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Continuation of the advices received from Bern, by the ship Hope, Jr. Liverpool.

PARIS, January 1.  
A Journal announces that the King of Prussia has declared to the belligerent powers, that in less than six months, if the provisional committees in the conclusions proposed, he will join his forces to those of the French Republic.

Peace was signed between Buonaparte and the Chiefs of the Coalition now at Paris, on the 30th December. Their Bishops and their Counts are to be restored to them. That of St. Bruix is in the number of those who will be restored. On their side the Royalists are to cease from all hostility, and to furnish hostages, &c.

Some talk of Carnot being a Counsellor of State.

The undrets of the Consul is a coat of white velvet, embroidered with gold, blue pantalons, and half boots, embroidered with gold. The full dress is a blue velvet coat ornamented, with rich gold embroidery; white pantalons, half boots embroidered like the pantaloons.

50,000 livres (above 2000l) have been subscribed by several public functionaries for the relief of the poor.

Buonaparte the day before yesterday went with the two Consuls to the Tuilleries; the alterations in which are proceeding with great rapidity. The carriage was escorted by twenty heroic grenadiers and followed by several more carriages. There was a great crowd assembled, who seemed much pleased. Joseph Buonaparte (the General's brother) has declined his appointment of Legislator.

January 5.

The following are the latest accounts from the army of the Rhine.

The march of troops from Holland a long the banks of the Rhine is at present conducted with the greatest activity. Several corps are already arrived at Antwerp. They are proceeding by forced marches to Namur, and thence to Luxembourg & Meurs. Some battalions are still along the Rhine by the territory of Cleves and Meurs. Besides these reinforcements, others are expected from the interior of France. They will proceed principally by the convenient Campaign to Luxembourg. While our army is thus reinforced by degrees, General Moreau is employed in concerting and preparing the dispositions necessary to put it in motion, and conduct it to victory. He has already inspected part of the line and will soon inspect the whole. All the soldiers are to be supplied with great coats, and other articles necessary for a winter campaign. They are animated by the best spirit, and are desirous of nothing more than to fight the enemies of their country.

Accounts from Genoa dated the 19th December, contain the following intelligence:—"We have received letters from Naples which confirm the news received by way of Tuscany with respect to the insurrection of Calabria, La Pouille, and Abruzzo.—The insurgents made themselves masters of Naples, where they slaughtered a great number of Lazzaroni, who had joined the Russian and Neapolitan troops who composed the garrison.—The latter were defeated and deposed, and the Government of the place, with the Chiefs of the Royal Party, escaped with difficulty from the fury of the insurgents.

January 6.

A letter from the Archipelago reports, that Kleser has made a treaty with the Turks; these papers contain a variety of details respecting Egypt, but no striking facts. They were brought over by the vessel that carried back the courier with the answer to the proposals for peace.

A Journalist informs its readers, that the Court of Vienna has refused the propositions of peace offered to it by the Consuls, through the mediation of the Spanish ambassador. It is acquainted with the detail of the proposition. It knows, why they were rejected, and appears informed of the secret views of the house of Austria. These negotiations cannot be effectually known but by this Journalist.—His Cabinet is probably the only one at present occupied with these propositions.

Decke of the 13th Nivose.

The Consuls of the republic decree as follows:  
The general embargo in the ports of the republic upon neutral ships is taken off without restriction.

BERNE, (Switzerland) Dec. 27.  
Our revolution is nearly completed. By the next post I shall most probably have to announce to you its termination. It has been effected without any foreign influence. We have only a few French troops amongst us, and a few Maltese in a battalion.

The French Republic has already voted provisional committees in the conclusions proposed, he will join his forces to those of the French Republic, and will not only assist, but will be impelled upon us by circumstances, as they were who ruled us, without consulting our feelings.

Every citizen will participate in the new order which will fall on men who are the friends of France, and of the French revolution.

ARMY OF ITALY.  
NICE, December 11.

The army is somewhat better supplied for some days past, but the painful remissions of money does not arrive, though it is announced to be at hand. Clothes are actually wanting, and in the mean time the coat is reformed.—The enemy, however, appear disposed to let us remain tranquil: every thing appears to indicate this, since it has had its important object by the capture of Coni. Already it appears they are going into Cantonment in Lombardy. It is still thought to be true, the army, with various reinforcements, may be in a short time, and render important services in the next campaign, but no time ought to be lost in polishing this body, which has been broken up and exhausted in various ways.

December 12.

Trefoil of the battle of the 24th when Cyr completely beat the enemy is truly brilliant. The enemy defeated on every point, and forced to retire after a loss which is estimated at 2000 men, of which 2000 are prisoners, together with four pieces of cannon, and his ammunition and baggage. Eighteen hundred French put to rout a column of the enemy triple their number, and entrenched in formidable positions.

All the officers named in the report to the minister, as well as St. Cyr himself who commanded the whole with an enterprise and wisdom more admirable even than the success, are united to the gratitude of their country.

