

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 24, 1798.

STRASBURG, February 25.

ALTHOUGH troops are continually marching to join the army of England, many persons here express hopes of a peace with that country, which they found on some circumstances not generally known.

A very animated proclamation has been published by the deputies of the towns and communes of the canton Bern, addressed to the people. It concludes with the following words:

"Have we not, by the grand act of union, which we have this day announced, disarmed all your enemies and disappointed all their plans? If there are any who would still imperiously dictate laws to us, who would profane the sanctuary of our liberty and disturb the peaceful and voluntary work of amelioration in our constitution—then the cry of the country will assemble our children around her, and you will know for what cause you combat. The solemn assurance of your rights shall be the banner around which you will rally like a wall of iron. It shall be the standard which you will oppose to an enemy, whose formidable power may alarm, but cannot dismay us.—At this rallying point, and in your foremost ranks, we shall post ourselves. The standard may float on a river of blood, but it shall never be abandoned by us. We shall return with it, or we never return more. And if the decrees of Divine Providence have reserved for us the most dreadful sufferings which this life can experience, glorying in the reputation of our ancestors, and recollecting the oceans of blood they have shed for us, we protect to the whole world, and to all posterity, that we shall prefer being crushed under the ruins of our country, rather than to bend a free neck under an ignominious yoke. We may fall—we may perish, but we shall not be dishonoured."

FLORENCE, February 23.

At the moment the French took possession of the heretofore capital of the christian world, the pope went to reside at St. John de Lateran, as bishop of the church of Rome, and chief to the bishops of the Roman church. Fourteen cardinals, as many prelates, and four princes, have been taken for hostages, and put in the castle of St. Angelo. Among the former, is the cardinal Neveu.

BRESCIA, February 17.

We have, within our walls and the environs, about 15,000 French, who every day demand of us from 24 to 30,000 livres tournois.

PARIS, March 9.

They write from Rochefort that the frigates La Charente and La Decade are ready to put to sea, in order to convey to Cayenne 300 persons, condemned to transportation.

They write from Brussels, that troops from Holland are daily arriving, who are on their rout to Abbeville, where they are to await the orders of the commander in chief of the army of England.

The plenipotentiary ministers of the Batavian republic have announced, that they receive no official letters in which they are called by any other title than that of citizen.

The government has just published a secret correspondence between Barthes and Barthelemi, which proves clearly that the latter was the secret agent of the pretender. Barthes, in his letters, avows that he was an emigrant, and the chief promoter of the opposition to the measures of government, which the country formerly called the department of Lozere, has for four years incessantly displayed; he acknowledges that he was the author of the tragedy of Louis XVI. Barthelemi was acquainted with all these circumstances, and nevertheless employed the greatest activity to have him struck off the list of emigrants.

The following letter, written by the Prussian minister to the deputation of the regency, and to the chamber of the domains of Cleves, has caused much joy in that country:

"Sir,
The minister of foreign affairs has announced to me, that the Directory have transmitted orders to the French commissary Rudlar, to suspend the measures which he was taking for the organization of your provinces. This act springs entirely from their regard to justice, and to the representations which have been made to them. I hasten to communicate this intelligence to you, as well as to assure you that I am, &c.
SANDOZ ROZLIN."

Paris, Feb 18.

March 10.

The measures adopted against the journalists who have proved themselves foes to liberty, are every where carried into execution.—At Bourdeaux, Brussels, and Grenoble, several journals have been stopped.—Government appear daily to become feasible of the bad

influence which malicious journalists are capable of exciting.

S A L E M, (Mass) May 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Henry Phelps, of Gloucester, to the editor, dated May 6.

"Captain Joshua Woodbury arrived here this afternoon, (Sunday) 45 days from Bourdeaux. He says, every American vessel is stripped of its men, to two—their protections taken from them, and they put in gaol, there to remain God only knows how long. Capt. W. was in gaol only about 3 hours, and one of his men 3 days; on whose release he immediately failed. For what purpose they are imprisoned is conjectural."

Advertisement given by Joseph Fenwick consul of the United States of America at Bourdeaux, to all the American merchants, seamen, travellers, and other citizens at present in this port.

1st. They are invited to call at the consular office, from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to get a protection, officially sealed.

2d. They must present the said protection to the Bureau central, Fosse de la Commune; where another protection or carte de sureté will be delivered to them from 8 to 1 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 9 o'clock in the evening; which carte de sureté must be afterwards examined, and sealed by the same administration.

3d. They will carefully observe the importance of conforming themselves to the above mentioned documents, from this date to the end of this month of Ventose, n. s. (20th March, '98, o. s.) as no passport can be delivered to them, without such a protection, or carte de sureté, and as every individual, either Frenchman or foreigner, found without it, shall be stopped, by order of the same administration.

Bourdeaux, March 5.

BOSTON, May 15.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

Captain Elbridge, sailed from that city March 18, which was before the new elections took place in France. He heard, that our envoys had had, or were like to have an audience of the Directory. The free election by the citizens of Amsterdam, of their municipal officers, had been set aside by De la Croix, the French minister plenipo. They were driven from their place of sitting by a detachment of soldiers, and the creatures of the minister placed in their stead. The people of Holland are extremely discontented with their situation.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 20, 1798.

