

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 18, 1798.

FRANCFORT, October 26.

THE news of peace is spread through Germany with loud and general acclamations. It would be impossible to paint, in all its traits, the height of the public joy. Those especially who lived in the neighbourhood of the theatre of war, are regenerated with new hopes. Commerce and industry will restore to the body politic of Germany that vigour, of which an almost total flagellation had deprived it. Agriculture may hope to cause those fields to flourish again, which the furies of Bellona have so long blighted with sterility. Can the belligerent powers, in laying down their arms, refrain from occupying themselves in drying up the tears which the scourge of war has caused to flow? Can they, scarred all over with wounds, think again of resumming their arms, to trouble, with their strange and indecent quarrels, the tranquillity of Europe? Had the famous treaty of Pilnitz never existed, a six years war would not have desolated every part of our globe.

HALLE, (Germany) September 29.

General La Fayette, with his family and fellow-prisoners, now set at liberty, arrived here yesterday from Coblenz.—Scarcely had the report of his arrival reached this place, before many of the professors of the university went to congratulate him, soon afterwards all the students followed this example, and paid their respects to him. A band of musicians testified their joy at the deliverance of the *eleve of Washington*, by repeated acclamations. One of the most eloquent of the students addressed him, and expressed the sentiments with which his virtues and long captivity had inspired the university. The hotel where he lodged was surrounded with an immense crowd till midnight. The next morning he proceeded on his rout to Hamburg, escorted by an Austrian officer.

P A R I S, November 4.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

November 3.

Malibran called the attention of the Council to the means taken to fulfil the promise of the government, made to the defenders of their country. He proposed also to change the obscure name of the *Fauxbourg Saint Marceau* to that of *Fauxbourg d'Italie*; and to erect a monument to the glory of that invincible army; and to grant to the pacificator of the continent BUONAPARTE, a pension of 300,000 livres and a *traitement militaire* of 50,000 livres, one half reversible to his wife.

Guillemardet replied, that the committee of finances has not lost sight of these objects; and Tallot observed, that the great soul of Buonaparte was above any pecuniary recompence. The order of the day, of consequence, was adopted.

G L A S G O W, November 9.

Paris papers of the 2d inst. contain news of more than usual importance. The Executive Directory have ordered an army to be forthwith assembled on the coast of the ocean, to be called

THE ARMY OF ENGLAND,

and commanded by Buonaparte, for the avowed purpose of invading this country. They have also addressed a proclamation to the people, in which they call upon them to crown their exploits by an invasion of that island, "whither their ancestors carried slavery under William the conqueror, and carry thither the genius of liberty, which must land there at the same moment with themselves." Reflecting on the hazardous consequences of an enterprise of this nature, we cannot help considering the language of the Directory as an empty gasconade. But, should their intentions prove serious, we can see no cause for dismay—no reason to dread the consequences. On such an occasion, the manly energies of Britons, however they may differ on topics of lesser moment, would be roused into action; and, united in defence of all that is dear to the heart of man, would not fail to return the attempt to the complete overthrow and destruction of the enemy.

"Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas  
Which he has given for fence impregnable,  
And with their helps alone defend ourselves;  
In them and in ourselves our safety lies!"

The queen of Portugal having refused to ratify the treaty lately concluded with the French republic, it has been declared void; and an army of 30,000 men are about to march to Portugal, to compel her majesty to accept whatever terms the French may choose to dictate.

L O N D O N, November 3.

The concourse of people, yesterday, to see his majesty go to open the parliament, was the smallest ever remembered on any former similar occasion.

A circumstance of a curious nature occurred yesterday. The king's speech was, as usual, ordered to be sent to his majesty, but by some mistake, it was not delivered. When the king was robing, the speech was inquired for, but was not to be found. A copy was delivered to his majesty, but not being plainly written, his majesty could not read it. A messenger was then sent to the secretary of state's office for the original, where it was found, and immediately brought to the house of lords.

None of the leading members of opposition were present in the house of commons. The absence of Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Gray, and some others, is to be accounted for by their previous declaration, that they felt their efforts and their attendance to be equally unavailing.

November 7.

The Dutch admiral Storey is said to have been arrested at the Hague.

The French and Venetian fleets have sailed for Toulon. The Dutch admirals, on Saturday accompanied by earl Howe and lord Duncan, attended at the admiralty, and were introduced to earl Spencer.

On Saturday at one o'clock, admiral De Winter in company with his vice-admiral, and M. Vandyk, a Dutch merchant, paid a visit to the bank of England, in order to view the different offices. Several of the directors, who were apprized of their intention, were at the bank for the purpose of attending them through the various departments. The multitude received them with unbounded plaudits wherever they went.

Rear-admiral Sir Horatio Nelson is so far recovered from the loss of his arm, that he will hoist his flag on board the first ship which is ready to receive him.

H A L I F A X, December 21.

Tuesday morning, arrived the schooner *Adventure*, captain Poor, in 17 days from Burene, in Placentia bay, Newfoundland. Captain Poor informs us, that on the 22d November, arrived at Burene the brig *Emulation*, in 18 days from Lisbon. She brought news papers that contained accounts that Buonaparte had separated himself from the French republic, and had established a general republic in Italy, and put himself at the head of it; and that he had formed a close alliance with the emperor, with whose advice and approbation he had established himself in Italy. The emperor had again recommenced hostilities against the French. Besides the deputies which were banished from France, it was also said, that about 70 of the Council of Five Hundred had been hanged, and that universal confusion and anarchy prevailed in every part of France. This brig also brought an account of admiral Duncan's victory, and that most of the Dutch fleet had fallen into his hands. In consequence of the intelligence brought by the brig *Emulation*, fish immediately rose from 11 to 14 shillings per quintal, and the *Emulation* was immediately reloaded with a cargo of fish, and had sailed for Lisbon.

