

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1797.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, June 20.

THE spirit of revolution seems likely to spread over all Italy. Disturbances prevail in Naples, the issue of which it is not easy to foresee. So many persons have been arrested there, that the prisons are not capable of containing them, and they are confined in churches and convents. Switzerland itself does not appear to be free from this revolutionary spirit, as many disturbances and disturbances prevail in St. Gall, Appenzel, and Zurich; especially in St. Gall. The disputes between the Swiss and the French, relative to the navigation of the lake of Lugano, are not yet settled.

HAMBURG, July 4.

It is confidently asserted to be the firm resolution of the Directory, to enter the hereditary dominions of his Britannic majesty, if the preliminary articles which shall be proposed at Lisse be not accepted by the English plenipotentiaries. The plan is said to be the following:—General Hoche, who is gone to Paris to receive his final instructions, is to make a descent, with the army collected in the environs of Dunkirk, upon England or Ireland; and general Lefebvre, with a division of the army of the North, and two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, is to pass the line of demarcation, yet to respect the neutrality in every other place, and penetrate to Hanover. The Dutch squadron, consisting of 17 sail, with 1200 artillerymen, and 30,000 stands of arms on board, besides a large quantity of military stores, is to block up the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser. All the troops collecting along the coasts of the Texel are embarked in flat-bottomed boats, and will pass through the Wat to the Elbe, to avoid falling in with admiral Duncan's fleet. It is this day reported that they have actually sailed.

BASLE, July 5.

The information that the inhabitants of Valteline and the country of Bormio, have entirely renounced their allegiance to the Grisons, and established municipalities, has been officially communicated to this canton by that of Zurich; the details of that event are as yet unknown. It is said they do not intend to join the republic of Lombardy, but to form a separate republic. The Grisons, it is reported, have sent a deputation to Buonaparte, in order to request that neither he nor the Italians should support their rebellious subjects. The affair will be laid before the congress which is to assemble at Frauenfeld, and will, with the concerns of the Italian bailiwicks, and the disturbances at St. Gall, give sufficient employment to the deputies.

The accounts from the Italian districts of Switzerland begin to be more favourable.—Mr. Wurtenberger, and Thaddeus Smith of Uri, have, as representatives of all Switzerland, conducted themselves with great prudence; they caused an inventory to be made of all the arms, powder and ball, in the whole country, and have taken the necessary measures in order to know exactly to whom and for what use any of those articles shall be sold.

The little republic of St. Marino takes advantage of the present circumstances, in order to crush aristocracy, which had also in some manner crept into its government. A general assembly has been convoked there to abolish all the laws contrary to its fundamental institution; and also all distinctions of nobility.

Things continue to wear a threatening aspect at Turin; the new giunta (cabinet) displeases all parties, and neither the senate nor the chamber of accounts will recognize its authority. Certain restrictions in the pay of the officers occasion also a general discontent among the nobles employed in the army.

H.A.G. July 4.

Every thing is in motion here, in order to forward the embarkation of the troops destined for our naval expedition. A portion of them will be embarked this day. General Desandels set out last night from here for the Texel. Besides the 20 battalions of the Batavian infantry, twelve squadrons of cavalry will be embarked, besides the before mentioned twenty battalions of infantry. These troops have been reinforced with 2000 Austrian deserters, who arrived from Lisse, and were granted to us by France. The major-general, Van Zuylen, Boekop, and Guericke, (the latter is a German) who has assisted at different expeditions in the West-Indies, set off from here this day, to superintend the embarkation of their respective brigades. The commandant of our garrison with 100 men of the 1st regiment of cavalry, will go on board, which several other officers will do as volunteers. The fleet will set sail with the first tide, and admiral de Winter has orders to attack admiral Duncan wherever he shall meet him. He is, however, asserted, that the

expedition was destined neither against England, nor against Sicily, nor against Ireland, and where it would go many troops be sent to?

