

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1807.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 9.

A JOURNAL announces, that at the dinner given at Tilsit, at which the two emperors were present, the following toast was given—"The Freedom of the Seas."

A CONTINENTAL PEACE.

HAMBURG, July 15.

A courier from Berlin has just arrived, with the following important intelligence, so consolatory to humanity:

"Imperial head-quarters, at Tilsit, July 9."

"NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

"Yesterday, the 8th of July, peace was signed between the emperors of France and Russia, by the prince of Benevento, the French minister for foreign affairs on the one side, and by the princes Kurakin and Labanoff Von Roitrow, on the other. These plenipotentiaries were furnished with full powers by their respective sovereigns. The ratifications were exchanged this day, the 9th of July, as both sovereigns are still at Tilsit."

(Signed)

"The marshal prince of Neufchatel, BERTHIER."

LUNENBERG, July 16.

5000 men of the German legion have arrived in the isle of Rugen from England.

DRESDEN, July 10.

[Private letter.]

The following are said to be the fundamental stipulations of the peace concluded between Russia and France:

1. The boundaries of the duchy of Warsaw shall be determined as well as
 2. That of the territory of the free Hanse town of Dantzic; the latter are to be marked two miles round the town by the French, Dantzic, Sclavonian, and Prussian arms.
 3. The boundaries of the kingdom of Westphalia shall also be defined.
 4. Tilsit shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 20th July, and
 5. Konigsberg the 25th July.
 6. Before the 1st August, East Prussia, as far as the Passarge.
 7. Before the 20th, as far as the Vistula.
 8. Before the 5th September, as far as the Oder, and
 9. All other royal Prussian dominions, as far as the Oder, as well as Silesia, by the 1st October.
 10. The province of Magdeburg on the right of the Elbe, Bawewalk, and Prientnow, shall not be evacuated until the 1st November.
 11. With regard to Stettin, the time of its evacuation shall be determined by the plenipotentiaries; until the evacuation it shall be occupied by 6000 French troops.
 12. Spandau, Cautrin, and all the fortresses in Silesia, shall be surrendered to the Prussians on the 1st October.
- All the other points yet to be arranged shall be settled by the plenipotentiaries to be appointed by both contracting parties, who are to meet at Berlin on the 25th July, on condition that the contribution demanded be paid to the French.

ALTONA, July 22.

The following, says a private letter, you may depend upon it, is the substance of the conditions of the treaties between France, Russia and Prussia:

- "Russia will not lose any thing, and no cessions be demanded from Austria.
- "There is to be no kingdom in Poland; but Warsaw, and a district around it of about 50 or 60 miles, to be erected into a duchy. Jerome Buonaparte spoken of as the new duke.
- "Prussia is to lose all her territories on this side the Elbe; and Westphalia and Hanover with it is proposed, be erected into a kingdom; of which Jerome Buonaparte will be king as well as the duke of Poland. Dantzic is to be a free Hanse town."

LONDON, July 20.

SINGULAR CONSPIRACY.

A most wicked and diabolical conspiracy has lately been discovered in the 28th regiment of foot, stationed at Malden in Essex. The conspirators having heard that many of our soldiers, on their return from Egypt, were afflicted with a disorder called the phthalia, which occasioned blindness, originated a report that the complaint was infectious, and that about 300 of that regiment had experienced its dreadful effects. Many of the men exhibited every appearance of this alarming calamity. Some were total-

ly blind, and others had suffered the loss of one eye. Government became much alarmed at the affair, and surgeons of eminence were sent down to investigate the disorder. Some of the men were in consequence discharged, and others were pensioned and sent to Chelsea. One man expressing a wish to be sent to Ireland, was allowed a guide to attend him. At length it appears, from the confession of one, who became an evidence against the rest, that the blindness was temporary, and caused by the application of certain ointment to the eyes. In general, the blindness did not continue longer than three weeks, unless to continue the deception a repetition of the ointment was adopted.

Every man using the ointment was bound by a particular oath, devised for the occasion, not to discover the secret. This man stated, that this strange and abominable scheme was engaged in for the purpose of procuring discharges, or being sent to Chelsea, &c. Mr. Graham, the magistrate, and Mr. Stafford, chief clerk of Bow-street, to whom the public is already so much indebted, have attended several examinations of the culprits at Malden. The last took place on Friday, when the witness deposed, that the ointment was used by nearly 300 men; some caused both eyes to be affected, and others thought it sufficient to become blind in the firelock eye only. The witness also stated, that on a certain morning after one of his companions had used the pernicious ointment, he met him and said "how do you do?" "by J—s, charmingly (said he), for I am quite blind of one eye, and devil a much can I see with the other." The oath was proved against 28, who were committed to Chelmsford gaol, and will take their trials on Tuesday next for a conspiracy, under the mutiny act, which declares that "any person being legally enlisted for his majesty's service, and shall, either by maiming himself, or causing himself to be maimed, for the purpose of obtaining his discharge, is liable to be tried by the civil power, who transported for life." The others implicated, as far as regards the ointment, will be tried by a court martial, as soon as it can be assembled in the eastern district.

July 23.

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

One of the Dublin papers of the 17th, which arrived yesterday, has inserted the following article, copied from the Limerick Chronicle.

