

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 10, 1798.

SWITZERLAND, March 7.

THE war between France and a part of this country has begun. The French have already got possession of the towns of Solothurn, Fribourg and Bern. From the manner in which the contest has begun, many bloody battles may be expected.

Yesterday a courier from the Spanish ambassador at Lucerne, passed through here on his way to Paris. It is reported that new arrangements, very favourable to the court of Germany, are to take place, to be managed by citizen Bernadotte, French ambassador at Vienna.

The duke of Parma is to be removed from his present estates, and have others in exchange.

War with Bern and the French is now inevitable. Yesterday the armistice expired: and general Erlach repaired to Bern to require the chief command of the army; which was immediately granted to him, and it is believed, that if general Bruna does not withdraw his troops from the canton, he will be attacked near Paterna. The enthusiasm among the young citizens arises to a laudable pitch.

In the Pays de Vaud, opinions are greatly divided. Just at this moment we hear, that a battle has been fought between the Bernites and the French, near Arberg, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

VIENNA, March 3.

The French ambassador, general Bernadotte, yesterday forenoon had a private audience, and delivered his credentials to the emperor.

Letters from Rome say, that soon after the arrival of the French in that city, they had recalled the cardinals who had fled to Naples; and that they had seized and confiscated all the property belonging to Russia, England and Portugal, or their subjects.

The same letters say, that there had already some of the French advanced to Gapua, and the Neapolitans are afraid that France, on account of the Romans who fled thither, and for other acts, would act hostilely towards Naples.

The Prussian ambassador, count Keller, has very frequent conferences with the Imperial prime minister.

March 9.

Letters from Constantinople report that very great preparations by sea and land are making by the Turks; and that there is a constant intercourse between that place and London. It is supposed, that there will be a very intimate connexion between England and the Turks.

General Dambrowski, commanding the Polish troops in Italy, has received an order from the Directory to take possession of the little republic of Samereno.

BRUSSELS, March 11.

The vice-admiral, with a number of marine officers, have been examining the coast, from the mouth of the Scheldt. It is said the armament is to sail from Dunkirk.—The right wing of the expedition against England is to be increased with 35,000 men. The embargo is general on our coast.

BRESLAU, March 3.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 20th February, contains the circumstances of the last moments of the late king of Poland. He expired on the morning of the 12th, after a short indisposition. His funeral ceremony will be performed with the same magnificence as that of the late empress. On the 22d February the emperor, attended by all the court, visited the corpse, and put on his head the royal crown.

A palace in St. Petersburg is furnished in a superb style for the reception of the dutchess of Wirtemberg, mother of the present empress of Russia, who intends to spend the remainder of her days in that place.

COPENHAGEN, March 3.

We hear from Dunkirk, that three Danish ships, with English manufactured goods on board, have been taken by the French, and sent into that port.

March 15.

We learn from Rotterdam that on the 5th instant, fifty vessels were put under requisition there; amongst these were a Danish and a Prussian ship. Our minister, on application, got the ship belonging to us released.

HAGUE, March 13.

In fourteen days time, the citizens convened in assemblies, are to give in their opinions respecting a new constitution for the Batavian republic. Those, however, who are enemies to the present order of things, will not be permitted to attend those meetings.

BOLOGNA, March 13.

The French, to the amount of 3000, sailed from Oranto to Sicily. The pope, escorted by 120 French

hussars was brought by force to Sienna in Tuscany, and thence, it is affirmed, to Venice. All the antiquities of Rome are to be carried to Paris.

FRANCFORT, March 10.

According to the news from Rastadt, it was decided, that the whole of the left bank of the Rhine should be ceded to the French. To-day a courier from Rastadt passed through here, on his way to Berlin. The French army remain in the same position. After Bern had been taken by the French, it was thought they would proceed further into the heart of Switzerland, where every thing is very dismal. The principal mechanics have dismissed their workmen, and fled from the country. Twelve of the most respectable trading houses have removed to Offenbach. The citizen Ochs, who has so much contributed to the revolution, has been received at Basle, on his return from Paris, in a very formal manner by a large deputation of the citizens.

ITALY, March 2.

It is believed that the court of Naples cannot avert the dangers which threaten it. The French have required of the king of both Sicilies, the immediate dismissal of the prime minister Acton, as well as the British ambassador there.

Prince Augustus of England, is yet at Naples.

PARIS, February 22.

A vessel from Cayenne brings information that the deputy Musinais is dead, and that Barthelemy is sick in the hospital there.

The Council of Five Hundred have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with the Cisalpine republic.

March 4.

Yesterday the Directory sent a message to both Councils, a circumstantial account of the transactions in Rome.—Te Deum was sung in all the cathedrals, and 14 cardinals were present. The municipality and the city guards were organized. On the 20th February the pope left Rome. He was attended by an escort. The escutcheon bearing arms were publicly torn. Monuments are to be erected in honour of Duphot and Balleville, who have been assassinated. An ambassador has been sent to Paris—all the papers of the court of Rome have been sealed up; many of the most important have been sent to Paris.

