

[XXXVIII Year.]

T H E

[A. 1780.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1780.

N A P L E S, June 6.

Y accounts from Sicily we learn, that on the 19th of last month, mount Etna began to discharge a lava from a new mouth within three or four miles from its crater. The lava had divided into three branches, the largest of which was about a quarter of a mile in length, and had run about 14 miles and deposited a fine wood and two villages. Asia's direction was towards Catania (from which it is about 12 miles distant) and as it advanced a mile in 24 hours, the inhabitants of that city, often destroyed by eruptions of Etna, began to be alarmed. The earthquakes had not ceased, which makes it probable that the eruption of Etna will be still more considerable. The inhabitants of Messina have been forced to quit the town, and encamp in the neighbourhood.

Zurich, June 2. A very affecting scene has been just exhibited here. Mr. J. H. Waler, formerly minister of a church in this city, was executed on the 27th ult. This learned man was adjudged guilty of treason, for having inserted in the "political correspondence" of M. Schloffer, professor at Gottingen, some pieces relative to the administration of this canton, with notes which have been declared treasonable against government, tending to sedition, &c. To this accusation was added another for having appropriated to himself a document of the 15th belonging to the public archives, of great value, the secretary of the city, who had entrusted him with it, having in vain demanded the restitution.

Leghorn, June 7. On Monday last arrived in our road the Wasp, an English privateer, and was brought in with her a ship from Malta, under French colours, which she had taken, with seven French officers, including a colonel, on board; there were also found in the vessel 76 French silver crowns, which the captain of the privateer has generously restored to the commander of the ship, and also returned to the officers every thing belonging to them.

The Wasp, a few days before making the above mentioned capture, took a Genoese ship, laden with salt provisions and hemp, bound from this port for Marseilles, and carried her into Mahon.

Marseilles, June 12. The chamber of commerce of this city hath, by order of the minister of the marine, caused the following ordinance to be published:

"The merchants and owners of privateers are to take notice, that they must enjoin the captains of their armed vessels, cruisers, and other ships, to conform themselves with the strict attention to the regulations concerning neutral ships, and particularly to behave with the utmost circumspection towards Russian vessels, to give them as circumstances may require all the assistance in their power, not to intercept their navigation, though their cargoes may be destined for inimical ports, and not to seize any ships unless they have the strongest reasons for believing that they belong to the subjects of England, who disguise their flags and hoist those of some neutral powers to avoid being searched, or ships carrying contraband merchandises to the enemy, such as arms and ammunition."

Paris, June 15. A merchant fleet under convoy of the frigates la Railleuse and la Ceres, the one of forty guns, and the other of thirty-two, is just sailed from Bourdeaux.

We still wait with impatience to hear from M. de Guichen, and flatter ourselves the first intelligence will be that he has taken St. Christopher, and perhaps Antigua, two islands of great importance to the English.

A letter from Cadiz of the 23d of July states, that the eight ships from Ferrol were arrived there, and were not to join the squadron commanded by M. de Beaulieu. That commodore cruises off the coast, merely to favour the entrance of the Fier Rodrigue, with the ships under her convoy, expected at Cadiz from New-England. According to the same letter, all the batteries were going to play upon the fortresses of Gibraltar, to make a diversion that will favour the flat bottomed boats destined to burn the

Panther man of war and a frigate, which could not get out of the port since admiral Rodney left them there.

Brest, June 17. The frigate la Cybele, of 36 guns, commanded by Mons. de Clugney, has received orders to sail on the 20th instant, with a convoy of 14 transports, laden with provisions and ammunition for the windward islands. A second convoy for the same destination is preparing with all possible expedition. This sufficiently shews, that the minister of our marine is determined to make the West-Indies the principal scene of war during this summer.

L O N D O N, June 19.

Extra of a letter from Paris, May 18.

"The archbishop of Paris has just gained a very considerable law suit, the object is upwards of 400,000 livres. He has presented that sum to M. Neckar, saying, that as no body understood better than him how to make establishments useful to the state, he begged he would dispose of that sum in such manner as he thought the most proper."

Several of the letters received from Charleston, South-Carolina, since its reduction, confirm the former accounts respecting the intended conflagration of the metropolis of this empire, and that a horrid plan of public desolation in England had been frequently spoken of as the principal object of the first intelligence from Europe.

