


# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 31, 1798.

### ROME, February 24.


**LAST** Wednesday the ambassadors from Naples left this place. It is certain that an immediate breach will take place between the French and Neapolitans.—The king of Naples has ordered large detachments of his troops to his frontiers, determined to defend himself to the last.

### FRANCFORT, March 13.

The post from Switzerland, arrived yesterday, brings an account of a most bloody battle fought between the French and the Switzers. Some of the letters mention, that the battle took place on the other side of the river Aar, between Murten and Laupen; others say, it was fought on this side the Aar, near Surgerdorf. It is said, that each party lost nearly 1000 men, in killed; that the Swifs were victorious, and that the French had consequently been obliged to vacate Bern, of which place the Swifs troops had taken possession. We wait with anxiety for a confirmation of this intelligence.

### BASLE, March 10.

The last accounts from general Schauenburg mention, that he has entered Lucerne, after a most vigorous defence on the part of the Swifs. It appears, that the women in the neighbourhood of this place, turned out in great numbers, and with scythes in their hands, made great havock amongst the French troops.

### VIENNA, March 10.

The 8th instant a Neapolitan courier brought advices of disturbances between the French and the people of Rome, which continued four days, during which time much blood was shed; the latter obtained the superiority. Two thousand of the French lost their lives; and 500 were confined in the castle of St. Angelo. The remainder were encamped without the city, waiting for reinforcements. These disturbances were owing to the cruelty with which the republicans enforced the first payment of the requisition of 4 million of livres.

### HUNINGEN, 22 Ventose.

There arrive daily cannon taken from the oligarchic army of Switzerland. Bern as well as Soleure and Friburg, remains in the hands of the republicans. General Schauenberg, after having effected a junction with general Brune, put himself in pursuit of the Bernois and their auxiliary troops, flying towards the cantons of Zurich and Lucerne. There has taken place at Nidau a most bloody combat. Four thousand men remained on the field of battle. The corps of chasseurs of Zurich has been almost entirely cut in pieces.

### STRASBURG, March 13.

We learn that the remainder of the army of Bern has chiefly retired into the Haslithal. It is to those savage vallies, amidst the glaciers, that the Bernois have transported their treasures and their cannon. According to the news from Basle of yesterday, our troops have entered Arau, and have occupied the whole Argaw.

### BRUSSELS, March 13.

Letters from Coblenz assure that every thing is in train again for the attack of the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein. The French troops who blockade that place are to be reinforced. The general Thureau has given the most severe orders to prevent any one from entering. Many Dutch men of war are leaving Helvoetsluys; they are destined to protect the commerce of the port of Rotterdam, by hindering the English from blocking up the mouth of the Meuse. It is believed that these vessels, joined with some others, will fix their permanent rendezvous in the West Scheldt, in order to expel the enemy's ships which are continually there, and which, within the last few days, have had the audacity to make a descent upon the island of Cadfant, and to carry off several head of cattle.

The commissioner of the marine has already pitched upon the canal of Brussels upon the Scheldt, as a rendezvous for all the vessels which are to serve in the expedition against England. There are hopes of being able to assemble in the ports, rivers and canals of our department, about 300 vessels proper to the transporting of troops.

### RASTADT, March 12.

The plenipotentiaries of the empire have at length recognized the principle of the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. They have inserted in this session conditions and stipulations in favour of particular interests, without the acceptance of which nothing would have been brought to a termination. It appears that these conditions were not of a nature to injure the interests of the republic; since they have not at all prevented the republican ministers from pas-

sing over them. Behold then a centinental peace at length arrived in a manner, to a certainty.

There passed through here to-day, a Hungarian count named Rapowatz, who is gone to Paris, furnished with French passports. He is said to be charged with a particular mission to the French government, the object of which is a secret.

It is said here that the French will allow three months to the inhabitants of the left bank for returning into their country, and that after this delay they will be treated as emigrants.

The courier arrived yesterday from Strasburg, has brought to the French ministers their scarfs and other national decorations, in order to their appearance in grand costume at their signature of the grand preliminaries of peace.

### BOURDEAUX, March 20.

The movement of troops towards the coast is more active than ever; 200,000 men are now assembling from Rochefort to Flushing. On the other side the pressing of all the seamen, even the crews of privateers, who would not be employed till the last moment; the arresting all the English found at the different ports, and lastly, the orders given to all the officers to join their corps, seem to indicate that the trial of a descent is not far distant. Perhaps it will commence by a partial one on Ireland, a conjecture not improbable, when it is announced by good politicians, that an insurrection has begun, or is on the point of breaking out in that country; it is understood to be an easy task for the French to make themselves masters of that island, in which there are scarcely enough of the British troops to restrain the numerous associations of the partisans of independence; and that it would be impossible for England, threatened at the same time on her own territory, to send them any succours. We are equally sensible how much the possession of that island, and the fright that such an event would produce in England, would facilitate the subsequent operations. We may, indeed, say, that it would insure the success of the grand descent.

