

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1797.

VENICE, May 20.

ON the 16th instant the counts Augustus, Veritas, and Magliu, and one Maledza, were apprehended as instigators and leaders of the late insurrection. The bishop of Verona, and three canons, it is expected, will meet with the same fate.

The Montenegrins were coming with ships and troops to the aid of the Venetians, but the French had already entered the city. Several of the publications there have the motto, Liberty, Equality, Virtue. The Venetian cockade is red, green and white, and the plain title of citizen has taken place of that of your excellency.

General Buonaparte is now fully employed in the establishment and new regulation of the new Lombard or Transalpine republic, which will have, like the French, a directory and a legislative body, consisting of two councils. The directory will sit in the place of the archduke Ferdinand, or, as it is now called, the national palace at Milan.

COLOGNE, May 28.

This morning the first troop from the Sambre and Meuse army entered this city, on their retreat from the farther bank of the Rhine. They will go to Holland. The whole column consists of from 20 to 24,000 men.

The contributions of 1,800,000 livres imposed by the French on the territory of Berg, has been reduced to one million.

General Titan will take the command of the French Sambre and Meuse army, during the absence of general Hoche, who is gone to Paris. The latter general, according to some, will come back in a fortnight, though others say he will not return any more to this army.

TRENT, May 24.

Liberty and equality are now established in all the towns of the Venetian Terra Firma, the greater part of which have driven out their podestats, and other magistrates, and chosen in their stead, municipalities, justices of the peace, &c. The populace have taken their revenge of many of the nobles in office, whose administration they disliked. The podestats at Belluno, Treviso, &c. who were unable to make their escape, were murdered. The French were frequently obliged to interfere to restore order.

VIENNA, May 27.

Letters from Trieste of the 19th instant, bring advices that the French have now entirely evacuated that city, which they only kept possession of to facilitate their operations by sea against Venice, should that city have attempted any resistance. The French commandant Libille, who has lain for some time in the road of Trieste, with nine French frigates and some other vessels, sailed on the 17th for Venice, where he will take possession of the arsenal. A courier has also arrived here with an official account of the evacuation of Trieste by the French.

The French at Venice have not only taken possession of the arsenal, but of the mint and the bank, which they will retain till general Buonaparte shall receive further instructions from the Directory. Ships are now fitting out at Venice in the service of the French.

Another letter, same date.

A courier has arrived from Trieste with official advices that the French having succeeded in their expedition against Venice, had evacuated the town of Trieste, and that colonel Cassimir, who was encamped without the town, had gone in with his troops.

HAMBURG, June 9.

Mr. Elliot, the British minister to Dresden, is at Berlin, where a conference has been held with lord Elgin and the Prussian minister, the result of which has been transmitted to England by a courier.

A passenger from Dover reports the dismissal of Mr. Pitt from office, on the 2d instant, and that a fresh negotiator was sent to Paris. [For the confirmation of these reports, the editors add, they should wait the arrival of the next mail; we know they were unfounded at that time, as our London accounts are later by several days.]

The report of the death of the pope is unfounded; on the contrary, he is out of danger. In Naples the revolutionary spirit continues to be much dreaded, and the government are taking measures against it.

MILAN, May 27.

On the 22d instant a revolution broke out in Genoa, and the patriots for possession of most of the principal parts of the city, the arsenal and havens, but the next day the advocates of the old government retook all the posts, and arrested several of the revolutionary ring

leaders. About 20 persons were killed on the spot, and 40 wounded. Nothing is now seen but the Genoese cockade. The French troops at this place are sent to Genoa.

The municipality of Venice have taken off the taxes from butcher's meat, wine and other provisions, and commanded that the tri-coloured Venetian cockade be worn, which consists of green, white and red.

PARIS, June 1.

The Executive Directory received yesterday by an extraordinary courier dispatches from citizen Faypoult, minister of the republic of Genoa, which state, that at the moment of the courier's leaving that place, the city was the theatre of a sanguinary revolution. On the 21st of May, a considerable assemblage of persons, preceded by three chariots, filled with tri coloured cockades, passed through the different streets, singing patriotic airs, and crying, "Down with the nobles—Down with the privileged orders—Liberty for ever!" Then they proceeded to the Salle de Spectacle. All the carriages which were in the avenues were broken in pieces, and the liveries torn. Several persons have been the victims of this terrible commotion, as the courier declares that he saw sixteen heads carried in triumph at the ends of pikes. After much deliberation the Directory sent a courier to general Buonaparte.

Genoa was in the greatest confusion at the departure of a courier on the 22d of May. Armed men, followed by a furious multitude, had delivered themselves up to the most horrible excesses. Four senators had been massacred, and their houses pillaged. The dogs had fled. The refusal of the little council to establish a chamber of commerce, was the motive, or rather the vain pretext of the insurrection, directed, according to every appearance, against the very form of the present government. The French minister, Faypoult, had issued a proclamation, forbidding the French to take any part in the disturbances.

[Perlet]

A letter from Genoa, of a later date, adds the following particulars:—

Genoa, May 24.

