

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 26, 1798.

RASTADT, January 19.

THE most perfect harmony appears to prevail between Austria, Prussia, and France, about the changes preparing to take place in regard to the empire; it is presumed every thing will be arranged at the expense of the ecclesiastical princes. The new and full powers given by the diet of Ratisbon, are dated 11th January.

HAMBURG, February 17.

Extract of a letter from Zurich, dated February 7.

Last Saturday evening the whole military force here was called upon, and a proclamation issued, which contained many fair promises to the peasantry, in order to induce them to march against the enemy; but from many places not a single man came. In consequence of this non-compliance, the senate and citizens, on Monday, proclaimed liberty and equality, and invited the peasantry to send deputies to the city to frame a new constitution. At the same time, intelligence was received from Friburg, Bern, and Soleur, that they had acted a similar part.

After the above proceedings, it was expected that the country, would unite itself to the city, to keep off all foreign encroachments with arms in their hands. Yesterday a small detachment of troops arrived, and this day they took their departure for the frontiers, where we have at present about 1000 men; but from the lake and Weinland none came. They insist, that we have nothing to fear from the French; which is here, much less at Bern, on whose frontiers they are, not believed.

On the lake of Zurich, there is a convention established, composed of deputies from almost all the villages. They are at great expences to obtain accurate accounts of all occurrences; they send couriers to the Pays de Vaud, Basle, Rastadt, and even to Paris.

We are in a desperate situation, and in a painful uncertainty. The present government will, probably this week, be abolished.

There has been, as yet, no liberty-tree planted here, but on the lake, the alarm is so much the greater. In Horgen, the inhabitants procured the largest pine for a liberty-tree.

The Toggenburgers sent 10,000 florins to the abbot of St. Gallen, as the price at which he bought their country; the interest, they are of opinion, he has already received.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated February 7.

According to the accounts in the Court Gazette of this day, the rebel of Widdin, Paswan (or Paswand) Oglu, is making daily progress in Turkey.—From Belgrade they mention, that Oglu, besides Wallachia Minor, Giorgova, Rutschuk, Silistria, Sitow and Varna, had also taken Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and after an action at Nissa, in which he was victorious, shaped his course towards Philippople. The basha of Romelia, who was sent to oppose him, has, it is said, fled into the forests. The greater part of Macedonia and Albania has declared in Oglu's favour, whence he receives reinforcements daily. His course seems to be towards Adrianople, and thence direct to Constantinople, where fear and despondency increase daily.

BASLE, February 4.

On the 2d instant, the French envoy, citizen Mengaud, arrived here from Arau. Before his departure thence, he sent the following address to the government of Bern:—

High and Mighty Lords,

The brotherly treatment which I received during my stay at Arau, insilte into me a very animated interest in your fate. I learn, from the sentiments of liberty uttered by you, that movements of troops have been occasioned; but I cannot, high and mighty lords, be indifferent to these inimical arrangements; and I do declare, that as soon as your armed force shall move towards Arau, or the inhabitants thereof be in any wise molested, far uttering sentiments different from yours, the French troops from all quarters, and by the shortest routes, shall march against the city of Bern, and the magistrate alone shall be answerable for the absolute proceedings which he has caused, as well as for his proud and ridiculous tyranny.

This day we hear a heavy cannonade towards Bern. The French hasten to the assistance of the patriots of Bern, and 20 French ammunition waggons passed through this city to-day. The government of Bern has decreed, that every citizen shall be equally entitled to the offices of government; and on the 2d inst. the deputies from the country took their seats in the great council; but all these Reps, it is feared, are too late to prevent peace with France.

In the Pays de Vaud, the French have, besides other requisitions, demanded 700,000 livres, as a contribution.

The French part of Friburg has declared itself independent, and sent deputies to Lausanne to unite with

the Lemanic republic. It is said, that Toggenburg and St. Gallen have also declared themselves independent, although the abbot ameliorated their situation.

In this city, the revolution goes on peaceably. Our 80 electors, on the 2d instant, elected 15 representatives, who, with those from the country, are to form our new constitution. Among them are, Buxtorff, Ochs, Thurneisen, bookseller, Fæsch, Merian, Stehelin, Legrand, Wieland, Oser, Burkhardt, Heiler, &c.

February 5.

War with Bern is inevitable. We just learn, that an army from Bern took the city of Arau, which had declared itself independent, and put all the patriots in chains, without respecting the French guards, which were stationed at several places. The French troops march in haste through our canton, from the Pays de Vaud, &c. to hurl vengeance on Bern.

The French party here are of opinion, that in a short time a national assembly of all Switzerland will be convoked, to introduce a new republican constitution.

The patriots of the Pays de Vaud now march with the French army against Bern.

FRANCFORT, February 10.

The French envoy, citizen Mengaud, after the Berners, notwithstanding his remonstrance, had marched troops to Arau, and arrested the patriots there, issued a lengthy declaration of war against them. It is feared a terrible effusion of blood will take place when the French army, who are much enraged, arrives at Bern.

It is said, that the French have already entered the city of Bern.

PARIS, February 20.

An article from Rastadt, of the 5th instant, informs us, that the obnoxious with which the French plenipotentiaries insist upon their overtures to the left bank of the Rhine, has greatly disconcerted the envoys of the empire. These deliberated much, without discovering any effectual means of escaping the difficulties in which they were entangled. It is said they finished by ordering that the papers of the negotiation should be sent to the diet at Ratisbon, and that the members should be prepared to vote, in one of their next sittings, on the question submitted to them.

