

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUN 21, 1798.

COPENHAGEN, February 20.

PACE with Algiers is again restored, and the dey has received the usual presents; but the frigate of 40 guns, which he demanded, has been denied him. A letter of a Danish officer, on board the Danish frigate *Neyade*, near Algiers, dated 1st January, says, "This, according to the dey's own expression, was the greatest humiliation he ever experienced, and the first time in the space of 17 years, during which he has reigned, that any thing has been refused which he demanded."

ROME, March 17.

A proclamation of the general Massena, commander in chief of the French army in Rome, was this day published here: The general declares, that the French republic renounces her rights of conquest in the ecclesiastical state, sanctions the establishment, and recognizes the independence of the Roman republic. General D'Allemagne the provisional commander of the French army of Rome, is returned to Ancona.—The French army of this place have set out for Spoleto and Foligno, and were replaced by an equal number of fresh troops. There reigns a perfect tranquillity here, and the general in chief has taken every necessary measure to preserve it.

GENOA, March 19.

An embargo has lately been laid on all the shipping in the ports of the Ligurian republic; it has now been taken off, and only 45 ships were put in requisition for transporting French troops. 3000 men, the advanced guard of the corps to be embarked here, arrived this morning. It is thought the whole will be composed of from 12 to 15,000 men; but their destination is as yet unknown. Some suppose them to be a part of the forces destined against Portugal—others say, against Ireland.

A treaty of alliance and commerce is on the tapis between the French republic and the Ligurian. There is little doubt, that it will be made conformably to the principles which have predominated in the alliances of the French republic with the Batavian and Cisalpine republics. It is not probable that it will meet here the same difficulties as that with this last republic. It is relative to the opposition which general Berthier has encountered in this affair at Milan, that he has issued the following proclamation.

Head quarters, Genoa, March 17.

A treaty of alliance with the French republic can alone assure your liberty; and by consequence this is the last blow struck at tyranny. A great treason was organized against your welfare.

Already we have discovered many threats of that conspiracy: at the same time, they sought to excite the French army against discipline, in order to blow up troubles in your departments; journalists were paid to misrepresent and insult the French nation; and you know that it is not insulted with impunity. The counter-revolutionists strove to set the French and Cisalpines to cutting one another's throats. A deputy of the council of ancients (but, I speak it with pleasure, a stranger to the Cisalpine territory) organized a federation, for delivering Mantua to the enemies of the Cisalpine republic; the traitors in the pay of the royalist powers, who surround you, are perhaps concealed in some of the most respectable authorities of your government. Other men, whose intentions must be pure, serve, without willing it, your enemies, either from want of reflection or from ignorance.

Cisalpine people, can you ever forget that you owe your liberty to the French blood, which has besprinkled your country, to the pains and sacrifices of that *grande nation*, which is the admiration of the entire universe. Yes, the French are your friends: They will always be so; and they will know how to carry on the work which they have begun.

In the orders which I have given for punishing the counter-revolutionary and imprudent journalists, who have spoken with irreverence of the French nation; in the acquisition which I have called for against a representative of the people, traitor to his country and to the French army—I have respected those principles of liberty, which they have given you, when at the same time, I might have employed the military authority.

BRUXELLES, April 9.

The head quarters of general Grenier's division are now at Boulogne, those of general Desaix's division at Dunkirk; the head quarters of the division of Italy are at Calais, and a fourth division, composed of troops from Holland and the interior of France, will have its head quarters at St. Omer. In all the above harbours the fitting out of gun-boats and building of a vast number of flat-bottomed boats, goes on day and night, without intermission.

General Buonaparte has sent certain officers, in whom he has the greatest confidence, to each division

of the army of England, in order the better to regulate its operations. His orders are directed to them, and they are charged with the execution thereof. It is expected that by this means a great uniformity will be established in the operations.

Rafts of 66 feet in length are made in the canal of Bruxelles and in the Dyle. Several of them are to be joined by means of strong chains. They are to carry several batteries of artillery, and 1000 men each. Engineers sent by Buonaparte, superintend the work.

BOURDEAUX, April 4.

The Executive Directory have suppressed the journal, entitled, "Feuille Universelle," and directed seals to be placed on the presses where it is printed.

The Bernese legation at Paris has received information, that Bern has accepted the project of a constitution for the Helvetic republic, one and indivisible.

The Rhodance republic, which was to be created in virtue of a proclamation of general Brune, of 26 Ventose, will not take existence. A new proclamation of that general published at Bern the 21 Germinal, announces, that all Switzerland will be formed into a single republic.

The difficulties in the way of a restoration of peace in Germany are not yet obviated. Austria and Prussia are not agreed as to the mutual indemnification to be made in the new division of the empire. Prussia is unwilling to confine herself to an equivalent for the countries she cedes on the left of the Rhine. She wishes great acquisitions for maintaining the political equilibrium of Germany, the powers of which will be considerably increased by the possession of a part of Bavaria and the bishopricks of Salzburgh and Passau. On the contrary the emperor does not view with a favourable eye the contemplated aggrandizement of Prussia and will resist it in every possible way. We are assured that the cabinet of Berlin, irritated by these measures of the court of Vienna, has caused a declaration to be made to it, that the king of Prussia does not incline to augment its power at the expence of the petty states of Germany; but that the same must be the case with Austria. This declaration has placed the cabinet of Vienna in a state of great perplexity.

April 6.

