

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 5, 1798.

LONDON, April 20.

FROM Italy it appears that the people of Rome still continue to murder the French when found alone—and that 3000 men had been sent from that city to burn and destroy several villages in a state of insurrection.

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 contribution levied by the French general upon the cantons who resisted the French arms, have produced a scarcity of provisions and necessaries.

According to the statements in some of the French papers, it appears that Buonaparte is going to Toulon, thence to proceed on an expedition "as brilliant in its prospect and certain in its result" as that which he was before appointed to direct. This is probably the expedition which the Directory have for some time projected against Egypt.

The following curious article appears in one of the republican prints:

"The great preparations which are making in Turkey are neither directed against Passwan Ogloo, or against Sultris, nor against Russia. The world will be surprised to learn that the grand signior has made a common cause with us against England. This union will produce an event which will astonish not only Europe and the whole universe, but the most distant posterity. In ten days, perhaps we shall be able to lay more."

By a letter from an officer cruising off the Texel, dated on the 15th inst. we learn that the naval force of the Dutch in the outer road consisted of 19 sail, seven of which were ships of the Dutch line, and the rest frigates and sloops; that in the inner road there were three line of battle ships, with two frigates not manned; and that in the Maese there were two sail of the line, two frigates and a cutter brig ready for sea. All the accounts agree in stating, that the Dutch are under contract to furnish France with 1000 gun boats to assist the intended descent on this country.

The Dublin mail of the 14th inst. and five mails from Waterford, arrived yesterday. The principal intelligence received in them is, that the whole county of Kilkenny has been declared out of the king's peace.

A smart action was lately fought in the neighbourhood of Kilkhaloe, between a small body of the military and a numerous party of the insurgents, which terminated in the complete defeat of the latter, who were obliged to fly in all directions, with the loss of a considerable number of men killed, and 12 taken prisoners.

April 21.

By the proceedings of the house of commons last night, it will be seen that Mr. Sheridan, and other gentlemen in opposition, have come forward in the most patriotic and decided manner, and pledged themselves to assist in defending their country. A bill passed both houses, and is to receive the royal assent this day, for suspending the habeas corpus act. We are not yet prepared to give an opinion on this measure. If it proves that the reports in circulation are true, the proceeding is fully warranted. A week ago we heard that government was in possession of certain information, that societies had a plan for setting fire to London in various parts; with a view to effect a revolution and favour the French. It is said the principal towns in England were to be fired, and the 21st of next month was the day appointed for this horrid project. Government have written evidence of the fact; such, at least, is the assertion of those in their confidence. Whether it be true or not that such diabolical schemes were in contemplation, government has resolved to act with vigour. Thursday night was a time of general arrests. It is intended to seize and confine all the members of the London Corresponding Society. On Thursday night the following persons were taken into custody:

In a house in Cow Cross three or four members of the London Corresponding Society were taken, and about 500 pikes and daggers were found in their possession.

Thomas Spencer, the publisher of Pig's meat, was seized at his house in Oxford road, by Rivau, the Bow-street officer, and lodged in the house of correction.

At seven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, the messenger, and a party of Bow-street officers, went again to Mrs. Evans's house, in Ploughcourt Peter Lane. They immediately took Mrs. Evans into custody, and she and her infant were conveyed to the house of correction, Cold Bath Fields. A party of officers remained in the house till three o'clock in the morning, and seized every person

who entered it. The following are the names of 8 persons (acquaintances of Mrs. Evans) who were arrested at her house:—Mr. Phelps, Mr. More, Mr. Keir, jun. Mr. Daw, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Ebbworth (one of the bail for Mr. Evans on his former commitment) Mr. Oxlade and Mr. Savage.

Mr. Bone, a bookseller in Lower Holborn, and who keeps a reading room, with two gentlemen who were in his reading room was also apprehended on Thursday night by Mr. Baton the messenger, and fourteen or fifteen Bow-street officers. The two gentlemen were liberated at Bow-street. A party of the officers remained in the house till 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Bone is in the house of correction, Cold Bath Fields.

It now appears that the party arrested in Craven-houfe, as mentioned in this paper of yesterday, was the executive committee of the society, and the number taken was 35, among whom were Lemaitre, who was implicated in the pop gun plot; Galloway, secretary, and Hodgion the hatter of Westminster. They had long assembled in the room: the house was kept by an old woman, and is inhabited by other persons.—This old woman in sweeping the floor picked up a card, which upon shewing to some person, discovered the business of the meetings. It is supposed that some very important information has been obtained. The Queen of Bohemia public house has no connexion with the place where the parties were apprehended, nor do any political societies meet there.

The members of the privy council met at eleven yesterday, when Lemaitre, Galloway, Evans, Hodgion and Mrs. Evans were brought up from prison, and severally underwent an examination. Evans refused to answer any interrogatories: Mrs. Evans was called in, but staid only a short time.

Among the papers seized belonging to the committee of the corresponding society, was one called "The Torch, or a light to enlighten the nations of Europe, in their way towards peace and happiness," partly extracted from a work, entitled, "De Volney's Ruins," tending to excite, by way of dialogue, the middling and lower orders of the people, and the soldiery, against the legislative, ecclesiastical, and magisterial authorities of the kingdom. The circular cards of the society were also seized.

Mr. Bone underwent an examination, and his papers and proposals for intended publications, were investigated.

Alexander Galloway came up to inquire after his brother, and it is said, to make a voluntary surrender of his person, if called on. He was seized.

The council broke up at five in the evening, when the prisoners were sent back to their different prisons.