M. Truguet, our ambassador at Madrid has been very well received by the queen and the prince of peace. Among other expressions used by the queen, the following was not the least flattering:—"I have long, Sir, been acquainted with you, in your writings, and am happy in now knowing you personally."

March 5.

The pope has left Rome for Florence, and it is said he will proceed to Malta.

March 9.

General Massena and the commissaries Monge and Danou, arrived in Rome on the 20th February.

The fate of Rome, (says Poulquier in his Journal) will produce a general change throughout Italy. Naples, Turin, &c. will soon have a Directory, and a national representation.

General Angereau on the 27th February arrived at Perpignan, and was received with great ceremony. Among other demonstrations of joy the citizens at night, gave a grand serenade. He has been formerly in that country during the war with Spain, and there first gathered the laurels of glory which adorn him.

The Directory has ordered the society, called the constitutional circle, to shut up.

The citizen Basson has presented general Buonaparte and the Directory a plan for constructing a new description of vessels which cannot be burnt or sunk. They are to carry from 50 to 200 guns; and 8 or 10,000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Extra2 of a letter dated Cape Francis, the 12th April.

"On Saturday last anchored in this harbour from Brest, three French 44 gun ships, the officers of which bring accounts that our commissioners at Paris were received, but treated very indifferently; one of them with whom I was conversing on that head, seemed to signify that they had nothing to fear from them, and that they would have to return without any kind of satisfaction; likewise that the least particle of English manufacture in American bottoms subjects vessels and cargoes to immediate condemnation, and that all contracts made with them by the Americans are to be paid punctually, but not a word respecting *old debts*. Good God! It is astonishing to be eye witnesses to their unjust, illegal conduct towards the Americans; there have been ten or twelve prizes since I have been here, among which are captain Crane, in the schooner Yeatman, a schooner of captain Bails, bound to Gonaves. Captain Crane is the only one cleared. An English flag of truce is just come into the harbour.

"P. S. I learned, after sealing the enclosed, that a new commissary is arrived in the frigates. Our black general, Touffaint, has been defeated in an attempt to invade St. Marc, with the loss of about 1000 men; they are now enlisting every Frenchman in the streets, in order to make another attack. A gentleman of about 30 years of age is now here from Bolton, who has been to illy treated by government, that he is become quite desiracted, and this morning made an attempt on his life; he is not yet dead—but fortitude in this case, is truly necessary; when I reflect on their malicious proceedings, look around on all sides, and see their abandoned principles, together with their antipathy towards our country, I am ready to exclaim, where are the men who yet respect the cause, and would not be converted at what I am witness to."

May 3.

OF ALIENS.

REPORT

In part from the committee appointed on so much of the president's speech as relates to the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country, intrusted on the 19th ult. to inquire and report whether any, and what alterations may be necessary in the act, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject;" and further to consider and report upon the expediency of establishing by law, regulations respecting aliens arriving or residing within the United States.—11th May, 1798. referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

[Now under consideration in the house of representatives.]

The committee appointed on the part of the president of the United States which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, have pursued the inquiries directed by the house of representatives in their resolution of the 19th ultimo, and thereupon

REPORT IN PART,

THAT, by force of the act, intitled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization and to repeal the act heretofore passed on the subject," aliens are admitted to become citizens of the United States, when, in the opinion of this committee, there is not sufficient evidence of their attachment to the laws and welfare of this country, to entitle them to such privilege; and that, for this purpose, a longer residence within the United States, before admission, than the act provides, is essential, and ought to be required. The committee are also of opinion, that some precautions against the promiscuous reception and residence of aliens, which may be thought, at all times, advisable, are, at this time, more apparently necessary and important, especially for the securing or removal of those who may be suspected of hostile intentions.

On these subjects, respectively, the committee beg leave to recommend the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, to prolong the term of residence within the United States, which shall be proved by an alien, before he shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or of any state.
2. Resolved, That provision be made, by law, for a report and registry of all aliens who shall continue residents, or shall hereafter arrive within the United States, with suitable descriptions of their places of birth and citizenship, and places of arrival and residence within the United States.
3. Resolved, That provision be made, by law for the apprehending, securing, or removal, as the case may require, of all aliens, being males, of the age of fourteen and upwards, who shall intend to reside, or shall arrive within the United States, being natives, citizens or subjects of any country, the government whereof shall declare war against the United States or shall threaten, attempt, or perpetrate any invasion or predatory incursions upon their territory, as soon as may be, after the president of the United States shall make proclamation of such event.—Providing, in all cases where such aliens are not chargeable with actual hostility, that the period settled by any treaty with such hostile nation, or other reasonable period, according to the usage of nations, and the duties of humanity, shall be allowed for the departure of such aliens, with all their effects; from the territory of the United States; and excepting all cases of such aliens to whom passports, or licences of residence may be granted, consistently with the public safety.

The house of representatives of the United States, yesterday, took up the report on the subject of the naturalization of aliens, when Mr. Harper proposed to amend the report by providing that citizenship in this country should be obtained in no other way than by birth. This amendment being declared by the chairman of the committee of the whole to be a substitute to the resolution of the report under consideration, Mr. Otis proposed an amendment which went to exclude all foreigners who are not now citizens, from enjoying any office of honour or profit under the