The assembly of the canton of Zurich accepted on the 21st March, the constitution sent from Basle.

More of the secret expedition.

We are assured that Buonaparte is to proceed to some unknown part of our coast, in 5 or 6 days. What is astonishing is, that some pretend it will be the Mediterranean—even for Toulon; however improbable this conjecture may be, it is certain that some of our generals have repaired to Toulon with great expedition; and that maritime preparations have been made there with the utmost celerity; that 10,000 troops are now there, or will soon arrive, and that they are immediately to embark.

We do not know what to think of the report of an expedition into Egypt, even with the consent of the grand signior, who is to be disencumbered of certain intractable pachas, and to whom, on these conditions, it is proposed to guarantee the residue of his dominions. We do not know how far hopes are entertained of approaching India, or in this way of attacking the British power.

We do not know what can be the object of an expedition of fifty philosophers, dispatched by government, and furnished with a great quantity of instruments for making discoveries and evidently intended for a remote destination, which it seems is concealed even from themselves.

We cannot discover why some are embarked at Toulon, and some at Bourdeaux; but we know that the public is much agitated—that the most active minds appear not to have solved the problem of these perpetual movements—that projects follow projects—that if the means sometimes change, the object is ever the same—and we have been taught by uninterrupted experience, not to consider as fabulous, designs the most gigantic and extraordinary in appearance.

April 8.

The Executive Directory has caused that Buonaparte shall repair to Brest, and take the command of the army of England. He is charged with the direction of all the land and sea forces, destined for the expedition against England.

We learn from Toulon that there are in the road six ships of the line, ready to sail, and that the arming of the frigate *Courageuse*, the ship of war the *Conquerant*, is going on with great rapidity. Rear-admiral Blanquet and citizen Seroy, inspectors of the Mediterranean coast, are arrived in that port, to undertake a mission with which they are intrusted by government.

LONDON, April 17.

Proofs of a deep and most dangerous conspiracy, to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this coun-

try, are every day becoming more manifest. Very important discoveries have, we understand, been made in consequence of the arrest of the persons at Manchester, and who are now under examination at the privy council. A considerable number of the military in that neighbourhood had been sworn by an association at Manchester, professing to have for their object a parliamentary reform. The purport of the oath imposed upon the deluded soldiery was, that if government persisted in opposing a parliamentary reform, they would, in case of the landing of the enemy, revolt from their officers. This society at Manchester has been in constant correspondence with the United Irishmen, and likewise with the government of France. Their treasonable arts have been practised chiefly upon those corps composed of Scotch and Irish. These deluded men will, we trust, become sensible of their crime, and atone for it by a more zealous discharge of their duty for the time to come.

In the lining of the coat of one of the persons seized at Manchester, it is said that a paper has been found sewed up, containing instructions to the French how to act on their landing, pointing out the weakest part of the coast, and advising them of the support which they were likely to meet with.

In the present stage of this most interesting business, we deem it improper to publish all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. The discovery has been providential, and we doubt not but the consequences will lead to the future security and tranquillity of the country. The detection, as we have been informed, was made by a soldier who had been sworn in—He formed one of a party which was marching from Manchester to Derby. This man had been intrusted by the leading conspirators with three hundred guineas, for the purpose of extending corruption to the military at the latter place.

The man got drunk on his march, and whether from remorse of conscience, or in the wantonness of intoxication, we know not, he made a confession of the business in which he was engaged, and thus some of the persons implicated were discovered.

The intelligence which the last letters from the Hague brought, of great preparations being made in Holland in order to assist the French in their expedition against this country, is confirmed by all the accounts from that place. By the master of a neutral vessel arrived at Harwich from Holland, we learn that six frigates had sailed from the Texel; and that every preparation was making there to equip the fleet. These frigates, it appears, have arrived at Flushing. Several French frigates are stationed off the rivers, to examine all vessels that arrive, and to prevent any shipping from proceeding to sea. All vessels above 5 tons burthen employed in inland navigation, were demanded by the government, and were ordered to Flushing and Ostend, where they were collecting, and from whence it was supposed they are all to be conveyed to Dunkirk.

PORTLAND, June 4.

LATE NEWS.

Captain Cuthbertson, of the ship Admiral Duncan, 8 days from Halifax, arrived yesterday at this port, who politely favoured us with a Halifax paper of the 24th of May. It contains accounts from London as late as April 16th, from which we collect, that the constituent assembly of the Batavian people was employed in modelling the government which was in imitation of the French system. A requisition of every 3d man was expected in Holland supposed for the purpose of manning their fleet intended for the descent on England. The utmost activity was employed in France in fitting out the armament to act against England. General Berthier was at Genoa. He had demanded of the Genoese government to place under his disposition all the vessels which could be spared, to be employed on a secret expedition. Twenty vessels were immediately furnished, general Buonaparte is ordered by the Directory to repair to Brest, to take upon him the command of the army of England. He is charged with the direction of all the forces, both military and naval, destined for the expedition against England.

On the 11th April, a cabinet council was held at London. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of considering the propriety of a general arming of the people. It was conjectured this proposition took place in consequence of intelligence received from France. The English accounts state it as a serious matter that the French really intend the invasion of England.

It is with pleasure we learn that the fortifications in this town are to be put in a posture of defence. Besides the cannon already in them, the government

This constitution into which the French republic are now drilling the enslaved Dutchmen, contains a clause, that Holland shall be all the more and the more of the French republic, so that these two states may be considered as effectively one and indivisible.