

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 30, 1797.

### H A G U E, September 12.

THE hotel of the French minister here has been illuminated on account of the new revolution which has taken place in France, and a general illumination is spoken of; for if this revolution had not happened, the royal party would have accomplished their designs, and the old order of things would also have been restored here.

Our troops have just been disembarked from the fleet in the Texel.

### September 16.

Twenty-one commissioners have been appointed to prepare the new constitution, six of whom are from the province of Holland, and the greater proportion are devoted to the revolutionary party. The choice of president has fallen upon the representative Blos from Amstel.

Yesterday the Cisalpine republic was mentioned for the first time in our convention. The Directory expressed their wishes to be united by the bonds of friendship and brotherhood to the Batavian republic.

The troops disembarked from the fleet in the Texel, are not returned into garrison: they are cantoned in quarters. Four battalions are gone to Friedland, and as many to Overysseel. The rest are gone into North Holland. The transport ships remain till further orders in the Texel.

The minister Meyer has been recalled from France, on account of his being thought to favour the royalist party.

Orders have been given for all French emigrants to leave the republic.

General Hoche has intimated that there is a body of French emigrants and other disaffected persons on our borders, of whom it is necessary to take some notice.

### C O L O G N E, September 10.

A remarkable change has taken place here. The friends of revolution have had the upper hand, and have followed the example of the Cisalpiners. The whole government, the treasury, and archives, all in their hands. The consequence has been, the solemn renunciation of all connexion with the government of the empire. Intermediate commissioners and new municipalities are established here, at Aachen, Trier and Coblenz, under the protection of the French republic, and under the name of the *Cisrhenish Republic* (Republic on this side the Rhine) formally declared independent, and to it are annexed several small adjoining districts of territory on the Upper Rhine. Information of this change has been sent to Paris, and general Hoche has been invited to provide them with a provisional Directory, till the people can be assembled to form a regular constitution.

The consequences of this revolution cannot at present be estimated; it will doubtless give France new and important resources. One consequence amongst others, will be the confiscation of all the cloysters, and the estates of the princes and of the clerical order, which make three-fourths of the whole country.

### September 17.

The plan of the French to republicanise the country on this side the Rhine every day develops itself. Yesterday at noon, the independence of this place was publicly declared, and the tree of liberty planted. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the civil and military authorities. In several other places yesterday and the day before, the tree of liberty was also planted.

### V I E N N A, September 16.

It was to-day reported here that peace had been concluded between the emperor and the French republic; but this report is not officially announced. It is hoped, however, that a fortnight will determine the matter. Though much depends upon the event of the negotiations at Lisse, as our cabinet is closely bound with that of England; or there is little doubt that France would wish to conclude peace with us, and leave England to herself.

### C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, August 10.

The greatest part of the city of Scutari has been destroyed by fire. It is not known how it broke out, but 3000 houses have been reduced to ashes.

### C O P E N H A G E N, September 16.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the town of Nyborg, which, owing to the weather being very strong at the time, consumed 121 houses, about one-third part of the whole place. The loss is estimated at 100,000 rix dollars.

### September 19.

The poll of yesterday brought news that the pestilence was very violent in the island of Corfica, that 1000 were ill. That a ship from the Mediter-

ranean sea shall be admitted into the river Elbe, without being first examined at Cuxhaven by the proper officer at Ritzbottle, and permission obtained."

### U D I N E, September 6.

On the 1st inst. the first conference on the subject of peace was held at Passeriano, betwixt the different belligerent powers. It continued nearly six hours. On the 3d, general Buonaparte arrived here to assist at the negotiation, and since then it has daily continued betwixt him, general Charke, and the Austrian minister. The congress is held at the house of the marquis of Gallo. The French military surround the place, and the fortifications continue to be replenished.

### M I L A N, September 9.

The government of Genoa on the 4th instant, experienced a serious shock. The exclusion of the priests and nobility from the offices of state, which the new constitution ordains, and the discharge of the old officers, occasioned a formidable tumult.—The aristocratic party, which consisted of the chief citizens, had, at first the advantage, and became masters of the city. But their triumph did not continue long. The democrats united themselves, and were assisted by the French troops. A combat took place, in which upwards of 1000 men lost their lives. The French ambassador, Baypout, and the Corsican general, Casfabianca, it is said, were at the head of the democratic party. Since then, Genoa is surrounded by French troops.

### September 11.

The Executive Directory has decreed, that until the formation of a general law for the whole Cisalpine republic, all collections of ecclesiastical benefices, except curacies, shall remain provisionally suspended.

### P E T E R S B U R G, September 7.

His majesty of all the Russias has assigned to Louis XVIIIth the sum of two millions of roubles, to enable him to purchase land either in Russia or Germany. The emperor has also charged prince Kiviskank to receive every individual of the army of Conde, who may desire to enter into the service of Russia.

### B O U R D E A U X, October 3.

We read, in No. 8 of the *Frondeur*, that general Buonaparte, being informed that the emperor had formed a secret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to surprise him, had himself turned the tables upon these two perfidious allies, and that his first coup-de-main had been to surround 30,000 men, and make them lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chastise them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the talisman of a cunning court, which has owed its too long enjoyed power only to ignorance and superstition.

