

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 14, 1798.

### H A G U E, March 31.

THE directors Vrede and Van Lange, and the French minister Descaux, returned hither yesterday from Amsterdam. They likewise visited Saardam, Broeck, and some other places in North Holland. While they were at Amsterdam, the disturbances among the Jews, which occasioned the synagogue to be shut up on the preceding Saturday, were appeased.

The day before yesterday the proclamation was issued by which the primary assemblies are to be convoked on the 23<sup>d</sup> of April, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of a new constitution. No person will be permitted to vote who has not taken the oath against the aristocracy, hereditary nobility, and anarchy; who has refused to bear arms in the national guard. The soldiers and sailors will be particularly called upon by their commanders.

In the sitting of the Batavian constituent assembly of yesterday, the following extraordinary decree was passed in the motion of citizen Van der Hoeven, in the name of the combined committee, at the head of which were citizens Ockerse and Van der Hoeven:—

I. That the amnesty which has been granted to the plunderers of 1787 and 1788 shall be repealed.

II. That a just indemnification shall be made to the inhabitants of the late province of Zealand, for the plundering they then suffered, and that to this end, the members and ministers of the administration of that name shall be arrested, both in their persons and property, to prevent the alienation of that property.

III. That therefore no persons who have been ministers or members of the late orange administration, who still remain with the republic, shall leave the town, village, or place in which they now reside, without a permission in writing from the intermediary administrative authorities, or the provisional executive directory; except such as by their conduct have evidently shown themselves friendly to the cause of liberty; or such as have been elected by the people to any office which they still hold, on pain of being even punished with death according to the exigency of the circumstances; and whoever shall be found to assist them in acting contrary to this decree shall be subjected to severe corporal punishment.

IV. That no conveyances, mortgages, or other acts of that kind, shall be executed to the advantage of any person who has left the republic, before or after the entrance of the French troops, and who held any post in the administration of that time, with the exception only of such as have been above mentioned.

Citizen Van Lange is chosen president of the Directory during the month of April.

The administrator of the estates of the stadtholder has been arrested on suspicion of improper conduct relative to those estates. His clerk, Haaphens, has escaped.

Eighty-one chests, with books and papers belonging to the late stadtholder, have been found in possession of a procurator or attorney of the name of Von Maanen, who has been taken into custody; and it has been ordered that all persons who know of any obligations or other effects in the name of the stadtholder, his wife, or his two sons, shall give notice of the same to the committee appointed for that purpose, that all interest on them may be stopped. And all persons who have any chests, papers, effects, documents, money, &c. in their possession, are to give notice of the same on pain of being treated as traitors to their country, and even according to circumstances, punished with death.

### S T R A S B U R G, March 14.

The remainder of the Bernese army which had retreated to the lake of Thun, is so surrounded by the French, that it is thought it will be obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

The French have found in the arsenal at Bern, 2000 pieces of cannon, and a great number of muskets. We are curious to hear what will become of the millions of coined and uncoined gold and silver, of the treasures of Bern consisted.

An hundred and forty-four thousand ducats is the sum demanded by the French from the king of Naples for the horses, one of which should have been annually presented to the pope. They also demand the surrender of cardinal York, and the archives of the Inquisition, removed from Rome a few days before their arrival in this city. They have taken possession of all the valuables in the Portuguese church at Rome in the name of the republic.

The loss of the Swiss in different engagements since the 1<sup>st</sup> inst. is estimated at 7000 among whom are about 400 women. The Swiss fought with a bravery worthy of their ancestors; many of them refused to accept quarter, and others rushed to the cannons to prevent their advancing. As the Swiss troops, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, were constantly turned by the French cavalry and flying artillery, they suspected that they were betrayed by their

officers, whose dispositions were far exceeded by those of the French generals.

Dr. Blair, the celebrated author of the sermons, &c. has given 100l. toward the national defence.

An account was yesterday received in town, that the Stag cutter of 14 guns, licent. Worth, stationed off Cadiz, has captured a very large Spanish ship of about 600 tons burden, bound from Manillas to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, besides a large quantity of money; the whole supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000l. When the letters came away, she was under escort of five sail of the line, bound to Gibraltar.

Some great political stock is expected soon to take place in Spain: the clergy in general express much alarm since the pope has been driven from Rome; even in Portugal, the ecclesiastics are not without their fears of some sudden change.

### A P R I L 11.

The French have 100,000 men at and within fifty miles of Brest. Their naval force there is not very formidable: their only hope of success, therefore, if they send an expedition to sea, must be to elude the vigilance of our fleets.

The French Directory has transmitted to count Cobenzel, by a special messenger, a watch richly set with diamonds, and a watch chain entirely covered with precious stones, valued at 60,000 guilders; and to his secretary a present valued at 500 louis-d'ors.

### S W I T Z E R L A N D, March 14.

The war with Switzerland seems to draw night its conclusion, and the revolution to be nearly completed in the manner demanded by France. On the 9<sup>th</sup> inst. the provisional regency of Zurich came to the resolution of resigning its authority into the hands of the commission of the country, by which means the differences between the inhabitants of the city and the villages are finally settled. The Zurich troops, which were on their march to join the army of Bern and Soleure, have returned home, pursuant to a capitulation concluded with general Schauenburg.

The Bernese, we understand, have submitted to the following conditions: "The city of Bern is to maintain 4000 French foot, and 1000 horse; the inhabitants of the city, as well as the country people, are to be disarmed; the arsenal is to be given up to the disposal of the French army; a provisional national assembly is to be substituted in the stead of the former regency; and the Helvetic constitution received from Paris, is to be accepted."