We did not hear of any arrests last night, but we believe many persons were apprehended in the country.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals up to the 18th inst. they contain nothing of importance. The late engagement between Sir R. Strachan and their gun boats is spoken of in their usual style of gasconade, as may be seen in the letter from their commander. This force is said to have been composed of twelve large gun boats, each carrying three 24 pounders, and 26 others, each carrying an 18. The 4th demi-brigade of the army of Italy was on board, and its destination was supposed to be the Island of St. Marcou.

At Paris, the elections seem principally to engross the public attention; the spirit of party is become so violent, that it is supposed to be actuated more by private jealousy and ambition, than by any constitutional object. Not less than fifty four members of the electoral assembly of Paris were lately excluded, and still more rejections and personal denunciations are likely to succeed.

April 23.

Thursday dispatches were received at the admiralty from off Brest. The Triton frigate looked into that port on the 13th inst. and the force in the outer road consisted of 9 sail of the line, 13 frigates and 2 or 3 corvettes, apparently ready for sea. The Triton was to close in with the above men of war, that several shells were thrown, but none struck her.

The duke de Berry has arrived from Edinburg, charged by Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII to tender his majesty his own services, as well as those of all the emigrated French noblemen in this country.

Government are unwilling in their measures to be instantly apprized of the approach of the enemy; and to repel them. Along the whole of the Kentish coast, in particular, nightly picquets are mounted, with numerous patrols of cavalry, so near as to be able to communicate with each other, whilst the spirit of the people is roused in defence of all that is valuable.

April 24.

A letter from Brussels states, that several battalions of troops, which were to have joined the army of England, have received counter orders, and are to proceed to the city of Edinburg. Some of the papers repeat that the chief command of the Army of England is now intrusted to general Kilmaine.

Rear-admiral Seymour, with three ships of the line and two frigates sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday evening to join the grand fleet under the command of lord Bridport.—It is understood that the French fleet was on the point of sailing from Brest. They are supposed to be destined for the coast of Ireland.

Government have issued orders that all the launches and long boats belonging to the merchants, ships shall forthwith be armed to serve as gun boats, at the mouths of rivers, and in the creeks, ports or bays of our coasts where a force of this description may become of great use. This plan of arming is now universally adopted. Nearly 4000 gun boats now fitted or fitting out, will thus be added to the strength of the country, and furnish a force of invaluable utility. It is expected that this plan will be adopted in all the ports of Ireland.

Yesterday the chancellor of the exchequer finally concluded his bargain for a loan of seventeen millions for the service of the present year.

The theatres are about to add to the military associations: Drury Lane and Covent Garden, will form a corps of about 200 men each.

Letters by the mails from Dublin state that the discontent unfortunately prevailing in the sister kingdom, have not yet abated. Murders and assassinations are very frequent in different parts of the country.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The following extraordinary instance of bravery occurred in the King's county, one of the 7th dragoon guards who was carrying dispatches to the high sheriff of the county, was attacked by nine defenders or United Irishmen, who demanded his letter, and on his refusal, they pelted stones at him, one of which nearly stunned him, but as soon as he recovered himself he took out one of his pistols and shot one man, then drew his sword and cut down another, he then pursued the rest, two of whom he secured; and brought them prisoners into the assize town while the judges were sitting."

April 25.

The papers that yesterday arrived from Cork and Dublin by the mails, are more than usually crowded with trials, convictions and executions, for burning houses, plundering for arms, swearing in United Irishmen, and assassinations. Of these it is impossible to give a full account, but in our paper this day will be found some very interesting details.

Extraordinary conjectures are formed respecting the destination of the French expedition from Toulon. Many persons imagine it is bound for Ireland, and as if there were to favour this idea, it was last night reported, that the Spanish fleet had sailed; taken admiral St. Vincent by surprise, and gained some advantage over him. The report is unworthy serious notice; but it is strange that so many persons, notwithstanding the length and difficulty of the voyage, should imagine for a moment that an expedition from Toulon would attack Ireland. We still believe that Naples is the object of that armament; some pretend that Gibraltar is to be assaulted, but least of all do we think that the avowed point, Egypt, is the place to which it will sail.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday, arrived yesterday. It contains little intelligence except the note which the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt have transmitted to the deputation of the empire, in answer to their note of the 5th inst.

In this they refuse to withdraw their troops from the right bank of the Rhine, alleging that the relinquishment of military posts can never be expected to take place till the complete conclusion of peace.—With respect to the two other points required by the deputation, they say that they have already declared themselves relative to the second proposition in the note of the 11th of March; when they said that, in the course of the future discussions they would not depart from what should be just; and to the common interest of both nations. As to the 18 articles annexed to the note of the 5th of March, they say, that some of them can admit of no doubt; such, for example, as the security of private property, the legal exercise of religious worship, and the oblivion of all opinions that may have been expressed during the war; while others are totally incompatible with the sovereignty of its constitution. They therefore recommend to the deputation, as the most certain means of accelerating the peace, to employ themselves in the application of the principle of secularization; to which they have acceded; and frame some general rules which shall determine what states shall furnish the indemnifications.

The grand expedition preparing by the French in the Mediterranean ports will consist of the French Venetian fleet of 21 ships of war, the Toulon fleet and all the transports that can be collected at Antona, Civita Vecchia, Genoa, Marseilles, &c. on board of which 30,000 French troops will be embarked. The whole expedition will be commanded by admiral Huroyt, and general Bugey; de Hillers; the troops for the landing are to be under the command of general Meffers.