

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1798.

## FRANCFORT, March 16.

LETTERS from Vienna say, that the new raising of troops, which is about taking place in Austria, will amount to 80,000 men. It is confirmed that the Imperial troops will remain for the present upon the war establishment.

According to letters of the 15th March, the Hanses of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, have delivered to the deputation of the empire, a memorial in which they ask a continuance of their political existence, and an absolute neutrality for their commerce, during the wars which may in future take place.

## MILAN, March 2.

The following are the details of the disturbance in the garrison of Mantua. The 23d Pluviose in the morning, the inhabitants of Mantua remarked an extraordinary movement in the French garrison. These troops assembled suddenly at the place d'armes with four pieces of cannon, lighted march, arms and baggage; and there took up a line of march to quit the city, declaring that they intended to return to France to demand their pay, of which they had not received a farthing for four months past. General Miollis immediately ordered all the gates to be shut and sent his aid de camps to quiet the soldiers; but it was not until after much remonstrance, that they consented to remain, on condition that their pay should be given to them the next day. The administration upon a written requisition of general Miollis immediately ordered a forced loan of four hundred thousand livres. After emptying all the public chests, and applying to the capitalists and persons in affluent circumstances, they at length raised the necessary sum, by the time appointed. They also put in requisition five thousand shirts and six thousand pair of shoes, of which the French troops were totally destitute.

The Executive Directory of the Cisalpine republic, has given orders that this loan be reimbursed as soon as possible, as well as the other articles furnished the garrison.

## March 15.

The two thousand men of French troops which arrived here from Genoa will be followed by 3000 more which are expected there from Marseilles.—Another body arrives by Mount Cenis.

The military movements give rise to various conjectures. It is probable we shall soon understand their object, as well as the cause of the augmentation of Austrian troops in Italy. It is said, the French troops on the 4th entered Lugano without experiencing any resistance.—The general Calatta having quitted Corsica will return to Genoa. The chief of the rebels called Graseri has been made prisoner, and with several of his accomplices, sent before a military tribunal at Baltha.

It is laid in a Genoese paper, that dispatches and a correspondence between Turin and Vienna, have been intercepted, and that this discovery might have serious consequences, as well as several important papers seized at Rome. The same paper says, that 18,000 men are to assemble at Mantua, and that according to appearances, the establishment of the Roman republic will bring about great changes in Italy, as it cannot be made to accord with the treaty of Campo-Formio. Already, it is said, (adds that paper) that the taking possession of Venice has been but provisional. Thus, while beyond the Adige, the bulletins and gazettes announce that Austria is about extending its possessions in Italy, on this side the Adige a hope is entertained that she will abandon part of her new acquisitions. We are very impatient to know which of these conjectures will be verified by the event.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

## BERN, March 15.

General Brune, commander in chief of the French troops in Helvetia.

Whereas a large number of citizens of the different cantons of Helvetia, expressed to me their desire to see the establishment of a republic one and indivisible, democratic and representative, which should be composed of the country of Vaud and the four jurisdictions; of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwicks; of Gesehay and the Upper Country (a part of the canton of Bern so called) of the canton of Friburg and the districts of Morat and Nidau, I have taken under consideration the motives of their demand, and found it well adapted to the principles of liberty, and to the local situation, since a republic composed of all the specified territories, might freely govern herself, after her own laws, and enjoy the advantage of an alliance with the French republic. Therefore it is here directed:

I. The representative of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwicks; of the Upper Country and Gesehay; of the canton of Friburg and the

districts of Morat and Nidau shall meet, without delay, in the city of Lausanne, and join the representatives of the country of Vaud, in order to partake, by legislation, in the government of the Rhodanian republic. The districts, that have not yet chosen their electors or representatives, shall without delay proceed to the election, in the same manner as it has been done in the country of Vaud.

II. Rhodania consists of five cantons, viz. 1. Lemman, comprehending the country of Vaud and the four jurisdictions; Lausanne, chief place. 2. Sarine and Croye, comprehending the ci-devant canton of Friburg, and the district of Morat and Nidau; Payerne, chief place. 3. The Upper Land; Thun, chief place. 4. Valais; Sion, chief place. 5. Tesino, comprehending the ci-devant Italian Bailiwicks; Locarno, chief place.

III. The republic of Rhodania has a legislative body composed of 72 members, divided into two councils, the senate of 24 members, and the great council of 48. The canton of Lemman sends 18 deputies; Sarine and Croye, 13; Upper Land, 12; Valais 12; and Tesino, 12.

IV. It has an executive directory composed of five members.

V. Lausanne is the seat of the legislative body and of the Directory, who may, however, within six months, definitively determine which place shall be the seat of government.

VI. The legislative body shall meet on the 5th Germinal (March 25.) They may deliberate, as soon as there are 25 members present in the great council, and 13 in the senate. Both councils shall be every two years renewed by halves, viz. every year twenty-four members go out of the great council, and thirteen out of the senate.

VII. The Directory shall enter into council on the 15th Germinal (March 30.) It is not necessary to be married or a widower to be eligible for a place in the Directory.

VIII. There shall be in each town or chief commune a municipality of which the sub-prefect shall be president. The municipalities shall watch for the safety of the property belonging to the communes.