It is generally supposed that the Swiss troops assembled near Thun, are on the point of laying down their arms, since several canions have accommodated matters with France, have recalled their contingents, and given up all measures of defence.

### F R O N T I E R S O F S W I T Z E R L A N D, March 13.

In proof of the valour displayed by the Bernese, we are likewise informed, that in the action near Neve-neck, the undisciplined peasantry fought with such gallant desperation that they refused all quarter, and that they flung themselves on the ground to prevent the French artillery from advancing.

### P A R I S, March 29.

A letter from Rastibon of the 17<sup>th</sup> advises, that great apprehensions are entertained there with respect to the issue of a congress at Rastadt, and that the imperial armies not only remain on the war establishment, but that an ordinance has also been issued by the chancery of war, ordering the levy of 80,000 recruits.

### L O N D O N, April 9.

About 4 o'clock this morning just as this paper was at press we received Paris Journals to the 5<sup>th</sup> inst.

The elections proceed with rapidity in the primary assemblies. Difficulties are, however, apparent; but the influence of the Directory is still superior to every opposition. Some conspiracies have been detected, and all goes on as usual.

Paypault, Florent, Monge and Daunou, commissioners of the Executive Directory at Rome, have lately written to the commissioners of the Executive Directory at Paris, stating, that the Roman republic, by the proclamation of its laws, and the acceptance by the people of the new constitution, has exercised the greatest act of its power; and that there shall be held "The feast of the sovereignty of the people." The other part of the letter contains encomiums on the Directory.

Letters from Petersburg announce troubles in that capital.

A letter from Hamburg, March 15, states, that the health of the emperor is so much weakened, that the physicians fear he cannot survive more than six months. Some advise him to repair to Pisa, not only for the sake of the waters; but to breathe better air. The archduke Charles, during the absence of his brother, will, it is supposed, have the care of the government;

but it appears that this arrangement has not been made with the consent of the empress, who, with her partisans, has pretensions to this honour.

From Ostend, it is stated, that all the English who reside there have been put in a state of arrest in their own houses. The American agent has not been excepted.

The Executive Directory, on the 31<sup>st</sup> ult. reflecting on the reports which have been addressed to it by the minister of marine and colonies, during his residence at Brest, and considering that the want of concert in the operations of the army and navy destined against England, has been the means of retarding the expedition, decrees as follows:—

1. That general Buonaparte shall proceed to Brest in the course of the present decade to take upon him the command of the army of England.

2. He is charged with the direction of all the forces by land and sea, destined on the expedition against England.

3. The present decree shall not be printed. The ministers of war and marine are charged with its execution.

(Signed) MERLIN, President. LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

The Toulon fleet, consisting of 50 sail is reported to be at sea.

A letter from a gentleman on board his majesty's ship Triton, of 32 guns, captain Gore, cruising off the French coast, dated the 3<sup>d</sup> of April, says—"We yesterday looked into Brest, and counted seventeen pendants flying on board ships in the road, fifteen of which were ships of the line, the others frigates and corvettes. They all have their sails bent, and appear quite ready for sea.—We stood so close in that several bomb-shells were thrown at us from the batteries, but did us no damage."

### A P R I L 12.

### I R E L A N D.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Dublin, by which we have received most distressing accounts of the state of that country. Our readers will form their own opinion from a perusal of the two following proclamations, from our Dublin letter:—

Twelve thousand copies of the following notice have been dispersed throughout Ireland, by order of the commander in chief:—

"Whereas his excellency the lord lieutenant in council has, in consequence of the daring acts and depredations committed in this country, ordered and directed, by his proclamation, bearing date the 30<sup>th</sup> March last, and by his particular orders thereon, that the military should use the most summary means to repress disturbances, and to recover all arms taken from the yeomanry and well affected, and other concealed arms and ammunition, all the people concerned in taking or concealing these arms are required to give them up within ten days of the publication of this notice, which, if they do, they may be assured no violence will be done to them or their properties; but if they do not, they are informed that the troops will be quartered in large bodies, to live at free quarters among them, and other severe means will be used to enforce obedience to this notice.

"And those who have knowledge where arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they may do in any private manner, to the nearest civil magistrate, or commanding officer of his majesty's forces, or of the yeomanry corps. Sectecy shall be used with respect to them, and they shall be rewarded when their report is proved to be true.

"Should the deluded and evil disposed among the people in this country, still persevere in robbing and murdering, and committing other acts of violent insubordination to the laws of their country, they are informed that the commander in chief will be obliged to have recourse to those powers with which he has been invested, to bring them to immediate punishment.

"Given at head quarters at Kildare, the third of April, 1798.—By order of the commander in chief.

FRED. MAITLAND, Secy.

Many thousands of the following notice were distributed the week before last, in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county:—

"The commanding officer commanding the district of Queen's county orders, that a correct list of the names of the persons residing in each house, shall be placed on the door or some conspicuous part of it.

"It is to be made known to the inhabitants that from the hour of nine o'clock at night, till daybreak the next morning, they are to remain in their houses, and not to admit any strangers whatever.

"Patrols are to make domiciliary visits at uncertain periods, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and daybreak, and after calling over the names, if it is found, that any person whose name is not inserted on the list, is in the house, he is to be made prisoner—or if any person is absent, the rest of the