The following are the principal traits which illustrated this day:—  
The 15th light, in the moment of this attack he refused all suggestions to mutiny both by example and by hunger were however on the point of deserting, when the order to march was given.—They all marched to a man, but they said, "We were about to depart to seek for bread in France, at we must prove that we will never abandon our post in the moment of battle. Alas! Let us conquer the enemy. Afterwards, if our hardships continue, we will execute our duty." They found abundance on their return.

At the attack before Novi, a battalion of 721, and 203 men of the 16th light having reached the entrenchments of the enemy, were dreadfully cut up by cannon shot, and were beginning to retreat. Gen. Darnaud ordered two companies of grenadiers of the 3d, supported by the whole body, to advance, which they did with intrepidity, suffering a terrible fire; but they gave time to the others to rally and return to the charge. Of six officers, four were disabled. A subaltern, named Klein, received a ball in the calf of his leg; he got his wound dressed, and returned immediately to the field of battle, without regard to his weakness by loss of blood and agony. It was only by the command of the adjutant general that they made his retreat.

GENOA, December 6.

The battle which took place the day before yesterday, on the shore of the Levant, continued all the day. The Austrians had carried the heights and there formed entrenchments. Two frigates had landed about 2000 Russians on the road of Chiavari. The enemy were in great force. The division of St. Cyr fell upon them with unexampled ardour and impetuosity.—The enemy were beaten, and put to flight in every quarter. The fire was warm, and well supported from break of day till night; the battle took place three

miles from Genoa, and with incredible obstinacy and fury.

We saw every thing that passed from the tops of the houses & steeples the thunder of the cannon and the smoke did not cease a moment; we were if possible and in great numbers. The Austrians proceeded in order to the place where the cannon was, and did not return till the evening—the most terrible and obstinate battle. Many Austrian soldiers were killed; the Russians were in pieces. The French soldiers were killed and wounded. Today it is said, that the troops are a little engaged with the enemy have retreated a great way. We hope that the division of Wurmser, which to ruin the enemy by the mountains will entirely clear us of them.—You have no idea of the value of the French troops. Without doubt, bread, or pay, and inferior in numbers to the enemy, they fight like heroes.

MILAN, December 12.

It appears, that the Imperial army after a campaign of fall of hardships as success, is going to take up winter quarters. The Ligurian Apennines and the Alps exactly separate the two armies, and do not permit the army at this season, any important operation.

A letter from Coni, of the 10th of December states, that the town is entirely out of danger of the Austrians.

THE POPES.

Decree of the 9th Nivose.

The Consuls of the Republic considering, that for six months the body of Pius VI. has been deposited in the city of Venice, without receiving the honors of burial:

That it is the duty of the French nation, and conformable to its national character, to show marks of consideration to a man who occupied one of the principal thrones upon earth, decree:

Art. I. The Minister of the Interior shall give orders that the body of Pius VI. shall be interred with the honors customary to those of his rank.

II. There shall be raised on the place of this burial, a simple monument, which shall express the dignity with which he was invested.

LETTER.

From the Burgomasters of the Free & Imperial City of Hamburg, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

Citizens Consuls,  
Whatever may be the prejudices you entertain against the magistrates of the City of Hamburg, they, however, cannot avoid congratulating you on the late events which have taken place at Paris. In beholding the whole nation united to the firmest and most consolatory hopes, we may at least be allowed to share in them, and offer up our vows for their accomplishment.

You are too enlightened and too just not to be convinced of the necessity of our firmness in this respect, of no doubt for a moment, that we are even impressed with the most sensible interest in what relates to the prosperity of the French nation.

The unfortunate event of the arrest and delivery up of four brethren, the fatal source of a variety of misunderstandings and unjust professions, seemed to have irritated the Directory to such a degree, that it would not even perceive how irreproachable has been the conduct we have adopted, and how characterized by the most scrupulous regard and deference for the Government of the Republic.

A fatal concatenation of circumstances, does not, it is true, permit us satisfactorily to account for what we have done; but still every one of those circumstances prove that it was in spite of our efforts to the contrary; and that if, during a series of years, we have given the strongest proofs of attachment to the republic, it is at least not an unparliamentary fault in being, in a critical and difficult case, regulated our conduct in its generosity and moderation.

However, to the minds of just and equitable men, facts alone should speak—it is in order that you may make them known, we take the liberty of transmitting to you the most exact details upon the subject.

Among the four men named Napper Tandy, Blackwell, Morris and Peters, there are only the two former who can be considered as British.

and Peters were constantly regarded by the Legislation of the Republic, as the undoubted subjects of Great Britain.

In no act whatever, or by any declaration official or not official, has been said that the two persons named Morris and Peters were in the service of the Republic, or being to it either in civil or military capacities. The minister has not even demanded their liberty either personally or individually. All the acts and ministerial notes are confined to demanding explicitly the liberty of the two individuals named Napper Tandy and Blackwell.

History offers no example of a belligerent power being authorized to protect, in a neutral state, the avowed subjects of its enemy. To confer on such a right, it has hitherto been necessary that the individual should belong to such belligerent power, either in a civil or military capacity.

