

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 25, 1798.

L U C C A, October 27.

HE last sitting of our little senate was particular turbulent and stormy; several of their excellencies were driven from their curule chairs, and the assembly could scarcely keep from blows. A considerable party has discontinued the legitimacy of the present government, and we are on the point of experiencing a revolution, which will probably destroy within our walls the expiring remains of our government.

P A R I S, November 4.

General Bolair, to answer to the new system of arming an infinity of small cruisers, instead of squadrons which we are unable to maintain, and to contribute to perfecting the object, proposes a new kind of artillery, more light, which shall enable corvettes of 20 to 24 guns to defend themselves against ships of 64 guns, which are a kind of ships the English employ to convoy their fleets of merchantmen. The following is what the general says in a letter to a journalist:

Corvettes, carrying from 20 to 24 guns, made after my invention, to carry 24 lb. balls, need not fear to engage vessels of 64 guns, and especially vessels of 54 guns, such as the English use as convoys for their merchantmen, and carry only 18 pounders on the first deck. This battery is often useless when engaged against an adversary to leeward.

The 8 pounders now in use weigh from 21 to 22 cwt. The 6 pounders weigh 16 cwt. The 24 pounders, such as I propose, weigh 22 cwt. at most; they may be reduced to 16 cwt. without lessening the reach or effect of the balls, and will still be superior to the 24 pounders now in use, notwithstanding the diminution of weight; by means of which they may be employed wherever the present sizes are used.

November 8.

Letters from Wesel state, that the Prussian cabinet has received advices which assure them that the French government intend, should the war with Britain continue, to send a body of troops by the way of Bremen, to take possession of Hamburg, in order to close that port against the British on the continent. This news has caused much alarm, and it is said that Prussia, should such a design exist, would oppose it.

The minister at war, in a circular letter addressed to the commissioners of the Executive Directory, complains that the necessary activity is not used to make the requisition men join the armies, and requires them to redouble their zeal.

The Executive Directory has, by its resolution of the 2d, ultimo, determined what exceptions are to be made from this general resolution, and they authorize me to make the following:

- 1st. Every individual who shall be provisionally exempted.
- 2d. Married men who, previous to the 23d, May last, were authorized to remain at home.
- 3d. In short soldiers who by their age are not comprehended in the first requisition, and who have leave of absence from the corps to which they belong, are exempted from the necessity of rejoining their armies.

November 9.

The congress of Rastadt will open on the 1st, of December.

One of the Journals asserts, that Buonaparte has demanded full leave from the Directory to retire altogether, but that the Directory persist in their determination to make him finish the negotiation at Rastadt.

The duke de Richelieu has been appointed major-general and commander of the regiment of cuirassiers of his majesty the emperor of Russia.

L O N D O N, November 14.

An ambassador extraordinary from the court of Lisbon, is on his way to this country, in order to be on the spot to consult with his majesty's ministers on any emergency.

Overtures have been made from the court of Spain to this country, for the renewal of amity, with a view to the recommencement of hostility with France; the king of Prussia is collecting a large army, and will soon be subsidized by England with the same view.

The last dispatches from admiral earl St. Vincent, state, that the Spaniards were laying up all their ships at Cadiz for the winter. This circumstance induced his lordship to return to the Tagus, having left a squadron to watch the enemy.

Accounts received yesterday from the coast of France, contradict those on the authority of which it was some time since stated that the fleet at Brest was dismantling; on the contrary, it is now said great exertions are making to fit a strong squadron for sea—the general idea prevailing is, that during the winter months, a new attempt will be made against Ireland, which country in France, is considered as in a state of actual rebellion.

November 15.

It is certain that the last letters from Lisbon declare in the most decided terms of the Spanish court having signified to the Portuguese government, that it would not suffer any French troops to march through Spain to attack Portugal. It is even intimated in some letters that the court of Madrid was about to make a separate peace with this country.

N E W - Y O R K, January 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havre to a respectable mercantile house in this city, received by the *Rosetta*.

Havre, 6th November, 1797.

There is now a project of an absolute descent on England! The immortal Buonaparte is appointed commander in chief on this expedition. There is to be immediately assembled 120 thousand men between Brest and Honfleur, as well as another body of 100 thousand men between this place and Dunkirk.

HANOVER will be immediately attacked, and what will insure our success is, a secret article in our treaty with the emperor permitting the passage of our troops.

The consul-general of the French republic in this city has received a letter from M. Talleyrand Perigord, the French minister for foreign affairs, dated on the day after the arrival of our commissioners at Paris (28th September) which mentions, that they had been cordially received by the French government—that the negotiation would be commenced as soon as possible—and that he had no doubt of an amicable adjustment of affairs between the two countries.

January 15.

There are letters in town, received by the eastern mail on Saturday, dated at London, Nov. 17, and written on "by the Diana." The eastern papers by Saturday's mail make no mention of such an arrival—we therefore presume she arrived after the papers were printed; if so, we may expect extracts by this day's mail.

A letter of Nov. 17, says, insurance to America is this moment at 12 guineas per 100l.

The diet of Ratisbon has remonstrated, in strong terms, against the dismemberment of the German empire, by the erection of the Cis-Rhinane republic; and against the perfidy of the French government, in favouring it, in direct violation of the preliminaries of peace.