To these projects—to these hopes—will no doubt be objected, the difficulty of conquering the marine of England: these difficulties are certainly too real, but after the bold enterprises executed in the course of the war—after all that has been done beyond the rules of human prudence or foresight, who will dare to determine, at this day, how far it is possible to go? In default of force, are there not chances from constancy and cunning?—Has not he who attacks a thousand advantages over him who defends himself? Does not the ignorance of the part to be first attacked oblige the enemy to divide his force, and weaken himself at every point while the former, master of all his resources studying to deceive his adversary, and ready to profit by his first mistake, multiplies his means, and varies his plans with every occasion—For example, when the whole extent of a coast of two hundred leagues shall be covered with squadrons, loaded with troops, who will insure the English that one of them shall not elude their watch, or that they shall not be drawn off by false attacks from the point of real danger?—Light vessels will inform them of our motions, but have not telegraphs established all along our coasts, the advantage of a much swifter conveyance—incalculable advantage, which will give to our line of attack a rapidity and a concentration which their line of defence cannot possess.

### PARIS, March 11.

There has been a tumult at Rome, in which a number of the French lost their lives; it was, however, soon quelled, and a number of the ringleaders arrested and punished. A proclamation upon this occasion was published to the people, in the following terms:

"Rumours were yesterday circulated, that discontents prevailed in the French army. The factious, fanatics, murderers and robbers, came to a resolution to take advantage of the moment; they began their treasonable practices by murdering French soldiers found alone, or in small parties in different quarters of the city; they then collected in the quarter beyond the Tiber, and paraded with a fanatic at their head, carrying the image of the Holy Virgin, to the church of St. Peter, shouting, "Live Maria," where, instead of a religious ceremony, they cut to pieces the whole of the guard, and forcibly took possession of the bridge of Sixtus, and the neighbouring avenues. If their plan had succeeded, a general plunder would have commenced in the Jew's street, and afterwards extended throughout the city. But the villains knew not the spirit which inspires French soldiers; they knew not that the first sound of the drum hastens them to their posts, especially when the welfare of a people, whose happiness only they have in view, depended upon it. It was advised of the tumult in time. Large numbers had collected beyond the river. I placed myself at the head of the troops, and without losing time marched against them. We were received with the fire of

musketry, but the republican bayonets soon bore them down. The gate near which the unfortunate Duphot was murdered, together with the bridge of Sixtus, were taken by storm, and peace is restored.

"Inhabitants of Rome, fear nothing—the French wish you happiness; the proceedings of last night are a clear proof of it.

"VIAL, Commandant."

It was said the disturbances among the soldiery arose from the arrival of Massena, Berthier being preferred as a leader.

### March 18.

In the sitting of the Council of Ancients, on the 27th Ventose, a treaty of alliance between France and her Italian conquests, denominated the *Cisalpine republic*, was read and agreed to. The leading articles follow: France stipulates for the establishment of 25,000 French troops in the country. The Cisalpins to be partakers of every war in which France shall engage. The French government to withdraw and replace its troops at its pleasure—and they, as well as all the forces of the Cisalpine, to be under the command of French generals. The strong holds to be garrisoned by at least one half French troops.

### March 20.

We are assured that the "ARMY OF ENGLAND" keeps continually encamped in huts, and that they are daily exercised, in detachments, embarking and debarking, in order to make them accustomed to the sea, and to give greater precision to their manœuvres.

### March 23.

The Directory has passed a remarkable decree which imports that in retaliation, the English prisoners of war, without distinction of rank, shall be imprisoned and treated all alike. All paroles are revoked. The Directory reserves the liberty of granting them to such as may be thought deserving.

### March 28.

According to news received from the French army in Switzerland, the last actions have been very severe and cost many lives. The Bernians fought with infinite bravery. Several thousands remained on the bloody field; their infantry is very good, but their cavalry is good for nothing, and their artillery was not served. Besides in these battles there were very few troops of the line.—They were in general only farmers armed with axes and scythes, who defended the country. In some places the women fought like lions, and shewed the most heroic courage.

### BOSTON, May 21.

*Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, to a respectable house in this town, dated 20th March.*

"Our commissioners still remain in Paris; it is said, that in one of their late conferences with the minister of foreign affairs, it was observed to them, that their powers were not sufficiently extensive, but that they might write their government for such as were, and wait their arrival in Paris. We imagine this is the actual situation of the business."

Captain Treadwell, from Lisbon informs, that the English fleet still lay there, but were preparing to sail, destination not known, but probably for the still further blockade of Cadiz. The French army to the amount of 70,000, were close to the borders of Portugal; an army was raising to oppose them.

Mr. Putnam, lately confined at Paris, was released the 17th March, by order of the Directory.

### March 25.

Translated for the CENTINEL.

### BOURDEAUX, March 25.

A private letter from Paris informs, that the three American envoys still remain in that city, without having been received by the Executive Directory. Several propositions have been made them on the part of the minister of foreign affairs. It appears that he has exacted from them many sacrifices. They have written on this subject to the government of their country, and are waiting for definitive answers. The Directory appear determined to take vigorous measures, if these propositions are rejected. From present appearances, every thing will be decided within two months.

[This paragraph confirms the official letter from Mr. Consul Bourne, to the editor, as far as relates to an interview with Talleyrand, the minister of foreign affairs; but contradicts the paragraph which mentions, that Mr. Gerry had informed Mr. B. that the negotiation assumed a favourable aspect. That paragraph was not official.]

### PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

In the house of representatives of the United States, yesterday, Mr. Sitgreaves moved the following resolutions, which he proposed to be referred to the committee appointed on that part of the president's speech which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, to be reported upon by bill or otherwise; but which on the request of Mr. M'Dowel and Mr. Venable, were ordered to lie upon the table till to-morrow.