

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 19, 1798.

RASTADT, January 18.

CONFERENCE took place yesterday between the ministers of France and the minister count Matternich. Soon after which the former waited on Baron Albini, directorial minister of Mentz, to whom he made the following declaration:

"That in conformity to orders and instructions, they have received from their government, they declare to the deputation of the empire, that the limits of the Rhine shall be the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded."

To-morrow the deputation of the empire will open the sessions. The Imperial minister will preside, and doubtless, the declaration of the ministers of France will be the first object in discussion.

FRANCFORT, January 19.

From Turkey we learn, that the Porte has taken serious measures against the rebels. Sixty thousand dollars are promised for the head of the pacha of Widin. The seraskier of Romalie has marched at the head of 80,000 men, towards Bosnia.

It is also said, that the captain pacha will enter the Danube with a fleet to second his movements.

VIENNA, January 17.

In proportion as the French troops, in compliance with the treaty of Campo Formio, evacuate the late Venetian states, they are taken possession of by the Austrian troops.

On the 9th inst. the first column of Austrian troops, under the command of count Wallis, general of artillery, who is commander in chief of the whole corps, entered Udina and Cividale; and, on the 10th, followed the second column, under field-marshal prince Reufs, who the same day took possession of Palma, Nuova, Citriopo, and Rosciuto.

Wherever the Austrian troops enter they are received with the loudest acclamations, and the warmest expressions of loyalty to his Imperial majesty, their present sovereign. The further evacuation of these countries by the French, and the taking possession of them by our troops will take place without delay.

STRASBURG, January 14.

The situation of Switzerland becomes every day more critical. The patriots of the Pays de Vaud, and those which have emigrated from Balle, Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, are in motion on every side, and demand the abolition of the oligarchy, absolute equality of rights for all the inhabitants of Helvetia, the formation of a better constitution, full toleration, and religious liberty, and that Helvetia shall be formed into one political body, in order that the nation may acquire greater confidence and importance.

BASLE, January 11.

At Berne, several persons who refused to take up arms, have been imprisoned. The burgomaster of Balle, M. Buxtors, did not vote at Arau for the resolutions of Berne; and there is talk of a separation of the latter canton from the Swiss confederacy.

January 12.

On the 10th the diet at Arau, or rather the canton of Berne, gave in an answer to the French charge d'affaires, Mengaud, relative to the arrest of the Directory of the 4th of January. In this it is stated, that "no troops will be marched against France; but that since the bishoprick of Balle has been taken possession of, it is necessary to cover their frontiers with a military force; that a body of troops will be assembled for that purpose in the Pays de Vaud, and every precaution taken for their internal tranquillity."

LONDON, February 12.

Government have received intelligence, that since the late revolution in Holland, the Batavians enter more heartily into the views and plans of the French with respect to the invasion of this country than before, in consequence of which almost all the vessels in Holland are taken up as transports, and troops have actually begun to embark. There are several hundred sail of ships and vessels in the Dutch ports, admirably calculated for transports, and we have no doubt but that the French will profit by them in their projected expedition.

This morning we received French papers up to the 7th instant, the contents of which we have detailed at considerable length. One article in them deserves particular notice, viz. a motion made by Guillemerdet, in the Council of Five Hundred, for altering the mode of drawing by lot for a successor to the member of the Executive Directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the succeeding member, as the law now stands, is vested in the legislative body, which commences its sitting after the new third are chosen; but

Guillemerdet proposes that it shall be vested in future in the legislative body before that third are changed.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid that the Spanish finances are in the utmost embarrassment. Government securities are in such discredit, that they are negotiated in the capital at a discount of 19 and 20 per cent. and at Cadiz so low as at 26 per cent. Great complaints are made also of the enormous price of provisions.

It appears that the Cisalpine troops, who were marching to Rome to avenge the insult offered to the French republic by the death of Dufhoz, have met with a small check from some armed peasants, who attacked them, and that between two and three hundred of them have been killed and wounded.

February 13.

The admiralty, we understand, have come to a resolution of employing fifteen post captains and twenty-five masters and commanders, who are to be stationed along the coast for the purpose of commanding the men enrolled as sea-fencibles.

The floating batteries for the defence of the harbours, of Waterford, Kinsale, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, and other ports in Ireland, have all arrived safe at their stations. Some of these are of 50 guns each, which, with the numerous gun-boats, and the disposition of the military forces on or near the sea coast, leave no reason to fear any attempt of an enemy's invasion.

A number of telegraphs are preparing to be erected on several parts of the Irish coast, to be in readiness to give alarm, should an enemy presume to attempt an invasion upon any part of that country.

The unfortunate prince De Leon, of the illustrious house of Montmorency, was taken on board a Hamburg packet, last week, by a French privateer, and carried a prisoner into Calais.

The Leyden Gazette announces that a rich Spanish prize, with its convoy, has been taken by the English squadron blockading the port of Cadiz.

Lord Bridport.—His lordship, a few days since, talking on the subject of the threatened invasion by the French, simply observed, that they might come as they could; for his own part, he only undertook to say, that by God they should not come by water.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

From the Daily Gazette.

The Victoria, from her having left Bourdeaux on the 15th February, ought to have brought some news—but we hear nothing but the continued exertions of French preparations for the invasion of England. A gentleman, however, has promised us the loan of late French papers, which, we presume, will contain something new.