Jay 4. We learn from Lisbon that a large body of Spanish forces have marched upon the frontiers of that kingdom, and a peremptory answer has been at the same time demanded from the court of Portugal by the Spanish ministry there to the request made by the court of Madrid, that English ships of war of every denomination shall be refused admittance into the Portuguese harbour. A copy of the late Spanish declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the court of Portugal to our envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately sent home by the Milford frigate.

On Saturday an express was received by Mons. Cavali, the Venetian resident, that a conspiracy, set on foot for the purpose of cutting off the doge, with the whole of the council, had been discovered through one of the conspirators, who had made a disclosure of the plot, but a few hours before it was to have taken place. His excellency's advices add, that many persons of note appear to have been concerned in the conspiracy, and that preparations were making for bringing them to trial. The massacre was to have been executed on the 12th inst.

His excellency count de Maltzan, minister plenipotentiary from the Prussian court, has received his letters of recall, and will soon return home.

Extra of a letter from Orkney, June 16.

"There are certain advices from Shetland, dated the 8th current, that six Dutch East-India ships had put into Brassa Sound the 29th ult. on their way from India, the officers of which assured the collector of the customs, and other gentlemen at Lerwick, that Manila was taken by the British forces for certain. These ships, being joined by two Dutch men of war, have proceeded for Holland, leaving another ship of war on that station, which was spoke with near Fannite the 11th current."

The special commissions for trying rioters in Surrey, will be opened on Monday next at St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, when the bill of indictment for high treason, against lord George Gordon will be presented to the grand jury.

B A S S E T E R R E, August 26.

On Thursday evening the wind shifting to the southward, and blowing very fresh it was productive of a very melancholy scene being presented to our view the next morning, there being no less than 10 or 12 vessels on shore at 8 o'clock. The wind still continuing in the same point until about 4 o'clock, P. M. and by that means encreasing the swell of the sea, the number of vessels on shore at that time amounted to 22, but since the wind has inclined a little to the westward, from which we have some flattering hopes that the dreadful havoc and devastation it has been making, may conclude here. We

are truly concerned to have it in our power to lay, that one of his majesty's ships added greatly to this catastrophe, by being in the road 2 or 3 days prior to it, and endeavouring to impress all the sailors they could meet with, some they got, and the rest abandoned their vessels and fled from such oppression, by which means a number were lost through want of hands to get them under way. Such an untimely season for impressing we leave our readers to judge how far the tender feelings for fellow-creatures could actuate the minds of those who were the instigators of it.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 30.

As the public curiosity and anxiety mult naturally be raised to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late distinguished general officer of the United States, we shall endeavour to give our readers such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday last congress received a letter from gen. Greene enclosing one from col. Hamilton, one of gen. Washington's aids, informing him that a scene of the blackest villainy had been just disclosed; that Arnold was gone off to the enemy; that col. Andrie, gen. Clinton's principal aid and confidant, was apprehended in disguise in our camp; that West-point (where Arnold commanded) was to be the sacrifice, and that all the dispositions were made for delivering it up as last Monday night; that he had pursued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without success; that though it was not probable the post would now fall yet it was possible, and especially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to gen. Greene (who commands the army in gen. Washington's absence) to put it under marching orders and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from gen. Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As soon as these letters were read, the contents were communicated to the vice-president and the council of this state and the justices of the supreme court, who directed an immediate seizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and though no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers disclose such a scene of baseness and prostitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement signed between him and his accomplices to share the profit of that shameful business. It appears that he and some others, whose names will probably in due time be made known, now have subsisting contracts with persons in New-York for merchandize.

In making an estimate of his estate, he enumerates his share of the sloop Active, though he found witnesses to swear before the grand jury that he had no share in her. In short, his whole command appears to have been a scene of the basest traffic and public plunder. In August last he directs his wife to draw all she can from the commissaries, and sell it or store it, though at that very time the army was destitute of provisions. In the private correspondence of his family and himself are contained the most sarcastic and contemptuous expressions of the French nation and of an eminent personage of that country, whose hospitality and politeness they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuse of every character opposed to his fraudulent and wicked transactions exceeds all description.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of those persons who appear by his letters to have supported and abetted him in his nefarious practices; nor is it necessary, as the journals of a great assembly and the countenance he received in this city from some persons, will easily direct the public judgment. The attempts to stigmatize the president and council of this state, and to saddle it with the payment of the sloop Active, must now appear in their proper light and fill the authors with shame and remorse.

Our correspondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous sentiments so frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no consequence in public matters.