

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 28, 1798.

STRASBURG, April 13.

LETTERS of the most recent date from Switzerland mention, that the legislative body of the Helvetic republic has been installed the 20th of this month at Arau and that every day there arrive deputies from the different cantons. It is taken for granted, that the constitution will be accepted in a very short time throughout Switzerland. Citizen Ochs is now at Bern, where he confers with Mangaut and Lecalier; it is thought that he will be president of the Helvetic Directory, he is overwhelmed with business, because all the Helvetic patriots apply to him. It has been resolved in the last conference of the democratic cantons assembled at Bremen, that the safety of those cantons depends on the prompt adoption of the constitutional plan. The greater part of Uterwald and the canton de Zug, have voted to this effect. Schaft house has been obliged to make a new election, because it had at the first election nominated the most noted oligarchists.

The electoral assembly of our department has been very outrageous. Scissions have taken place in the primary assemblies of different cantons, principally in the commune of Scheitral. After a long and interrupted discussion the electoral body have annulled the operations of the majority, because they thought they perceived many irregularities and disaffection to the laws.

LONDON, April 21.

All Switzerland is revolutionized except the small cantons, which have requested to retain their present constitutions, as being founded on principles purely democratic, but they must soon assimilate to the French fashion. According to letters from Bern, the misery, experienced in the neighbourhood of that city, is extreme. Not less than 500 families, whose habitations were destroyed, roved about it without either victuals or cloaths, and without relief, as the contributions levied by the French general, upon the cantons who refused the French arms, have produced a scarcity of provisions and necessaries.

General Buonaparte and general Kilmaine, recently arrived from the coast, had yesterday (12th April) an audience of the Directory.

The king of Spain has prohibited, by a new schedule, the importation of articles of manufacture, throughout all his dominions, without exception.

The Directory have issued a proclamation to the army of Italy, on the mutinies which lately took place at Mantua and Rome. This proclamation is accompanied by an arrete, ordering the trial and regulating the accountability of persons guilty of acts of plunder, &c.

The pope has determined on the abbey of Meleck, on the Danube, for his residence there to end his days. The choice between Venice, Prague and Gratz, was left to him, but he preferred Meleck. He is allowed 24 cardinals for the management of his ecclesiastical affairs, and will also be allowed, during his life, a revenue of 300,000 florins. At his death, these 24 cardinals will elect a new head of the church.

A letter from Brussels, of the 9th inst. states, that riots are building at Ostend, and in all the ports of the republic.

April 23.

Private letters by the Dublin mail that arrived on Saturday, speak in dreadful terms of the consequences of allowing the military to scour the whole country in parties, seeking for arms and the disaffected. Some have been half strangled to extort confessions, and more women have been violated. It is but justice to say, however, that the great body of the military detest these crimes as much as the people, and for their own honour they are eager to bring the offenders to justice; but it is obvious, that where the soldiery are let loose, without the restraint of the civil power, the most lamentable consequences must follow. The Irish papers are as usual full of trials, executions, burnings and murders.

The last Paris Journal says, that Buonaparte is gone to Toulon to command an important expedition. If this be true, Naples is, no doubt, his object, and that country will be revolutionized. No serious attempt will probably be made on Britain or Ireland till the long nights return.

The rafts which are now building in the basin of Ostend advance with the greatest celerity. They are formed of long and very thick beams, and solid planks, strongly bound together, and laid on a triple row of casks (tonneaux.) A number of these rafts may be joined together, and one formed of so great length and breadth as may be desired. Rafts, upon the same model, are constructing in all our ports, and navigable rivers and bays.

April 24.

A courier extraordinary arrived on the 20th Germinal at Paris, who brought the pleasing intelligence from

Rastadt to the Directory, that the deputation had accepted all the conditions of peace proposed on the part of the French republic.

A letter from Corunna 21 Germinal, says, this moment three Spanish frigates have moored in this port coming from Montevideo. They bring with them, as we are assured, three millions of piastres, and one of them has on board the late viceroy of Peru, M. Gil. The Good Intention, English ship of 500 tons, from Jamaica, captured by the Buonsparte, has also entered that port.

On the 16th inst. at six o'clock at night, the union of Geneva to the French republic was declared.

On the 28th of last month there was a great commotion at Mantua, among the French troops; the 37th demi-brigade, which were under orders to march, obstinately demanded the arrears of their pay, before they would begin their rout. They had already seized four cannons, and were determined to seize also the colours, when they were appeased by the promise of speedy payment. The next day they assembled for the purpose of receiving the promised money. General Baragney wished to speak to them, but he was hissed. At length means were contrived to satisfy their demands, and order was restored.

Accounts received at Brussels from Anvers and Ostend state, that they continue to labour with the greatest activity in preparing and equipping the transports assembled in these ports. It is certain that all these vessels will sail under the protection of a strong Dutch squadron, which is immediately to leave the ports of the Batavian republic, where it is at present sitting out. They talk of carrying before a military committee a person named Wagen, lately arrested as a Belgic emigrant, and who calls himself secretary to the emperor. The assembly of a formidable army between Lahn and Nidda, begins to arrest the attention of the public. French troops are collecting there from all quarters.

BOSTON, June 15.

Tribute of respect. The merchants of this town whose vessels and property were convoyed by the St. Albans, have we learn, voted to present captain Pender a piece of plate, not to exceed 100 guineas in value; as a mark of their esteem.

