

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 3, 1798.

COPENHAGEN, February 10.

INCE the merchants have complained of the interruption their trade has met with in several parts from privateers, &c. two ships of the line are ordered to be got in readiness immediately. Our India ships, homeward and outward bound, are in future to be seen to a certain latitude.

From Stockholm we hear that they are busy in fitting out a fleet of men of war at Carlscrona.

PARIS, February 15.

A letter from Strasburg announces that affairs at Rastadt, instead of being in a better train, are every day more involved. The chief cause of this is, that the deputation of the empire will by no means consent to the cession of the countries situated on the left of the Rhine. This refusal will astonish no one, who is acquainted with the manner in which that deputation is composed, and the personal interest of every member there stands in the way of such accession. There remains no other troops at Strasburg than those in the fortresses. An army of 25,000 men, under the command of general Schambrun, has set off to the frontier of Switzerland.

LONDON, March 1.

A letter from Calais, inserted in the Paris papers, thus describes the late visit of Buonaparte to that port: "It is not general Lafne, it is Buonaparte who has been here, cloistered with our oldest tailors, inspecting all the maps, and conferring on the various projects of a descent upon England, which have been addressed. Our mariners on this coast are exercising themselves at debarkation; and we have seen in less than five minutes, 50 guns boats make good their landing, with their cannon and carriages. Our guns are to be of the English calibre, that whatever cannon or balls we may capture on landing may be converted to use. The talk of an Irish general called Napier Tandy, who is to collect under his standard no less than 30,000 united Irishmen. On the whole, the delirium appears to us to wear a serious aspect."

March 5.

Private letters from Italy speak with confidence of an arrangement by which Rome is to be given to the duke of Parma, who is to cede his present territories to the king of Sardinia; who, in his turn, is to pay the French for his acquisition, by the cession to them of the island of Sardinia. Others again represent the king of Naples as likely to receive a considerable share of the ecclesiastical states, in return for which, the French are to be put in possession of the island of Sicily. Whatever the French may give, that they are intent upon taking all that they can get, seems no wise unlikely; and the armaments which they have fitted out in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring seas, are probably destined to secure some important acquisition.

It has for some time been announced, that instead of waiting for the threatened invasion of the enemy, ministers were preparing some offensive measures against the enemy's own coast. The measure is now announced. A Squadron under Sir Richard Strachan now blockades the mouth of the river Seine, by which means the ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itself, are excluded from all communication with the sea.

The French look with confidence to a fleet of more than 100 ships of the line before the month of July.

By a mail from Lisbon we are informed, that earl St. Vincent has driven the Spanish fleet of 22 sail of the line into Cadiz. The Spaniards came out on the 7th February with the intention of attacking admiral Parker's division of ten ships; but the earl coming up with the remainder of our fleet, the Dons pushed into port with greater expedition than they quitted it.

March 6.

Relative to the entry of the French into Rome, the Redacteur, and all the papers contain the following article:

ARMY OF ITALY. ROME IS FREE!

The people have resumed their rights of sovereignty, by proclaiming their independence—by giving to themselves the government of ancient Rome, and by constituting the Roman republic.

The following are some of the details respecting this memorable event: On the 27th Pluviose (February 15) the people repaired in great crowds to the place, Campa Varino. It was there that with shouts they proclaimed their liberty, and that the Roman republic was resuscitated by an act signed by several thousands of citizens. The tree of liberty was afterwards planted before the capitol, and in several of the public places. At noon a deputation from the people, bearing the colours of the Roman republic, went to find the general in chief, Berthier, in the French camp, under the walls of Rome, and presented to him

the wishes of the Roman people, and also their provisional government. The commander in chief, after having received the deputation, proceeded immediately to the capitol. He arrived there, preceded by the music and by the grenadiers of his army, and followed by his etat-major, with one hundred horsemen from every regiment of cavalry. The procession passed through the city, in the midst of an immense crowd of people, who were electrified by the most holy enthusiasm.

The general pronounced at the capitol, the following discourse:

"Manes of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus, of Cicero, and of Hortensius! Receive the homage of free Frenchmen, in that capitol where you have so often defended the rights of the people, and reflected a lustre on the Roman republic! The descendants of the Gauls enter this august place, bearing the olive of peace in their hands, to re-establish the altars of liberty, erected by the first of the Brutus's. And you, Roman people! who are about to resume your legitimate rights, recollect the blood which runs in your veins—regard the monuments of glory by which you are surrounded rescue your ancient grandeur, and the virtues of your ancestors."

The procession afterwards moved onward amidst repeated acclamations of "success to liberty!—Long live the French and Roman republics!"—made the tour of the place, and passed again through the city to return to camp, accompanied every where with cries of joy and gratitude. In fine, the revolution is effected in Rome. The altars of liberty have been raised in the capitol. Five consuls are there invested with the executive power. The other members of the provisional government are installed in the place of the papal government. Persons and property are every where respected, and every where they bless the prudent demerit of our troops. We here transcribe the dispatch by which general Berthier informs the Directory of his new success.

"Head quarters at the Capitol, 27 Pluviose, February 27.

"Citizens Directors—The French army has been at the capitol to render homage to the great men of the fairest times of Rome. The Roman people have declared their resumption of those rights which had been usurped from them—have demanded from me the protection of the French republic—and Rome is free. Health and respect!