The insurrection of which I informed you, has not produced such unhappy consequences as we dreaded; and our affairs have assumed a new aspect within the last 24 hours. The revolt was provoked by some propagandists, who assembled at the house of the apothecary Morando, Philip Doria was at their head; our government was at the last extremity, and the rebels were about to carry every thing. The members of the little council sounded the people of the port and the other workmen, who soon took arms in their favour, and joining the soldiers, who adhered to their duty, attacked the insurgents, who were entrenched in several parts, from which they had made some discharges of grape shot. A bloody battle ensued upon the point Royal. Doria, the chief of the rebels, having been killed, they fled, leaving upon the field of battle a great number of killed and wounded, among whom several Frenchmen were recognized.—After this success, it was supposed that the government was about to regain its authority; but although the conquerors were for the government, they still remain armed, and act for themselves, being busy only against the conquered party. The consequences of this uncertainty are dreaded, especially if our neighbours should come and interfere in our affairs.

Such is the condition of the affairs of Genoa. Over the scenes of outrage and desolation with which such revolutions are two frequently attended, humanity cannot but weep; but as for the systems themselves, every being who possesses the common feelings of man, must be ready to deprecate the name of such plundering, sanguinary and inquisitorial governments as Genoa, Venice, and indeed the generality of the old corrupted republics (as they are called) of Italy. If they could have been got rid of without bloodshed a century or two ago, it had been well for the human race.

The report also, of the death of the Pope, though not absolutely confirmed, is rendered highly probable. The news, it seems, was brought by a courier from Rome to Genoa; and it is certain that his holiness had been given over by his physicians.

The French journalists conjecture, that if he died a revolution will almost be inevitable at Rome. It seems to be the design of the French to revolutionize all Italy. The war hitherto directed against thrones, is now against aristocratic government. [Perlet.]

From Vienna, May 14th, we learn, that the object of capt. Morwick's mission here who is one of Buonaparte's adjutants, is no longer a secret. He has brought the intelligence that the republic of Venice had made a formal renunciation of its provinces in Terra Firma in favour of the house of Austria, and Buonaparte has in consequence of that, requested his Imperial majesty to take immediate possession of them, by sending troops to that quarter.

SALISBURY, (O.E.) May 29.

The circumstance mentioned by captain Martin, of the Irresistible man of war, in his account of the capture of the Elona and Ninfa Spanish frigates, on the 26th of April in Conil Bay, and of the subsequent loss of the former, viz. "that the cut her table after she had struck, and ran on shore," is accounted for in a letter from a young gentleman, an officer on board the Theseus, of 74 guns, to his relation near this city; which states, that the Elona had 6,000 odd of dollars on board, together with a golden statue of the king of Spain, worth 250,000l. sterling! treasures which the Spaniards by this manoeuvre found opportunity to send on shore, before the ship was got off again by the English, previous to her sinking.

ROCHESTER, June 7.

When the seamen yesterday understood the nature of the king's proclamation, and the acts of parliament declaring them in a state of rebellion, cutting off all communication with the shore, and threatening them with the utmost avenging punishment if they did not return to their duty, a great many of them were desirous of submitting, and throwing themselves on the mercy of government. The crews of the frigates were the most desirous of returning to obedience. I do not find that any line of battle ship was at all disposed that way, for the larger the body of men that are together, the more are they corrupted. About dusk last night, that being thought a favourable time, four or five frigates unmoored, and made for Sheerness fort with a view of returning to obedience. All the line of battle ships within reach, instantly poured out broadsides at them.

Preparations were made at the garrison for resisting the mutineers, as it was apprehended they would follow the frigates within reach of the fort, and if they had they would have been fired upon with red-hot balls. But they knew better than to come within reach of the place. They, however, compelled two of the frigates, one of which was I believe the Grampus, to return among them. But the Serapis frigate of 44 guns, and the Discovery, got out of their reach, though very much shattered. They ran close in shore, a circumstance that gave rise to the report of their having run on shore. They were much damaged in their masts and rigging.

A general salute was fired at about five o'clock this morning, in compliment to the four ships from admiral Duncan's fleet which have joined those at the Nore. The appearance of the shipping at the Nore is grand, and under the present circumstances, it must be awful. The mutineers have stopped all vessels going up or down the river, excepting those belonging to neutral nations, some Margate Hoys, and a few small craft. The ships they have stopped they will detain at the Nore. The line of battle ships are drawn up in a line, each being about half a mile or more distant from the other, and moored with their broadsides fronting each other. In the spaces between the line of battle ships, the merchantmen, colliers, &c. detained, are moored, and kept in awe by the gigantic batteries on each side. Some vessels have been allowed to pass up the river, particularly colliers.—These have had passes granted them, signed by Parker the chief of the delegates. They have moored the merchantmen all along side of them, and use them as store ships, taking out of them provisions, &c. as they want them.

Eight artillery waggons have just passed through on their way to Sheerness, followed by a detachment of artillery. Every preparation against attack is made at Sheerness. The furnaces for red-hot balls are kept ready, and the military are all upon the alert. Indeed, the whole country seems to be under military government. Some flags that would not stop have been fired at by the soldiers, but as no mischief was done, I suppose their pieces were not loaded with ball. Rochester bridge is guarded, and every stranger passing or repassing is strictly examined. Lord Keith's flag flies on board the Clyde.

GRAVESEND, June 7.

This place has changed its features, surprisingly within a week. From being full of seamen, watermen, and men of business, it has become an advanced military post, where the duty is done with the most rigid exactness; where no man can pass without giving an account of himself to their satisfaction, if required so to do; and in short, submit to military law in its strictest sense.

As to trade, it is entirely suspended for the present, although by the embargo we have some vessels of the Hope, yet no man can come on shore from them, but the masts, nor even the ladders without being brought to the different gunboats moored off here.

A gentleman in a poll chaise was brought to this town yesterday on suspicion, but since a detachment of two hours was liberated.