Letters from Vevay of the 16th inst. state, that the Oligarchs of Bern have taken possession of Arran with their troops; the contingent of Zurich, however, refused to join in the expedition. General Menard and general Schomberg immediately entered the territory of Bern, the first by the way of the Pays de Vaud, the second by side of Eguel.

The Pays de Vaud has adopted the constitution sent from Paris to the canton of Basle by citizen Ochs.

Buonaparte is this moment at Dunkirk. One of the objects of his journey to that place, is to see experiments performed by the gun-boats of a new construction, which are intended to be employed in the expedition against England.

It is spoken of as a thing certain that M. d'Aranjo will be brought to trial; but it is not said before what tribunal.

The inhabitants of the city of Bienne have unanimously voted their union with France.

Yesterday letters were received, stating Buonaparte to have been seen at Calais.—To-day we hear that he was seen on the road, looking at his carriage, which had been delayed by some accident that rendered it necessary to be repaired. We know, ourselves, that wagers have been confidently laid that Buonaparte is at this moment at his lodgings in the Rue de la Victoire.

DUBLIN, February 10.

It is reported that the ruling powers of the country, having found all experiment under the system of coercion and espionage not only ineffectual for the purposes designed, but hourly productive of the contrary effects, have at length resolved on lenient measures, which are to commence with a general gaol delivery of all the persons now confined in the different gaols throughout the kingdom under charge of being United Irishmen, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance and giving security to be of the peace for seven years.

The subscriptions at the Bank of England on Saturday last were very considerable, and at the close of the day the aggregate amount exceeded 800,000l.

LONDON, February 17.

Letters by yesterday's mail from Lisbon, dated the 31st ult. are silent respecting the treaty of peace reported, in letters from Paris, to have been concluded between that court and the French republic.

There was a French optional corvette, of 22 guns, brought into Lisbon some days previous to the sailing of the prince of Wales, taken by a Portuguese frigate, after a short action. The French captain declared, after he had struck, and was brought on board the Portuguese frigate, that he never would have struck

to him, but he really thought, as did all his officers, that it was an English ship of war.

A letter received from a respectable house in Leith, dated the 13th inst. says, "An order has been issued at North Bergen, and at the other ports in Norway, from the French Directory, ordering all the British vessels lying captured to be entirely stripped to the hull, and set on fire, allowing 60 livres per tun to the captors for each ship destroyed."

February 19.

Preparations are now making, we understand, in this country, for a descent, or rather various descents, on the French and Dutch coasts. Those parts where the republicans have collected, and are constructing vessels for the threatened descent on England, are, it is said, to be the first objects of attack.

The command of the squadron destined for this service, is, we are informed, to be given to admiral Horatio Nelson, under whose orders a large military force is also to act.

February 20.

Yesterday, in the house of lords, the duke of Bedford moved for an humble address to his majesty, praying him to dismit his present ministers from the situation which they hold under the crown—Agreed to; and it was ordered, that the house be summoned on the 12th March.

The dispatches received by the Lisbon mail, which arrived on Friday, state—that the Executive Directory has made a formal demand of the court of Spain for permission to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak cabinet of Madrid has complied with, although the consequences are so obvious.

The council of Madrid did not agree to grant the passage required until after repeated deliberations during four days. One party of the council was of opinion that there was less danger in necessities, which the Directory threatened in case of refusal, than in acceding to the demand of marching republican troops through the country. But the other party having the greatest preponderance, the measure was carried. Time will shew its consequences.

February 21.

The gun-boats are all ordered to be fitted for immediate service, and divided into three divisions; those in the Downs to be commanded by captain Bowen, of his majesty's ship Argo; those at Portsmouth, by captain Brisbane; and those at Plymouth, by captain Raber, of the Champion frigate.

The board of admiralty have it in contemplation to propose to parliament to erect a superb monument in St. Paul's cathedral, to the memory of the gallant captain Burges, who fell in the action of the 11th of October, while commanding his majesty's ship the Ardent.

Yesterday several mercantile houses received letters from Lisbon, via Falmouth, by a private ship. Those letters state, in general terms, that the Portuguese in the capital are very much alarmed at the march of the French troops through Spain, to attack Portugal, in two divisions. The Portuguese minister is taking the most vigorous measures to make them repent their rashness. There are now eighty thousand, as fine troops as any in Europe, and the great body of the people are to raise en masse to preserve their property against those marauders, who first promise protection, but finish with plunder and destruction.

MARGATE, February 21.

By the letters from Constantinople which came over in the last mail, it appears that the Porte is making uncommon preparations for war, with an intent, as is supposed, to repel any attack from the French. Archipelago are required to send money or sailors, not according to the proportion observed in all former wars, but the double of what has ever been required of them. To the captain pacha, who is a great favourite of the sultan's, has been given a command against the rebel pachas of Romelia. He is suspected of being a strong jacobin. The divan, as he is so much in favour of the sultan, have not dared to propose cutting him off, but have removed him in this manner. The Turkish fleet is becoming very respectable, having been augmented by several new ships, among which are three-deckers, by Mr. Lebrun, a famous ship-builder.

The French are very busy in Greece, in preaching revolutionary doctrines to the inhabitants, who, impatient of the Turkish tyranny, hear with rapture all proposals to emancipate them, and as eagerly embrace the French cause as they did the Russian on other occasions.

PLYMOUTH, February 12.

Came in the French brigantine Branch d'Olive, laden with wine, brandy, and flour, bound from Bourdeaux to Brest, she was taken the 7th inst. in the night, by his majesty's ship Amelia, of 44 guns, captain Herbert; she sailed seven days since from Bourdeaux, in company with 32 sail, all laden with provi-