The British have within the last three months, convoyed safe to the ports of the United States, above one hundred and fifty sail of American vessels laden with all the riches of the nether Indies. This fact will countervail a thousand Jacobinic insinuations of British deceptions.

Yesterday Ward Chipman, and Edward Windslow, Esqrs. of the commission for settling the Eastern boundary of this commonwealth, agreeably to the British treaty, arrived in town from St. Johns.

Touissant has behaved very well to the inhabitants left behind at Port-au-Prince, &c. He has written to the British admiral for supplies in English vessels; if he will not permit Americans to enter a besieged port.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

We are informed that government has it in contemplation to purchase the America, a very fine ship, belonging to Salem. She is to mount twenty-eight nine-pounders, and to be commanded by captain R. V. Morris.

June 17.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Extra.

This day arrived the ship Alexander Hamilton, from Bourdeaux, which sailed on the 26th April. In this vessel came passenger, the hon. J. MARSHALL, one of our envoys extraordinary to the French republic.—General Pinckney and general Marshall received their passports on the 14th April; which, though not a formal dismissal, was nevertheless considered tantamount to the same. Mr. Gerry remains in Paris. He is flattered into a hope of effecting an accommodation, although to his colleagues, not a shadow of hope remained. The illness of Mrs Pinckney, to whom a residence of some weeks in the south of France was prescribed by her physician as indispensable, retarded for some time the departure of her father. But it is expected general Pinckney is now about leaving France, provided he meets with no obstruction. It is however feared, should the dispatches reach France previous to his quitting that country, the hostile disposition of the French government would impel them to some unwarrantable measure on the persons of the remaining envoys. By the unparalleled tyranny exercised in suppressing papers and annulling the freedom of speech, the Directory has made great progress in instilling into the minds of the French people a very hostile disposition towards the United States: It is manifestly their determination to give laws to all Europe—and these to the conquered nations; they require nothing short of unconditional submission to their impetuous authority. The extent of the pride and tyranny, and the profligacy of manners in the rulers of that government, absolutely exceed ordinary credibility.

The invasion of England at the time the Alexander Hamilton failed, was generally reported to be postponed, the armament not being in sufficient forwardness; nevertheless there was an immense army assembled on the coast. It is impossible, however, to obtain any knowledge of the real designs of the French government, from the profound secrecy which governs their councils. Carnot, as heretofore reported, was certainly murdered.

At the time of the vessel's sailing, the public attention was principally occupied with the elections. The choice of the primary assemblies had generally fallen on decided terrorists—the real supporters of the constitution and system of Robespierre. These are nearly as unacceptable as the moderate republicans to the existing government. The consequence is that scissions have taken place in many of the electoral assemblies. The minority disposed to elect persons in favour of existing men and measures, have separated from the majority for the purpose of making separate elections.

The capture and condemnation of American vessels still continue.

The late change in the Spanish government was in consequence of the threats of the Directory, as the prince of peace was not found pliant and friendly to their purposes, which aim at the absolute subjugation of every nation in Europe.

The Portuguese government would have long since yielded absolutely to the demands on them, but for fear of the British, whose ships command their harbours and who have soldiers in most of their garrisons.

The French have demanded a contribution of 20 millions of florins of the Danish government, however, it is not expected that they will be able to enforce their demands.

From the (New-York) DIARY.

We learn that the reign of the terrorists was reviving in France; that every measure was effected by the bayonet. The projected invasion of England was laid aside for the present, it is supposed, owing to the want of stores. An armament was fitting out at Toulon—its object is not known.

America is looked upon in so contemptible a light by the French, that they calculate upon implicit obedience in our government to any terms they may dictate; particularly so, as they believe us to be a divided people!—Americans attend to this!

It is said, that some dispatches from our government to the envoys had been intercepted by the French government.

The United States brig Sophia, had not arrived.

Three parties are said now to exist in France. The terrorists, the royalists and the Directory; the last of which abstracted from their influence over the army, are the least influential.

HARRISBURG, June 6.

Last Friday crossed the Susquehanna near this town on their way to the president of the United States, 63 Indians and 7 squaws, having in their custody a white man prisoner (charged with having murdered one of their chiefs) whom they mean to demand of the president, in order to sacrifice according to their custom, and agreeable to the treaty. It is said, these are the principal Indians who fought at St. Clair's defeat.

FRANKFORT, (Kentucky) May 8.

We understand that a short time since, there was a woman killed by a panther, near the Blue Licks.

On Thursday last Catherine London was executed in this place, in conformity to the sentence passed on her by the district court, for the murder of her husband.

On the same day we are informed there was a most violent hail storm on Salt river—The hail stones are some of them said to measure between nine and ten inches round. The storm continued about ten minutes. Since which the weather has been remarkable cool. On Sunday there was a smart frost.

On Friday last, the following melancholy accident happened about nine miles from here on Glen's creek, in Woodford county: A young Mr. Wood was going to try some gunpowder, by blasting it; but first (observing there was no powder in the pan) snapped the gun to see if it would make fire, when it (being loaded unknown to him) went off, and unfortunately shot his sister through the body. But though the wound had every appearance, from the part in which it was, of being mortal, yet we are informed by Dr. Scott who attends her, that she is likely to recover. The necessity of making any observations on the danger to which mankind are exposed from ignorance or carelessness in handling guns, is superceded by the frequent occurrence of similar accidents.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

By a gentleman who arrived here last evening from Natchez, we have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the posts were certainly given up the first of