You are too just, citizens consuls, and we are assured, incapable of imputing it to us as a crime, that we have delivered up two men who incontestably belong to another nation, and were absolutely foreigners to the Republic.

It is only as to the fact which regard the arrest of Napper Tandy and Blackwell, that we need to apply ourselves.

Allow us in this place, to refer to the precautions which the wisdom of citizen Gluvelle, Minister of Republic at the court of Copenhagen, judged necessary, with regard to them a precaution which, had it been adopted by the French Legation here, would have spared us all the troubles, all the evils which passion, error and prejudice, have excited against us on their account. That enlightened minister who doubtless too highly respected the government of Copenhagen, to apprehend the least violence, thought it necessary to their safety, precariously situated as they were, and to avoid the well-founded and legitimate demand of the British Government, and to withdraw them from the search and requisition of the minister of that court, to afford them an asylum in his own house.

They arrived here, and by the most inconceivable species of folly, made use of a stratagem, by which they must have been sensible they were sure to expose themselves. They knew they perceived that all French Republicans enjoyed not only the most perfect safety in our city, but that they were even distinguished and treated with the most marked friendship; they were however regardless of what they owed to themselves, to their safety to their situation, and to their honor, and feigned into our city secretly, and, like malefactors, under false names, and false characters.

Napper Tandy took the name of Jones, and called himself a merchant of Philadelphia; Blackwell assumed that of Barthelmy Blackfarth, and also described himself as an American merchant.

The British Minister officially demanded the arrest and delivering up of the two men, subjects to the King of Great Britain, and named Jones and Barthelmy.

It is pretty generally known, that in Germany they do not easily refuse the Ministerial demands of Foreign Courts, requiring the subjects of their nation. Citizen Reinhard, Minister of the Republic, would have experienced the same acquiescence on our part.

The Officer of Police, first presented himself at the house of the person named Jones, and demanded his name; he said his name was Jones. Upon this acknowledgment, his arrest, as a subject of the King of Great Britain, upon the requisition of the English Minister, was announced to him. He not even then declared himself, but still preserving his disguise, submitted without a murmur, and without any explanation or protest whatsoever, to the requisition of the British Government.

His sword with the arms of Ireland, was found upon his person.

How could we doubt, after that, of the truth of the assertions of the British Government? How could we suppose that an Officer in the service of the Republic, would wear a sword with these arms engraved upon it.

It is thus that this man, by his own confession named Jones, by his own confession a merchant, and by incontestable facts a subject of the King of Great-Britain, delivered himself up upon the requisition of the Minister of that Sovereign, and remained his prisoner.

The arrest was announced in the same manner, and with the same precaution to the person named Barthelmy Blackfarth.

It was not till after the arrest had been announced, and when he was in fact, the prisoner of the minister demanding him, that he slowly took off the mask and wished on a sudden to pass for a French officer, without offering the least proof that he was so.

It is almost useless to observe that if, by explanations so tardy and insufficient, men may escape arrest by changing their names and qualities, they may at any time avoid those arrests which are of the most just and legitimate nature.

The French legation immediately claimed them as breveted officers of the Republic. The Minister never thought proper to entrust us with the brevets themselves, but only gave us copies of them. It would however have been of the greatest utility to have furnished us with the means of ascertaining and certifying to the British government their actual situation with respect to the French Republic. Perhaps the minister regarded it as a prerogative of his post of power to claim implicit belief of his official affirmations; but if he did so, he ought to recollect that he justified the same pretensions on the part of the British minister.

The latter had officially declared them to be subjects of the king of Great-Britain. He not only declared so in the first instance, but afterwards proved it. He had officially pointed them out by the names under which they submitted to be arrested. On Jones was found a sword with the British arms.

Could we have been justified, after circumstances of so strong a nature, in retuling our entire belief to the official declarations of the British minister, and of denying it to those of the minister of the Republic?

The minister of England, informed of the opposition of that Republic, demanded their being delivered up with greater vehemence, and joining to his demand the most violent menaces, gave us every reason to apprehend the utmost resentment on the part of his government.

Diplomatic characters of the highest respect and esteem maintained that all these facts, and many examples in history, strongly militated in favor of the demands of the British government.

Among the examples which were cited, they chiefly relied upon the arrest of the famous Trenck, who although in the service of Russia, was arrested at Dantzic at the desire of the Prussian minister, and sent to that power as a Prussian subject.

Regardless at the same time of the menaces of England; and the force of these plausible arguments, we thought we could not conduct ourselves in a more satisfactory manner, than by entrusting the decision of this delicate affair to a Prince, who, united to the Republic by a treaty of peace and alliance, had, as well as ourselves, a powerful interest in observing and maintaining the principles of a strict neutrality.

These motives induced us to refer the affair to the decision of the king of Prussia, in his quality of best prince director of the circle of Lower Saxony, and guarantee of the neutrality of the North of Germany, and to the prince co-director of the circle.

It does not belong to us to analyze the motives which prevented the king from deciding. You