It is certain that not a single man of the French troops has been embarked on board the transports; but the whole corps consist of troops of the Batavian republic. Daendels the general in chief, and admiral Winter have given ample proofs of patriotism, courage, and skill, whilst both were generals in the French army of the North, until the expulsion of the stadtholder. Winter is one of the patriotic sea officers, who chose rather to emigrate in 1787, than be a subject of the duke of Brunwick's stadtholder.

Citizen Grafsfeld, and two other members of the committee of confederation, will also go on board and assist at the expedition.

Three of our armed brigs have engaged an English frigate of 36 guns, and forced her to sheer off. They afterwards took an English merchantman, and brought her safe into port. Those brigs were sent out to reconnoitre Duncan's squadrons, which they executed with great skill. The names of the brigs are, the Courier of 12 guns, commanded by lieutenant Yrbrand; the Hare of 10 guns, lieutenant Hartveld; the Fry of 8 guns, lieutenant Van der Geer. They cruised for several days in the North Sea, almost all round Duncan's squadron, and fell in on their return with the above English frigate and merchantmen. The circumstance of their having been seen engaging a large English frigate, gave rise to the report that either one or all of them were taken.

One of our privateers, the Zee houndt, has taken several English merchantmen at the entrance of the Sound; two French privateers took nine of the English fleet from the Baltic. The North Sea swarms with French and Dutch cruisers; several of them are cruising at the mouth of the river Elbe and Vezzer.

July 11.

A courier arrived this afternoon from the Texel, gives information of the arrival of an English flag of truce, charged, it is said, to make complaints against the conduct of a French privateer, who had taken a fishing smack, which had been recaptured by the Venerable, a 74 of Duncan's fleet. Yet how can it be, that the English should make complaints to our government, against the French privateer?

The fleet has not yet set sail at the departure of the courier, but was ready to put to sea at the first signal.

MILAN, July 1.

The members of our Directory and the ministers are now appointed. They assembled yesterday in the national palace, and chose the administrations of the departments.

The court of Sardinia returned on the 14th from the Chateau de La Vancella to Turin. There exists yet a strong fermentation all over Piedmont, although order is re-established at Turin. The advocate Margiotta was arrested on the 17th ultimo, as an abettor of rebellion. Government has prohibited the wearing of hats with large brims and gold strings, cockades, &c. The new French minister, Miot, arrived at Turin on the 8th, and had his first audience on the 14th ult.

The municipality of Mantua has been charged by general Buonaparte to raise a pyramid to the celebrated poet Virgil, near Pietolo, his place of nativity.

The legion of Dombrowsky is now increased to 10,000 men, chiefly Poles, Austrian deserters, and prisoners; they are quartered in Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna.

The French emigrant of distinction, the count d'Entragues, who was arrested at Trieste, was, as is asserted in public prints, attached to the Russian embassy at Venice; his appointment was dated the 15th December, 1795; general Bernadotte ordered him to be arrested, and sent him to Milan; notwithstanding the protests of the Russian ambassador Helgis, however, treated with respect, enjoys the company of his wife and children, and nothing suspicious has been found in his port folio. Buonaparte converted an hour and a half with him, when he was first conducted before him. It is said he will be conducted to Paris, and has promised, in his defence, discoveries of secrets, which will excite surprise.

A-L-T-O-N A, July 4.

A few days ago, very important articles from the duke of Brunwick, who has the chief command of the troops that guard the line of demarcation, arrived at Cuxhaven, and were immediately forwarded to England. They are said to relate to the plan of the French and Dutch, to attack the electorate of Hanover. Among the troops under the duke's command great movements take place; and some corps have actually advanced, behind the Dutch frontiers. On the other hand, the French concentrate a powerful force on the Lower Rhine; and are ready to set on the first notice.