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

Note—An officer is expected to bring more ample details.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 23d Pluviose, February 11.

Tallien. You have rejected the means presented by the commission of finances, to assure the produce of 10,000,000 on tobacco; you have rejected it, as contrary to the liberty of culture and commerce, as unworthy of a grand nation, which ought not to give up to mercantile speculations; as approaching too near to the odious system of an exclusive sale and financial calculation, which devours the fruits of industry.

Your commission is occupied in finding the means which may assure them ten millions, without attacking the rights of the cultivation, without wounding the interests of commerce, and without prejudicing our relations with America and the Batavian republic. He terminated his report by presenting a project of a resolution of which the following are the principal dispositions:

There shall be no innovation in the laws concerning the free culture of tobacco on the territory of the French republic.

Foreign manufactured tobacco shall continue to be prohibited.

Tobacco in leaves, coming from foreign countries, shall pay, on its importation into France, the rights of entrance, fixed by the law of 22d Germinal, 5th year.

There shall be laid a duty of 8 sous per cwt. on fabricated tobacco, manufactured in the existing manufactories, and those which may be established.

PORT-ROYAL, April 10.

The schooner Betsy, captain Duncan, of this port, foundered in the Chesapeake the 22d ult. within five miles of Craddock on the Eastern shore. The circumstances of this truly lamentable event, as related by a mulatto man, the only one saved are as follow; going before a strong westwind, with a reefed foresail, deeply laden with wheat and flour, captain Duncan observed, that something must be the matter with the schooner; the sea breaking over her every swell; on sounding they found three feet of water in the hold, although they had pumped her dry half an hour before. The cabin floor was taken up to bale, but every attempt to free her was in vain. They then bore away for a ship at anchor on the starboard bow, but before they got nigh her the schooner went down in 18 feet

water. The mulatto man, employed at that moment in cutting the boat loose, which he did not effect, saved himself on the mast, from whence he was taken off by a boat from the shore.

Captain Duncan was a well informed worthy member of society; he had just buried his wife, and was removing his family, consisting of a brother, two infant children, a sister and a niece, that were thus taken off in their prime. When all hopes of saving the vessel were over, he held his two children one in each arm, at the risk and certainly the cause, of his not saving himself. Only his body has been found, with one of the infants clasped to his breast.—The vessel has gone to pieces.

SALEM, April 13.

The galliot Triton, William Osborne, master, from Savanna, bound to Martinico, on the 6th of March, in lat. 22, N. long. 62, west, fell in with the Victorious privateer schooner of 12 guns and eighty men, belonging to Guadaloupe—she came up with the national flag hoisted at and the bloody flag forward, and commenced an action within pistol shot with her great guns, but finding the Triton returned her compliment in that way so punctually, they pulled up along side to board, when they were so well received with pistols, cutlasses and boarding pikes for one hour and a quarter, that they thought proper to sheer off and try it out with their great guns, but finally thought best to get out oars and make off, leaving us with no damage, except one man shot through the body. Next morning fell in with the privateer Buonaparte, of twelve guns, and seventy men, from Guadaloupe—came to close action with great guns and small arms, within pistol shot, for half an hour, when the captain and eight men being severely wounded, she lay along side and boarded without opposition, and made a prize of the Triton, who had on board at the commencement of the first action, twelve men and two boys, six carriage guns, five twivels and seven muskets.—Captain Osborne is dangerously ill of his wound, yet some hopes are entertained of his recovery. He wishes this published for the information of his friends in Nova-Scotia.—He is now a prisoner in St. Martins.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

From the Argus.

Last evening the Three Friends, Buchanan, arrived at this port from Nantes, which port she left on the 10th of March.

By this vessel we have been favoured with some papers, which are not very prolific.—Nantes papers state—

That the minister of war has resigned. That the minister of marine had set out for Brest, but without Buonaparte.

"Qui menace a peu. He who threatens is cowardly (says the Feuille of Nantes of the 5th March) the English pretend that they are going to make several descents on our coasts: let them come"

All the princes and estates of the empire have acknowledged the left bank of the Rhine as the boundary, on condition of indemnity.

The greatest part of the consuls general are suppressed; this employ is confided to the secretaries of ambassadors.

It would seem, that the Spanish government alone, is going to attack Portugal.

They write from Vienna, that the Imperial armies are soon to be disbanded.

Verbal accounts by this vessel state, that our envoys remained as they were. It was said, the Directory had told them, that all their powers and attention were now bent towards the momentous object of INVADING England, after which they would have time to treat with them.

General Buonaparte was talked of as a director, at the ensuing election, on the 21st March.

The verbal information of some of the passengers is thus stated—

That our commissioners had been received and were treating at Paris. That the English were also in treaty. That bets run four to one in Paris that a general peace would take place by May. That the idea of war with America did not prevail. That it was expected that Barras would go out of the Directory and Buonaparte be elected in his place. That it was reported several Americans were imprisoned for the purpose of determining, if they were really Americans or English. That all the privateers were stopped for the purpose of assisting in the determined invasion of England, unless peace should arrest them.

Captain M'Ivers, of the brig Neptune, of this port, armed with 12 guns, writes, that on his outward bound passage he fell in with a French sloop of war of 16 guns, who chased him several hours, during which he expended upwards of 100 shot and finally got clear.

A letter from St. Martins, dated March 19, says, Victor Hugues has given orders to capture all Ameri-