IX. The indemnities granted to the constituted authorities shall be at the charge of the public treasury.

X. The plan of a constitution adopted in the canton of Lemman, formerly called Pays de Vaud, shall serve as a guide, except as to such points as are contrary to the present regulations. Nevertheless, the legislative body shall without delay, limit the power of apprehending, given to the national prefects.

XI. The legislative body shall introduce the trial by juries, in criminal cases. It may proceed to a revision of the constitution within two years, provided that the changes be submitted to the sanction of the primary assemblies.

The customs and habits favourable to morality and liberty, religious opinions and worship, shall be respected. The legislative body shall set the example of that respect.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

## ALGIERS, March 1.

Three English frigates were cruising off our bay. One of these frigates, forced in by a storm, was thrown into a most dreadful situation, and had nearly perished. The captain, who did not receive succour in time, complained of it with the greatest bitterness, and even in terms injurious and tyrannical. The dey, enraged at his despotic tone, caused the frigate to be immediately seized, and threw all the crew into irons. He then gave instant orders to the British consul to quit his territory.

## BAYONNE, March 15.

It appears that a reconciliation is yet likely to take place with Portugal, by means of the Spanish cabinet. Citizen Segui, the commissioner of the Directory, who lately passed through here, is charged with a mission relative to this object. He has already dispatched a courier to the Directory, and we are assured that matters are very nearly adjusted between the two nations.

## VIENNA, March 12.

Count Rasumowky, ambassador of Russia, has laid aside his public character, it is replaced by that of a charge d'affaires. This change, it is said, has been caused by the French republic expressly demanding that its ambassadors should have the precedence of all others, and ours will be placed on the same footing at Paris.

## March 14.

The French ambassador has sent printed cards to the foreign ministers, announcing that he will receive visits of etiquette. The ministers of England and Hanover did not receive cards.

## FLORENCE, March 6.

Our hotels are filled with strangers who flock from Rome. We have here several prelates among whom are cardinals Dugnani, Maury, Zalada, and Rinuani. The Abbe Maury who was forced to quit Sienna is also obliged to leave Florence and Tuscany, notwithstanding the remonstrances he has made to the secretary of state and the secrecy which he wishes to preserve, being announced as the nephew of a Jacob Pignatelli.

Pius VI. remained 4 days at Sienna, in the convent of Augullins; he appeared tranquil and resigned to his fate. He keeps income. And the orders given to render him no honours have been rigorously observed. He has been forced to quit that city.

It is said his holiness will not be able to find an asylum any where, unless at Malta or in America.

## CADIZ, March 8.

Lord St. Vincent, whom we supposed had returned to Lisbon, is at this moment, with 12 ships of the line, at anchor in the road of Jeremie, a few leagues to the south of Cape Spartel, and consequently separated, as to form a junction with the remainder of the English fleet, which at present blockade Cadiz, profiting himself by the same wind which will facilitate the sailing of our fleet. However, notwithstanding the situation of Lord St. Vincent, our fleet is determined to sail with the first fair wind; it has provisions for four months.

The fleet which blockades us, is always in sight of the port, one of their advice boats is continually hovering about, in order to discover what is passing here.

## PARIS, March 26.

The intelligence is confirmed, that the republic of Geneva has unanimously voted its incorporation with this republic.

One hundred and thirty pieces of cannon have arrived at Huningen, from Switzerland. The capturing of the Switzers continues. The number of the Bernese killed and wounded in battle, does not exceed 2000. General Schauenburg, it is said, has caused 15 plunderers to be shot. It must be true that the Swiss women have in some places fought in the ranks, for, several of them, we hear, are wounded. Lucerne and Friburg have suffered nothing. Zurich has submitted. Citizen Ochs has consented to change several articles of his project of a constitution for Helvetia: it has just been accepted by the canton of Basle.

The French troops have taken possession of Lugano and the other 6 Italian Bailiwicks on the 5th of March.

## LONDON, March 16.

Confidential letters received from Rastadt by the last mail state—that as soon as the congress has settled the affairs of Germany, another negotiation for peace between this country and France will be opened, under the mediation of the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Petersburg.

From the official report published by the government of Bern, on the pretended assassination of two French hussars in the village of Thierens, it clearly appears, that these 2 hussars, refused answering the question of the Swiss sentries—Who they were? That one of these hussars fell with his drawn sword on one of the sentinels, and wounded him in the face; whereupon the latter fired in defence of his life, and killed the hussar; that the other hussar then attacked the other sentry, and shared the same fate; that neither the government nor commandant of the place took the least part in this transaction, and that on the first intelligence thereof, the government of Bern offered general Menard any satisfaction he might demand, and even surrendered the two sentinels up to him.

All these facts are proved by the verbal process drawn up on the spot, and yet the pretended outrage is alleged by the French government as the motive for the French troops entering the territory of Bern, in the same manner as the death of general Duphot, who was killed at the head of a band of rebels, served as a pretext for occupying Rome. Such are the political proceedings of the great nation.

## April 2.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, is not yet arrived.

It is with the deepest concern we have to state that the fate of Switzerland is decided. Authentic accounts are said to have been received, that the army of general D'Eriach, disheartened by their retreat, and probably disunited in principle, had become dissatisfied with their commander, and had, in a fit of licentiousness and desperation, actually massacred their gallant and patriotic commander, with several of their best officers, upon the groundless charge of treachery. This savage act took place on the 5th ult. It is also added, that the country round Bern, to the extent of three leagues, had been given up to pillage by the French troops.