man who in general knows how to make himself obeyed, and it is impossible that they more regarded his intentions than his orders.

The different divisions of the army then deliberated, and flaming addresses came from those of Angereau, Massena and Joubert, each of them signed by from eight to ten thousand men.

It is often difficult to maintain order in the deliberations of moderate assemblies, we may judge of what sort were the deliberations of 50,000 men, with sabres at their sides, fixed bayonets, and more conversant with military exercise than with politics or the constitution.

### July 27.

Symptoms of a revolution are every day apparent at Rome. They openly sing the carmagnot, and other patriotic airs, and insult the prelates, and other persons attached to the government, as they pass in their coaches.

A courier extraordinary from Italy, which passed through Lyons on the 20th of June, reports, that a new insurrection had taken place at Turin—that the king and all his court are prisoners, and that five or six persons of rank are massacred. [L'Eclair]

### L O N D O N, July 17.

#### NEGOTIATION AT LISLE.

Until some more precise and definitive answer shall have arrived from Lisle, and we are aware that it is not easy to speculate upon the event of negotiations; but, as we have taken peculiar pains to inform ourselves upon this subject, and as we have means of acquiring intelligence upon it, it may be permitted to us to make some remarks upon those circumstances which have hitherto occurred in the negotiation.

It is reported at Lisle, and we have received this report from authority which we cannot doubt, that the restitution of the ships taken at Toulon, or an equivalent for them, is considered by the French as a sine qua non of the treaty.

We are not accurately informed as to the condition in which these ships were taken, but we recollect that on certain terms they were to be delivered up to the French nation at the peace. Now, we cannot think that, whether the stipulation goes to the restitution of these ships upon peace being made with the Directory, or with any other supposed government in France, it can be an obstacle to the restitution of these ships, if such be considered as a material point by the French government, and if, in consequence of acceding to it, we can get any thing that is of importance to ourselves. The ships taken at Toulon are, in fact, of scarcely any value to us.

The temper of the French commissioners was very different from that of Mons. De la Croix, upon lord Malmesbury's first embassy, and instead of reserve and coldness, and a disposition to break off the negotiation, they showed the most decided inclination to entertain and discuss every proposition which could be offered on the part of Great Britain.

Such is the substance of private information which we have obtained from Lisle. We do not hesitate to