Per the Victoria.

By letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 1st and 14th of February, we are informed that the law authorising the confiscation of all neutral vessels having British goods or manufactures on board, took place the 4th of February.

On the 9th of February, accounts were received there, that all the English merchants in Hamburg should depart immediately. This is said to be a consequence of the above law.

It is also said, that troops have been ordered to march to Hamburg, Altona, and Bremen, to prevent the importation of English goods.

No insurance, excepting against the dangers of the seas, can be effected on American vessels, and they dissuaded their correspondents from making any shipments in the present state of affairs.

From the Argus.

The ship Victoria, captain R. Fanning, arrived on Saturday from Bourdeaux, which port she left on the tenth, and Cordevan on the 20th of February.

Captain Fanning informs, that all the merchant ships at Bourdeaux were in a state of requisition, that a fleet with provisions for Brest were soon to sail; that 16,000 tur- of wine had been purchased up by government, for the English expedition, preparations for which were making in every port of France, and subscriptions were yet open to which all classes of people subscribe as they can afford.

Accounts at Bourdeaux, on the subject of our commissioners were so various and contradictory, that no confidence could be put in them. Little business doing, and no insurance to be had.

It was reported an embargo would soon be laid. Americans were well treated. American produce low, except tobacco.

Captain Fanning has favoured us with a file of Bourdeaux papers to February 10, inclusive.

These papers are one day from Paris, later than we have had, viz. February 3.

The Executive Directory, on that day, acknowledged the *Lemanique Republic*.

Citizen Garat goes ambassador to the Cisalpine republic.

It was reported at Paris, February 5, that the deputies of the princes and electors of the empire return-

ed from Rastadt, after their deliberations on the basis of the negotiation proposed by the French minister, on receiving the news of the surrender of the fort of the Rhine.

The king of Naples has acknowledged the Cisalpine republic, and named D. Michervoux his minister plenipotentiary, to reside at Milan.

Commissioners were to meet at Balle on the 10th February to make a new constitution. A revolution was completely effected in that canton of Switzerland.

A chain of posts have been established from Ostend all along the coast of the adjacent Dutch Flanders, furnished with signals of communication. The same measures have been pursued on the frontiers of the Batavian republic, and to the line which anciently separated Luxemburg from the electorate of Treves.

The French arrest has had a fatal effect upon the commerce of Great-Britain, that on the 27th of January at Lloyd's in London, 40 pr. ct. insurance on foreign vessels, was refused.

A London article of January 27, says, that the English were all ordered to leave Hamburg in 24 hours; no mail from thence by the last arrival.

It was talked in France of applying to Denmark, requesting the English may be shut out of Altona, an important port opposite to Hamburg.

April 10.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

To lay before our mercantile readers, an article that will dissipate the gloom which has, for some days past, obscured their countenances, is no disagreeable task; we are, therefore, happy in publishing the following, handed us by a respectable merchant of this city.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant resident in London, to his correspondent in this city, under date of the 10th February.

"The French Directory have recommended to the councils to pass a law, confiscating all neutral vessels and cargoes, that shall have on board British manufactures—it immediately passed the council of 500, but have not learned, although we think there is little doubt of its being adopted by the council of ancients. In consequence of which, we have applied to the government to grant TWO CONVOYS for the SPRING TRADE.—To which we had yesterday this reply—that the said convoys should be ready at Cork and Portsmouth on the 1st March.

April 11.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated February 2, 1798.

"We are sorry to confirm to you our general information as to public aspects—Your commissioners are yet at Paris, but have not done any thing as to reconciliation with the great nation, and from the tenor of your president's speech at the opening of the present congress, and the general temper declared by your executive, nothing but increased irritation was to be expected. Whatever may be the wishes or resentments of individuals, we hope the mass of your people will not consent to precipitate you into war, at a time when all the old coalition have been forced into peace; and for the mere purpose of aiding the last branch of a coalition, to which as a republic you are not under a very great obligation. We deprecate such an event in the present state of things, as one of the greatest calamities that can befall your nation. The force of France is become irresistible, and there is a principle operating in Europe, that cannot fail of destroying old things."

Upwards of 61 millions have been subscribed in the books at the Royal Exchange, London.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Falmouth, to his friend in this city, dated February 13.

"We are all very busy in getting ready to oppose the French, who are undoubtedly preparing to invade us—the whole of this country is in arms—we are all soldiers—I am myself an ensign in a corps under the name of Falmouth Independent Volunteers—we clothe and arm ourselves, and serve without pay—there are great numbers of companies formed on the same plan.—Should the French come, they will meet quite a different reception from what they may expect.

"This nation seems now to be more united than ever—every man now takes his PURSE in one hand, and the SWORD in the other; and the voluntary contributions are so numerous and so large, that there is no doubt but that the act of parliament lately passed for increasing the assessed taxes, will be rendered null by the subscriptions exceeding the money wanted to enable us to repel the efforts of our enemies. One mercantile house in Manchester subscribed 35,000l.—the bank of England 200,000l.—the officers and crews of one of our frigates have subscribed 1,000l. &c. Indeed our sailors and soldiers subscribe most liberally, and accompany their donations with letters highly expressive of their generosity and loyalty. The lord mayor of London opened a meeting for receiving subscriptions, and in a few hours 40,535l. 3s. 6d. was subscribed by 218 persons.