"We have had a dreadful shock in the Hague, twenty-six members of the national convention and different committees are under arrest, for what cause is not yet known, but they were generally of the moderate party, and it is thought our form of government will become the same as that in France.

"West-India goods have got up, and there is no knowing where they will stop. We are now busy in this town, in drawing up a petition to the Dutch government, which is to be signed by all those interested in the American trade, to request this government, to use their influence with the French Directory, so as to prevail on them to order their cruisers not to molest American ships coming to this country. What effect this may have towards the safety of the American flag, I know not, but I fear they will listen but little to the too submissive voice of this country.

"Letters from Paris say that your agents have at last had two or three conferences, but the result is not yet known."

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) April 11.

A caution to store keepers and others, against keeping gunpowder in a careless manner.

On Monday the 19th of March, about 11 o'clock A. M. two little boys, the one of seven the other five years old, went into the store of Evan Francis, at Hutchcraft's mills, on Stoner, in Bourbon county, wherein was deposited about five hundred pounds worth of merchandise, and about 73lb. of gunpowder; Mrs. Francis, with Miss Polly Stewart, and Mr. Joseph Willis, late from Maryland, were in the store dealing when the boys came in, they brought with them fire in order to flash powder, (not knowing the dreadful consequence) when they came into the store, Mrs. Francis saw the fire, bid the poor unfortunate boy to go away with the fire, his little brother standing by him; but instead of retiring he put the fire on the head of the powder cask, whereon lay some scattered grains of powder which immediately caught; a hole had been bored on the head of the powder cask, it was open, from which the powder on the inside took fire, blew up the store, and two dwelling-houses adjoining, one belonging to Evan Francis, the other to Stephen Radcliff; there were sixteen souls in the house, the two boys were killed dead, stripped naked,

and burnt as black as negroes. Mrs. Francis it is thought blew through the broad side of the house. The two boys were found some distance off, among some saw stumps, Polly Stewart lay within a few feet of the cask, badly burnt, Joseph Willis was caught by a plank across his legs, with several shove logs on it, which held him fast for half an hour, although every exertion of the spectators was used to rescue him; the goods were on fire round him, with his cloaths, till buckets of water were brought a considerable distance to extinguish the flames. The dreadful shock with the wonderful explosion of the powder, his with the fire since deprived three others of the unfortunate sufferers of their lives, viz. Mrs. Francis, (formerly Todd) Joseph Willis and Mr. Francis's daughter, about four years old. Miss Polly Stewart is recovered and Stephen Radcliff's daughter nearly. It is very remarkable that sixteen souls could be in the house, where partitions, logs, chests, tables, bedsteads and every thing were driven to pieces, and yet only eight were wounded. To hear the cries of mothers for their children, brothers and sisters for their comrades added to those wounded was distressing beyond description, and ought to be remembered by every person dealing in that dangerous article gunpowder.

The above is a true detail of facts given by Thomas Hutchcraft and Stephen Radcliff, who were both eyewitnesses to the wonderful catastrophe.

Stoner creek, Hutchcraft mills,
March 28, 1798.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

If true—really IMPORTANT.

Our correspondent at Philadelphia, in his letter of Wednesday last says,

"I have seen a letter from the American agent at Cadiz, informing, that the French and Spanish privateers in that quarter, had, on the 8th of March, received orders from their respective courts, to capture no more American vessels; and that the French consul at Cadiz, had been called home on account of his illegal condemnation of American vessels."

"Although Mr. Yznardi who writes thus, is a man of undoubted veracity, and a real friend of America, I know not how to reconcile it with the conduct of the French towards the Americans every where else."

He adds,

"We this morning received the news of the capture of the Hook. It has excited the greatest alarm here."

[The report by way of Boston, of the appointment of a commissioner to hear the American envoys, together with the above, may be well founded—but, until the reception of confirmatory accounts, there is no safety in calculating upon it.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Extract of a letter from captain Elbridge, of the Fair Hebe, dated Boston, May 13.

"We arrived here this day, after a passage of 47 days from Amsterdam. If you have had no late arrival from Europe, you will doubtless wish to know how matters were when I left there. The American envoys at Paris, have at length, when it was found they would be no longer fooled, been granted an audience with the Directory, or rather their agents for that purpose appointed; but nothing had transpired."

"In the general opinion of our friends at Amsterdam, nothing serious was intended more than to amuse the Americans, to keep their party alive in this country; till they know the fate of the great grand expedition. If they should succeed in that, I suppose they will then completely unmask themselves, so that they will have the same appearance to the federalists and democrats as they now have to nearly all parties in Holland!"

It is somewhat extraordinary that a circumstance of so much importance to this country, should have escaped the attention of Mr. Bourne, our consul at Amsterdam, from whom no such information has been received. A letter from Mr. Vans Murray, our resident minister at the Hague, dated March 12, to the secretary of state, informs, that at that date, the envoys had not been received, and that, in the opinion of Mr. Murray, they never would.

May 18.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated March 23.

"There has been sad work in Ireland lately, many of the people called United Irishmen, had formed a conspiracy to assist the French when they appeared, and murder all the friends of government; numbers of the ringleaders have been discovered and we are in expectation the whole plot will now be found out. Things in England wear at present a very melancholy appearance, and how it will end God only knows.—We are doing our endeavours, and hope the French when they do come, will meet with such a reception as will make them return to their own country, and let us enjoy that peace and tranquillity which we have been deprived of so long."