A gentleman who came over in the Carteret packet, and who left Berlin the latter end of last month, describes the king of Prussia as reduced to the most dreadful state. He cannot, this gentleman says, be understood when he speaks, but with extreme difficulty; and is unable to stand, or even to sit in an erect posture. [Lon. Pack. OB. 27.]

### P O S T S C R I P T.

A ship belonging to Boston, has arrived at Charleston from Bourdeaux, which she left on the 16th of November, with the news of our envoys being obliged to quit Paris. This we have from the mouth of captain Still, of the schooner Amphitrite, who had it from Mr. Thompson, custom house-officer of that port, he having boarded the ship at the Bar, the day captain S. sailed, which was the 4th instant. [Gaz.]

B A L T I M O R E, January 19.

The Southern mail due yesterday, arrived about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The following articles are copied from papers received by it.

C H A R L E S T O N, January 5.

On Wednesday evening the brig Sully, Joseph H. Atkins, master, arrived in Rebellion road, in 53 days from Bourdeaux.

Captain Atkins left Bourdeaux on the 9th of November. Four days before he sailed, captain Woodman, of the brig Aurora, of this port, then in Bourdeaux, received the following letter from general Pinckney:

Paris, October 9, 1797.

SIR,  
As it is possible our negotiations with this republic may not have a favourable issue, and that my colleagues and myself may be ordered to leave France, and as I understand you are bound to Charleston, where I would wish to go with my wife, daughter, secretary, and perhaps two other gentlemen; I should be glad to know if you take passengers, and have accommodations for them, and what are your terms, and the latest time you sail. Be so good as to write me. This is not to be considered as an engagement to go in the Aurora, but merely as a letter requesting information. I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

Captain Woodman:  
N. B. I think the Aurora is a ship, should be not be accommodated for passengers, can you inform of any vessel at Bourdeaux that is, and about to sail on the 20th November, for Charleston, or near it?

As captain Atkins positively asserts, that the letter from general Pinckney was received about 4 days before he sailed, it is probable that there is a mistake in the date of the copy of the general's letter, and that it ought to be the 29th of October instead of the 9th, which would give 5 days, the time the couriers take to go from Paris to Bourdeaux. The postscript to the letter, we think, confirms this opinion; for, if the general expected to be ordered away early in October, he would hardly put off his voyage to the 20th of November.

As captain Woodman would not be ready to sail in a less time than twenty days, captain Atkins thinks it probable, that in case the commissioners are ordered away, general Pinckney will arrive in captain Woodman's vessel.

At the date of general Pinckney's letter, the American commissioners had been 30 days in Paris—and though they had addressed a letter to the minister of foreign affairs, they were still without a hearing.

In consequence of this information, the American merchants in Bourdeaux were much alarmed; and they had been advised to get their property out of France as soon as possible, as there was a general opinion prevailing, that there would be a rupture between France and this country.

A Hamburg paper, under the Paris head of October 8, says, that the French demanded of the American commissioners, as the basis of negotiation, a very large sum, it was said seventeen millions, by way of indemnification. But captain Atkins, who sailed a month later, heard nothing of this particular.

It was confidently reported in Bourdeaux, that new proposals for peace had been made by the English government to the Directory of France; but as soon as the terms offered were made known, the messenger received orders to leave Paris in the course of an hour.

The emperor of Germany had acceded to the terms of peace held out to him by France, in consequence of which there had been rejoicings and illuminations at Bourdeaux on the occasion, about 10 days before captain A. sailed. Five different couriers brought the news of peace with the emperor to Bourdeaux.

General Buonaparte and his army, in consequence of the peace with the emperor, had received orders to leave Italy, and prepare for another expedition; it was generally said, that Portugal would be his object, though others were of opinion that an invasion of England would be attempted.

A number of persons implicated in the late conspiracy, had been apprehended in Bourdeaux who were to be banished.

The French were preparing for an expedition, but where it was not known.

Captain Atkins understood that lord St. Vincent's fleet had retired from before Cadiz.

The French cruisers take all American vessels bound to or coming from an English port.

The following are extracts of letters from Mr. Fenwick, the late American consul at Bourdeaux, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 26th October.

There is no change in our favour; our plenipotentiaries are all in Paris, since near two weeks, and there has no kind of explanation taken place; they have delivered their credentials to the minister of foreign affairs, and the executive has given no answer, nor appointed any person to treat with them. We are entirely at a loss to foresee the issue of this business; in the present stage, it has rather an awkward appearance, though we cannot believe a rupture will take place between the two countries; as yet there are small indications of it. War is decided on with England; and with Germany, the negotiations are, by this day, certainly ended, and peace concluded, or hostilities recommenced.

From the same, November 9.

In consequence of the hostile appearances with America, the bearer of this has changed his destination, and tells me he will touch at Charleston. I don't think, for my own part, that there will be a rupture with the United States; yet the negotiation at Paris is likely to be without success, and it is said our ministers are preparing to depart. There is no change in the conduct towards our commerce; and four vessels carried into L'Orient, have been condemned at Vans in the court of appeals. Peace with the emperor is made definitively; the French have dictated.

Captain Atkins intended to sail for a French port in the West-Indies; but in consequence of the news from general Pinckney, he thought it best to return to America; he brought no news-papers.

January 22.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in this city, dated January 17.

Information has been received to-day, by the way of Baltimore, from Holland, as late as the 28th October, which contains the following intelligence, from authority that cannot be doubted—That a letter had been received from Paris, of the 21st of October, mentioning that our commissioners had not been received,