

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 18, 1798.

PARIS, August 14.

ALL the letters from Berlin state in strong terms, that Prussia will maintain its neutrality, and will neither take part for nor against Austria. Prince Repnin is much discontented with his mission, and will not stay much longer there, as Syeyes has already disconcerted more than one of his plans. Syeyes appears much beloved by the court of Prussia, and particularly by the king. We are assured he is negotiating at this moment what indemnities are to be granted to the ex-stadtholder of Holland.

They write from Rastadt that in the last sitting Count Lehrbach, the Imperial plenipotentiary, declared that Austria had maintained a passive conduct with respect to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and that the Imperial plenipotentiaries only acceded to it on condition of its being ratified by the emperor or empire. As to the Frickthal, he reminded the deputies how far they were competent to decide on that point; and observed, that Austria would maintain her rights and the property of her house.

Letters from Genoa state that the pope is dead; he is stated to have died at La Chartreuse, near Florence.

The Ami des Lois denies that the king of Sweden had refused to acknowledge citizen Lamarque an ambassador of the French republic.

They write from Mannheim, that all commercial communications are interrupted between the two banks of the Rhine.

August 15.

A letter from Arau announces that an order has arrived at head quarters at Berne to march the French troops into the Grisons country. This arrangement is founded, first, on the efforts which the oligarchic party make to gain an influence over the Austrian minister; and 2dly, on the circumstance of the Austrian troops having taken possession of the defiles which lead from the Valtelline to the Grisons country.

The French government is not yet agreed with Prussia respecting the island before Wesel. The court of Berlin knows, that if the republicans possess it, they can, by hydraulic works only, soon unite the town and the fort.

Again a threat from Russia! When it shall be known that the destination of Buonaparte is positively for Egypt, 40,000 men from the southern provinces of Russia will be marched against him. If these troops do not make a more rapid progress in Africa than they do in Europe, the Mediterranean will be joined to the Red Sea before they arrive.

August 17.

It is reported that all the persons confined in the prison of Versailles escaped last night, and that the generale was beat for their pursuit.

An extraordinary courier arrived from the Hague, brings an account of the election of five members of the Batavian directory, none of whom were either members of the national assembly nor even of the committees of government. The desire of intrusting the executive office to men under the influence of no party, induced the Batavian council of ancients to make this choice.

LONDON, August 20.

Two Hamburg mails remained due last night, nor had any intelligence been received at a late hour on that subject, which is the present theme of every conversation, the success of admiral Nelson. No official accounts, nor indeed any intelligence of him that can be in the least legitimate, has been received since he left Naples;—the same may be said of the French commander, who took his departure from Toulon full three months ago;—and if it is now two months since he pursued his voyage after the reduction of Malta.

Nothing can be more contradictory than the accounts given of these two commanders, even through the channels that boast of having the most superior and authentic sources of information. We are told one day, that admiral Nelson, after encountering the French fleet, had taken five sail of the line, six frigates, and 40 transports; this number is next increased to 77 transports, and Buonaparte is himself a prisoner;—at last we have the whole of the fleet of war, with one hundred and fifty transports, and Buonaparte of course.

By way of balancing the accounts, however, we have the intelligence of a victory obtained by Buonaparte, with the capture of nearly half of admiral Nelson's complement of ships. This is followed by the story of the capture of a Ragusan vessel, who saw admiral Nelson's fleet in distress; the admiral's ship being disabled, and the harbour of Cagliari by some extraordinary exertions, the whole fleet is put on board of repair, and in a few days we have intelligence of the Mediterranean sea as an English and regular sea.

the events such as to strongly meet our hopes, that we feel an inclination to believe that at least it is not totally unfounded; and should that event be as rumour states, the interest of the French will induce them, as long as possible, to preserve the secret.

August 22.

Yesterday we received Paris papers up to the 19th instant.

Respecting Buonaparte, these papers still contain no official accounts. The report that Buonaparte had landed at Alexandria, on the 8th of July, was circulated at Paris on the 14th, but the subsequent papers contain no confirmation of it—our own accounts are therefore more authentic. No doubt is entertained of the landing of at least a part of the French troops, and the arrival of one or two divisions of their fleet—but it still remains a matter of uncertainty and speculation, whether any part of it may have been later than the 11th, and overtaken by admiral Nelson.

August 24.

It now appears to be ascertained, that at least a part of Buonaparte's squadron, has reached Alexandria, and that the town is in the possession of the French. The following account (the only official one we have as yet on the subject) was on Wednesday sent from the East-India house, for the information of the gentlemen at Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange.

East-India house, August 21.

By a letter received from Mr. Tooke, the East-India company's agent at Constantinople, dated July 23, it appears, by the report of the captain of the port of Alexandria, who escaped from thence to Cyprus, from whence he has forwarded a dispatch to Constantinople, that Buonaparte actually disembarked at Alexandria, on or about the 8th of July, from fifteen to twenty thousand men, and that he met with little or no resistance from the Turks. Buonaparte's fleet, with ships of war and transports, is stated to be near three hundred.

It would be idle to indulge in speculation and conjecture, concerning the probable designs of Buonaparte, and means of carrying them into execution, before we receive certain information concerning his present position and force at Alexandria.

BOSTON, October 4.

Government have purchased a fine coppered ship of Mr. Brown, of Providence, to be immediately fitted as a ship of war; she is named the *George Washington*, and will carry 32 guns, 24 nines and 8 sixes.

We understand that the Salem subscription for building an armed vessel, has got a new start; a few spirited men have now got hold of it, and yesterday noon it was as high as 64,000 dollars.