V. I. E. N. A., July 5.

On Monday nine waggons, loaded with money, set off under a strong escort for Italy. The Turkish ambassador is expected to arrive here to-morrow. At Pest and Preburg he examined every thing worthy of notice. In the library of Pest they shewed him an Alcoran, which he took with the greatest veneration in his hand, and kissed; he died at the same time that it seemed to him inconceivable how such a holy relique happened to fall into the hands of the Infidels.

The disturbances in Dalmatia have risen to the highest degree. In the popular insurrections broke out in several parts, it is said 400 persons have lost their lives. The causes for this violent termination must be looked for in the martial spirit of the Servonian nation, which, unhappily has been still more excited by the false manoeuvres of the nobles. But there are also some better disposed people remaining, who detest most cordially that barbarity which leads to universal ruin. Three deputies arrived on the 24th of June at Trieste, among whom is a Dominican friar, a learned and well disposed man. They most earnestly requested military assistance, because without it, they would be unable to save themselves.

On the same day 6000 men, infantry, 600 hussars, and 400 hulans were marched in haste from Gorz to Trieste, where they arrived on the 25th, and were immediately embarked.

There are also some commotions in Dalmatia. Two inhabitants of Moia were on the 26th June brought to Trieste. They had thrown stones at the sentries, which occasioned the latter to fire at them. Two other criminals, the one a priest, the other a cooper, were conducted in irons from Rovigna. The first excited the people against the Austrian troops. The escort run the risk of being thrown overboard by the sailors, who conducted them in a barge to Trieste.

Mr. Vassy, the English envoy near the republic of Venice, is arrived at Buda, in Hungary.

BRUXELLES, July 8.

Letters from the Hague remark, that all the best generals of the Batavian republic, who are in the service, are actually at the Texel, and appear ready to embark with 10,000 troops. This circumstance, and the enormous quantity of provisions of all kinds, now on board the ships, make us believe that there is an expedition designed against the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch troops discover a great aversion from this voyage, and some have refused even to embark.

BREST, June 14.

Captain Surcouf, who lately arrived from the Isle of France, informs, that admiral Serey's squadron continues to be master of the Indian Ocean. The English, although far superior in point of numbers and the force of their ships, have not dared to dilute the sovereignty since the engagement of September last. Admiral Serey has been joined since his departure from Batavia, by the French frigates La Convention of 44, La Vertu of 44, La Pfenuse of 36; and the Jean Bart of 22 guns, and by the Dutch frigates Menonblack of 40 guns, captain Decker, Amazone of 36, captain Van Docum, and two sloops; so that his squadron consists at present of 11 stout frigates and 7 corvettes, besides 23 private armed ships, which act in concert with him. The squadron has taken a great number of prizes, some of which are pierced for 60 guns; of the latter class is the new copper bottomed English East-India ship the Favourite, which, after its cargo was disposed of, took in heavy artillery, and is to assist with seven others of equal force on a secret expedition. The general government of Batavia has ordered preparations to be made at the Batavian settlement on the island of Celebes, for the recovery of the three spice islands, where the English sets but a few men, and entrusted the defence thereof to the former Dutch garrisons. At Batavia preparations are making for the attack of the settlements in Ceylon, which are situated in the same situation as the spice islands; and the Dutch inhabitants there, are already much tired of their British guests. Admiral Serey is to assist in the latter expedition, with the recent division of his squadron. One of his frigates and two sloops cruise off Palo Condore; two other frigates cruise at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca; and one frigate and sloop at the Straits of Sunda.

Captain Surcouf is every way master of all 23 years old, and has given particular proofs of skill and intrepidity in the Indian Ocean. He made the voyage from the Isle of France in a small vessel, and was chased in vain by two English frigates off the Cape of Good Hope. He is now at the head of a formidable fleet, and is prepared to set out for a hazardous voyage; that we are going to put to sea a handsome fleet of 56 ships of the line, like that of the count d'Orville, which, in conjunction with the Spaniards, performed such fine manoeuvres, and such hardy deeds.