B O S T O N, January 2.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated yesterday.

"Captain Batchelder, arrived here on Saturday evening, in forty-nine days from Bourdeaux.

"Captain Phillips, passenger in the *Rajah*, saw a letter from Mr. Pinckney to the master of an American ship at Bourdeaux, desiring a passage for himself and family, as he expected to leave the republic from necessity, in about 25 days. He assigned no reason for this expectation; and as a similar application does not appear to have been made by the other gentlemen, perhaps he thinks it will be expedient for him to come home for fresh instructions. Mr. Deblois writes from Paris, that it is his private opinion war between France and America will probably take place in three months—certainly in six."

COMMISSION TO FRANCE.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 7th of November, received via Salem, by Mr. Bradbury, of this town, states, that the Americans there were alarmed by a letter which had come from Mr. Pinckney, inquiring for a vessel bound to Charleston, capable of accommodating himself and family with passages, and which could be ready to receive them by the 20th of November, "for he did not know how soon he might be obliged to quit France." The writer adds; however, that the negotiation had not been commenced.

Several other letters with much the same intelligence, as respects Mr. Pinckney, we are informed have also been received.

We offer no comments of this extraordinary information. The fact seems pretty well ascertained. Conjecture must speculate on the causes for Mr. Pinckney's expected necessary sudden departure from the Gallic republic.

N E W - Y O R K, January 8.

A most uncommon circumstance occurred on Tuesday in the city roads. A large dog, of the mastiff breed, happened to pass near a game cock, when the

latter, without any provocation, assailed the dog with the utmost violence. The dog became irritated, and in his turn attacked the game cock. A severe combat ensued; but the vigilance and dexterity of the cock eluded every attempt of the dog, to hurt him. At length the cock flew upon the dog's back, and with his beak actually beat out both his eyes. He then continued the attack with so much ferocity, that in a short time the dog fell to the ground, when the cock struck him a blow with his heel, which penetrated to his brains and he instantly expired. There were above 500 persons witnesses of this curious battle.—Fifty guineas were offered for the game cock and refused.—

English paper.

Thomas Muir to Thomas Paine.

"Cadiz, August 14, 1797.

"Since the memorable evening on which I took leave of you at ———, my melancholy and agitated life has been a continued series of extraordinary events. I hope to meet you again in a few months.

"Contrary to every expectation, I am at last cured of my numerous wounds. The Directory have shown me great kindness; their solicitude for an unfortunate being, who has been so cruelly oppressed, is a balm of consolation which revives my drooping spirits. The Spaniards detain me as a prisoner, under the pretext that I am a Scotoman; but I have no doubt that the intervention of the Directory of the GREAT REPUBLIC will obtain my liberty. Remember me, most affectionately, to all my friends who are the friends of liberty and of mankind.

"THOMAS MUIR."

We are informed that Mr. Muir was set at liberty on the 16th September, in consequence of the application of the Directory.

Scots Chronicle.

Died at New-London, Mr. John Weeks, aged 114.—he married his tenth wife when 106, she was only 16! His gray hairs had fallen off, and was lately renewed by a dark head of hair; a new set of teeth had made their appearance—and, a few hours previous to his death, he eat three pounds of pork, two or three pounds of bread, and drank nearly a pint of wine. [This comes from a person of the above place, who knew the man.]

January 10.

Captain Clap, who arrived yesterday from Jamaica, authorises us to say, that he saw there captain Wm. Story, commander of the brig *Trio*, of this port, and owned by Messrs. Yates and Pollock, who informed him that on his voyage from New-York to Jamaica, he had been attacked by a French privateer of 10 guns and full of men—that he had detended himself, and after an action of several glasses, the privateer struck her colours—that he declined having any thing more to do with her, and proceeded on his voyage to Jamaica.

The *Trio* was armed with 6 four pounders, and manned with 15 men, besides 4 passengers.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 6.

Latest from the *Natchez*.

A gentleman who left the *Natchez*, on the 14th November, informs, that the polls at that time were still in the possession of the Spaniards; and that no expectations were entertained of their being soon given up.

January 8.

One of our Paris papers has the following paragraphs:

Paris, October 24.

"The differences between our republic and the American states are said to be nearly terminated.

"At a moment when penury obliges the republic to renounce the support of a maritime force, Buonaparte has taken upon himself the maintenance and support of a squadron of 12 ships of the line, now in the Adriatic gulph, under the command of vice-admiral Bruys. He has already clothed the crews, and completely provisioned the squadron."

In the British house of lords, November 3, a vote of thanks to admiral Lord Duncan, vice-admiral Onslow, and the fleet under their command, passed *nem. con.*

In the house of commons Mr. Dundas moved, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a monument in the cathedral of St. Paul, to the memory of captain Borgels of the ship *Ardent*." Ordered.

C H A R L E S T O N, December 22.

Extract of a letter from captain Samuel Hayward, commander of the ship *Gadsden*, of this port, dated on board the *Gadsden*, on the 22d of November last, when at sea, in lat. 37.

"On the 10th instant, at midnight, I was brought to by the British frigate *Thetis*, near the Florida Reef. Captain Cochran sent his boat on board, and ordered me with my papers on board the frigate."