A letter from Georgia mentions, that the chenille, the worm which has been so destructive to the West-India cotton plantations, has made its appearance in Georgia, and has done considerable damage; one plantation of 700 acres of cotton, has been entirely ruined by it.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

The following pamphlet, has found its way into a Paris paper—How various and how pitiful are attempts to calumniate this government and its rulers!

The Polish general Kosciusko is now at Bayonne, in France, having returned in disgust from America. He was received with distinguished honour by the French commandant, who represents him in a letter published in one of the French papers, as highly displeased at the ruling powers in the new continent.—So far did he carry this dislike, that during his residence in America, he refused to see his old friend general Washington, or Mr Adams, the present president of the United States. The complaint he makes against them is their too great partiality to England, and turning the government of the country into a species of aristocracy.

In England, several of the clergymen have joined the provincial military corps, and are termed by their companions field preachers!

The following preparations of lime, were lately administered, in a seemingly ill case—to a patient whose disease was most probably the yellow fever;—but if not, a violent bilious fever, with putrid symptoms.—

A small quantity of lime was stacked, and when reduced to a powder, it was mixed with water till it became of the consistency of good cream—half a table spoonful of this mixture, with the same quantity of milk, was given to the patient, who found immediate relief: the dose was repeated in six or seven hours, with a still better effect: in the morning, at the distance of about ten hours, the patient complained of some slight nausea on the stomach; and half the dose was then given, which effected a complete cure.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.
Yesterday arrived at Chester, the ship Franklin, captain Jones, in 24 days from Bourdeaux.

By the Franklin the following important letter has been received from Mr. Fenwick; and as the signature is in his own hand writing, it may be relied on as authentic.

[COPY.]

PARIS, August 21.

Joseph Fenwick, Esq; Bourdeaux.

DEAR SIR,

Thinking it as agreeable to you, as interesting to our commerce, I hasten to inform you I have received to-day an official copy of the arrete of the Directory taking off the embargo laid on our vessels. This arrete is not yet published, but I hope it will be soon in every port of France, and of course put to execution.

Your's truly,

(Signed) FULLER SKIPWITH.

True Copy,

JOSEPH FENWICK.

Wednesday arrived at Chester, the brig *Eliza*, captain Peterson, from Leghorn.

The following intelligence is communicated by a gentleman who came passenger in the *Eliza*—

"The *Eliza* was captured on her outward passage by a corvette of the French republic and carried to Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, and at the expiration of one month after her capture, was liberated; the expences which accrued in obtaining the liberation of vessel and cargo, were very considerable; as it was necessary to bribe almost all the public officers in the port—Captain Dyer, late of the schooner *Variety*, of Dunbury, came passenger in the *Eliza*, his vessel condemned in Ajaccio; his papers were in the most perfect order, was bound to Leghorn, from Dunbury, his cargo was fish, was actually caught on board the schooner in which it was exported, accompanied with every document, to prove it American property, and that the fish was cured in the United States. Yet the whole was condemned as English fish, and as being English property, upon the most frivolous and inconsistent pleas.

The *Eliza* left Leghorn the 12th August, when it was currently reported that a most desperate engagement had taken place between the French fleet, in which Buonaparte had embarked, and the British fleet, commanded by admiral Nelson, near the island of Candia; the result was (as was generally believed) that Buonaparte was a prisoner, on board the *Culloden*, commodore Trowbridge, and that Nelson was dead. One report was, that he was killed in the action; another, that his ship, a 74; had grappled the *L'Orient*, the French admiral's ship, of 120 guns, that after a most tremendous conflict, the *L'Orient* sunk, and before Nelson could clear his grappling irons, he was carried down with her and all on board perished, that the command had devolved on Trowbridge, and that he captured Buonaparte endeavouring to escape in a small vessel which he had ready for that purpose.

From the foregoing, and the accounts which were prevalent in Leghorn, it was generally believed that Buonaparte was a prisoner. The accounts upon this interesting subject were very contradictory and not authentic; but I took every pains to obtain as accurate information as possible, and it is my opinion, that Nelson is dead, and that Buonaparte is a prisoner to Trowbridge. A vessel arrived at Leghorn from Alexandria in 30 or 35 days passage, the captain of which reported that the French fleet had not arrived at Alexandria, and that he saw nothing of the fleets, nor heard of any engagement: As she was consigned to a house in the French interest, no doubt they would instruct him to say so.

On the 11th July, off Carthagers, the *Lion*, captain Dixon, a British 64 gun ship, fell in with four large Spanish frigates returning from Algiers, under the command of commodore O'Neal; O'Neal ordered Dixon to strike his colours, Dixon said he would think of it, and immediately gave O'Neal a broadside; an action commenced which lasted two hours, when O'Neal made sail for Carthagers, with 3 frigates, leaving under the care of the *Lion*, the *Dorothea* of 24 guns and 136 men; by whom she was conducted to Naples, where she arrived in August.

The *Dorothea* had thirty men killed, and 45 wounded, who were sent to a hospital at Naples. The *Lion* had one man wounded; since dead. The *Lion* during the engagement, was so much encumbered with her cargo, that she could not fire all her lower deck guns.

NORFOLK, September 11.

The armed ship *Niger*, lately captured by the Constitution frigate, came into our harbour on Sunday; she is now under the care of the deputy marshal of this district.

By the brig *Enterprise*, Small, 20 days from Grenada, (arrived last Sunday) we have received papers up to the 7th ult; from thence we take the following:

By General's Grenada *Enterprise*, the second July mail was received at the post office on Sunday, containing the public papers down to the