Thus it seems reserved for the hero of Italy, to efface from the list of the states of Europe, this modern Rome, who has inundated the universe with blood and tears.

We are assured that Cerber, contractor for the horse furniture of the army of Italy, has written home, announcing the signature of the treaty of peace with the emperor.

### P A R I S, September 23.

We can now announce without fear, that Buonaparte has surrounded the troops of the emperor, beyond Udine, and that in the space of six days, or more, he will be at the gates of Vienna, unless a peace, the most honourable and satisfactory, both to us and the Italians, shall be consented to by his Imperial majesty. [Ami des Lois.]

The ridiculous expedition to St. Domingo is suspended; thus 1200 men are saved to the country, for they would most indubitably have been sacrificed. Twelve hundred men to reduce our colonies! It was nothing more than deriding the unhappy colonists. It was the work of Caprot. He did not cease to struggle for four or five days to obtain these twelve hundred men. The insurgents, upon seeing this pitiful army, disembark, might have exclaimed with Mithridates, "It is too much; if it comes as an embassy, and it is not sufficient if it comes as an enemy," but with this difference, that the little Roman army conquered Mithridates; and there is every thing to fear, that the little French army would have been beaten by the insurgents.

### September 25.

It was yesterday reported that Hoche had been poisoned. To-day they say he died of a polypus of the heart. The following is what the *Redacteur* says: "The health of general Hoche had long been on the decline, but not so as to excite immediate apprehension of death. It is said his sudden death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel." The republic

has lost in him one of its best generals, and one of its most estimable citizens."

General Lemoine is appointed commander of the 17th division, in the room of Angereau.

### September 18.

The three negotiators, from the United States are arrived.

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the best understanding exists between the court of Vienna and the prince of Conde. It is written by an officer of rank under prince Charles, to his brother. It is as follows:

"Our generals are much surprised at the new conspiracy discovered in France, and are sorry it existed. All assure that our court had no hand in it.

"The prince of Conde came the 12th September to visit prince Charles, but was received with the greatest coldness. Prince Charles even told us that he was sorry to see Conde here, and that but for him a definitive treaty would have now been signed.

"While at dinner, Conde received dispatches from Russia relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that court and England. He is totally abandoned by ours. We even have orders to arrest and try all those who shall be found recruiting for him."

### L O N D O N, September 15.

The following article we extract from the *Revolutions*, formerly called the *Batave*:

"The administrators of the department of Saone and Loire, dismissed by the government, had the impudence to imprison the courier who brought them the dispatches announcing their dismissal; and it is said that he recovered his liberty only by the energy of the republicans of Macon, who flew to arms, and did not quit them till their demands were complied with. The administrators of the Allier, supported by all the cut-throats they could collect, also commenced an insurrection against the government."

"On the appointment of Merlin of Douai and Francois de Neufchateau to the Directory, we hear that Gohier and Garat, both ex-ministers, are named as candidates to replace the first as minister of justice, and Ginguette to be minister of the interior. The Directory are now employed in this appointment. It is believed Danou will be appointed to some important place—That of director of public instruction would perfectly suit him.

"Many emigrants of distinction have been arrested; it is incredible the number of passports that the central office have issued."

### September 20.

Parliament-street, Sept. 19, 1797.

"My lord,

"I think it proper to acquaint your lordship, that a messenger is arrived this evening, with an account, that, in consequence of an intimation from the French plenipotentiaries, lord Malbetsbury has quitted Lisse, not having accomplished the object of his mission.

"I have the honour to be,

"My lord,

"Your lordship's most obedient faithful servant,

(Signed) "HENRY DUNDAS."

"Mansion house, Sept. 20, half past

"8 o'clock, A. M.

"A true copy,

"BROOK WATSON, Mayor."

### S A L E M, November 14.

On Saturday arrived brig Leopard, captain Putnam, from Isles of France and Bourbon; 110 days from the latter. He communicates the following articles:

The convention of the Isle of France have laid a duty of 6 per cent. on all importations, with a duty of half a dollar a ton on all foreign vessels, which took place July 1.

The French examine all neutral vessels which call at the Isle of France with the greatest strictness. A ship under Swedish colours came into Port N. West from Bengal, in order to get some ballast, and a fresh supply of provisions and water: she was libelled, tried, and condemned, vessel and cargo. A Danish bark arrived July 15 from Copenhagen, which had called at the Cape of Good Hope the captain officers and crew were put on board the prison ship, and the vessel's hatchways sealed up.

July 26 there were at the Isle of France three frigate frigates, two of which had lately arrived from a cruise, in which they had taken nothing. There were some privateers out, which had been more successful, having sent in several prizes. One prize ship arrived the day the Leopard sailed, and another was immediately expected.

### B O S T O N, November 10.

On being informed, yesterday afternoon, of the arrival in the outer harbor, of the ship Merchant from London, in a short passage, we dispatched a