"With feelings the most painful, we lately heard of some irregularities committed in the town of Tipperary, and with astonishment we found, that although we obtained information of the facts through a friend, it was with the injunction not to disclose the circumstances, for that party spirit ran so high, that perhaps life would have been the forfeit by the friend who made such disclosure—we could not of course divulge the contents of the communications to us on the subject, but now that several respectable and spirited magistrates and gentlemen in the neighbourhood have stepped forward and openly avowed that outrages have existed there, we cannot feel the least delicacy in stating that shameful proceedings were allowed for several days, and within the short distance of twenty-one miles of this city. On the evening of the 29th ult. the rev. William Massey, jun. in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, was severely wounded by a stone thrown by some person unknown—the following night his house was attacked; there are, however, rewards offered to the amount of nearly one thousand guineas, which form a fund for the purpose of bringing the delinquents to justice, and it is hoped that proper examples will be made of such disturbers of the public peace. But what was to be expected, when a tree of liberty, or some other standard, was permitted to be erected and to continue in that town, with emblems thereon, under pretence of some frivolous excuse, for several days, and that this token was a rallying point for the intemperate or disaffected. It has been stated to us, that at the distance of five or six miles from hence, the farce of erecting, if it may now be called, a May-bush, was intended to take place, a few days since."

July 30.

Of the conditions of peace, no account has yet been received. It is rumoured, but we trust without foundation, that in order to obtain better terms for his Prussian majesty, the emperor Alexander consented to some stipulations unfavourable to this country. Rumour adds, that the peace is to be followed by several marriages; Jerome Buonaparte with the princess Louisa of Austria; the archduke Charles with the princess of Saxony.

There is a piece of intelligence brought by the mail which surprised us. The Copenhagen Gazette, in communicating the information of the christening of the Swedish princess, states that the sponsors were the king of Prussia and Louis the 18th, king of France. What will Buonaparte say to this? We cannot discover the slightest symptom of a hostile disposition towards this country on the part of Denmark.

We have received Paris papers to the 19th. They state that the legislative body is to be assembled on the 16th of next month. Duroc is arrived at Paris, with several other persons belonging to Buonaparte's household. He is expected himself about the beginning of August. It is still said that the emperor of Russia and the grand duke Constantine, are expected at Paris.

By the treaty of peace and amity with Prussia, his Prussian majesty relinquished all right and title to Hanover, and both parties engage to invite the emperor of Russia to guarantee the renunciation of his Prussian majesty's pretensions to Hanover. [The treaty was signed in Jan. 1807.]

It was reported last night that Stralsund had surrendered to the French—The rumour is not deserving of credit.

Letters from Malta of the first of June, mention, that the Spartan frigate had arrived there a few days before from a cruise, and had been chased by two different French squadrons out of Toulon. Her crew had been roughly handled in an unsuccessful attempt to cut out a large vessel in the port of Nice. Out of seventy men employed there were sixty-eight either killed or wounded; both the first and second lieutenants lost their lives.

The terms of the treaty of peace between France and Russia, will, we fear, when published, afford an additional proof of the good understanding which subsists between the emperor Alexander and Buonaparte. Notwithstanding the professions which the latter has made of his desire to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, he has, we have strong reason to believe, consented that Russia should gain a considerable accession of territory on the side of Turkey, in return for which the emperor Alexander has agreed that Buonaparte should also take a portion of that devoted empire. [Sun.]

The British house of commons have made an additional grant to Dr. Jenner, of £20,000 for the discovery of the kine pock.

Lord Collingwood is said to have left the fleet off Cadiz, and to have gone up the Mediterranean in a frigate, on a particular service.

We are sorry to state that an affray has occurred in Ballinrobe, county Mayo, between the Longford militia and a regiment of cavalry quartered in that town. Some lives, (five, as far as our authority goes) have been lost in this unfortunate business. Some ridiculous religious difference is understood to have been the origin of this affair.

[Limerick paper.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 27.

The house having resolved in a committee, on the motion of Mr. Rose, to consider of the propriety of permitting the importation of certain enumerated articles into the British West-India colonies from the United States of America, and the exportation of certain enumerated articles from the British West-India colonies to the United States, agreed to a resolution to that effect; and the house having resumed, the chairman reported, and moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill accordingly. The principal articles in the former case are provisions, pitch and tar; and in the latter, gypsum, an article of considerable use in the United States.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

The moderate and reasonable language of Mr. Percival in the house of commons, on this interesting subject [attack on the Chesapeake] has given general satisfaction to the whole country. It acknowledges the mutual obligation of both nations to respect the rights of independent sovereignty in each, and lays no stress on the rights derived merely from superior power. The Americans have never consented that we should exercise at the pleasure of our naval commanders, the privilege of searching for deserters or English seamen even on board private ships. Can it then be expected that the commanders of vessels which bear the flag of the United States, will submit to have their crews mustered and examined by any British cruiser they may fall in with? The principle may be fair or otherwise; but it cannot be denied that if the right of search is to be admitted and applied to deserters, it should be common to both nations.

In the case of the Leopard, the circumstances are very strong, and it is probable that captain Humphreys may make out a case which will completely justify his conduct. But it is to be observed, that the Americans state a very different case, and materially alter the circumstances of the whole transaction. It therefore becomes in a great degree, a question of fact, and we must have more certain information, and more exact details, before a decisive opinion can be formed.