

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1798.

ROME, 3^d Floreal.

HERE are 30,000 Neapolitans upon the frontiers; the great roads are defended with batteries, as if the royalty of Naples was menaced with an invasion. We learn that the king has advanced as far as Civitella du Tronto. The animosity against the French is communicated to some communes of the Roman republic, by the religious and political emissaries. There have been two movements, in which many French have been killed.

ANCONA, 4th Floreal.

Two half brigades are at this moment about to embark at this port, to take part in the grand expedition; it gives rise to a thousand conjectures as to their object, but it is not believed their destination is against Naples.

VIENNA, 9 Floreal.

The French ambassador has left here one of his servants to sell the remainder of his furniture; in order to protect them from any kind of dispute they were allowed a strong guard till the moment of their departure, which took place on the 7th.

RASTADT, May 14.

In the answer of the French plenipotentiaries to the last note of the Imperial deputies, they insist on the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, that the navigation of the Rhine shall be common to both nations, and participated by no others except by mutual consent. The islands of the Rhine to belong to the republic: they express a hope too that the free navigation of all the large rivers and especially the Danube be granted them—they reserve the fortresses and territory of Kell on the right bank; not indeed with a view of aggrandizement, but for the sake of tranquillity, and to prevent all occasion of quarrel—they demand the demolition of Ehrenbreitstein, the delivery of Cassel with the fortifications of Mayence. On these conditions, so moderate and mutually agreeable, being performed, the French troops to be withdrawn from the right bank. An immediate answer is expected—this is not the time for temporizing.

(Signed) TRIELHARD and BONNIER.

GENOA, 11th Floreal, (April 30.)

The French troops commenced embarking yesterday. They set sail this morning with a pretty favourable wind. The convoy of more than 50 vessels, is escorted by a French frigate of 36 guns, 2 gabarres, and 2 Genoese brigantines; its destination is Toulon road, which is the general rendezvous. There remain here yet a corps of cavalry, and the guides of Buonaparte. As soon as the 14th demi-brigade arrives, a convoy of near 30 sail will proceed to the same destination.

VENICE, 6th Floreal.

It is reported from Udine, that the Imperial troops which are in this city and the environs, have received orders to keep themselves in readiness to march.

It is said from Trieste, that the arms which are placed under the gate of the hotel of the French consul have been covered with dirt, in the night. M. De Baron de Bridge, governor, had them immediately repaired, and has promised a reward to those who will discover the authors of this insult; notwithstanding which, the consul quitted Trieste the day following.

7 Floreal.

It is believed here, that the conspiracy discovered at Florence, has given rise to the journey of the marquis of Mousfredini to Vienna.

Letters from Florence of the 2^d of this month, say that the conspirators intended to seize the grand duke, and to set fire to the churches of Saint Esprit, Saint Marc, and the new church of Sainte Marie—Whilst the conflagration and alarm was general, they designed to make themselves masters of the forts, and published divers proclamations. Many of these printed proclamations have already been found. At Florence the greatest precautions are taken to quell every seditious movement. The troops are provided with cartridges.

PETERSBURG, 16 Germinal.

The excesses committed by the French emigrants, and chiefly the conduct of the emigrants of the corps of Conde in Volhynia, where they were garrisoned, has irritated the Russians. Paul I. has signified to the ex-hereditary prince of Conde, the peremptory order to quit Petersburg instantly.

The emperor has received new complaints against the French emigrants, who are troublesome to his states, and who insult the inhabitants; he has ordered the instant transportation of some to Tolbrook, in Siberia, others to Kamtschatka, and even to Archangel, under the 67th degree of longitude.

LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday accounts were received in town from Vienna to the following effect, and which may be perfectly relied on.

General Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, had for some time past conducted himself in a manner which had given great offence to the people of that city—He at length, one evening, hoisted the tri-coloured flag in the front of his hotel. The commissary of the district sent to remonstrate with him upon the proceeding, but Bernadotte paid no attention to the message of the commissary. A mob soon assembled round the hotel, tore down the flag, broke the windows of the hotel, and drew two carriages of the ambassadors into the street, which they broke in pieces—Bernadotte, exasperated at these proceedings, had, before these advices left Vienna, giving notice to the court of his determination to quit that place and repair immediately to Paris, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the Directory.

It appears that count Cobenzel, having received directions from his court to quit Rastadt, which were brought to him by a courier on the 14th ultimo, quitted that place on the following day. On account of the distance from Vienna to Rastadt, it should seem the count could not have quitted the place in consequence of what occurred at Vienna relative to Bernadotte on the 18th; but there are politicians, who doubtless will be of opinion that there exists some connections between the two events.

This last letter from Rastadt states, that the French plenipotentiaries and the deputies of the empire, live together on the most friendly terms. Fetters appear to be as frequent there as in the French metropolis.

The associations in the cities of London and Westminster, are become so numerous, that it is calculated, that at the end of the present month, there will be upwards of 40,000 armed persons in the metropolis only, independent of the regulars. Those who enlist comprehend all descriptions of rank, from the peer to the artisan.

May 2.

The disturbance at Vienna having, in the present crisis, much agitated the public mind, we are happy to add the following extract from another letter relative to that event, dated April 14.

Count Pergen, minister of state and general police, has issued the following proclamation, respecting the affray which yesterday took place in, and before the French ambassador's palace.

His majesty the emperor has received, with the utmost satisfaction, the various proofs of loyalty and attachment, manifested by the good citizens of this metropolis on so many occasions, since his accession to the throne; and these proofs are the more pleasing to his paternal feelings, as they were always attended with love of order, propriety of conduct, and peaceful demeanour.—For the first time his majesty learned yesterday, to his great displeasure, that some inhabitants of this capital, deviating from the path of lawful order, and led astray by an ill judged zeal, allowed themselves to commit several acts of violence in the house of the French ambassador, and to disturb the public tranquillity and peace. His majesty expects that from this moment no well disposed citizen, either directly or indirectly, will encourage any further assemblage, but on the contrary will exert himself to the utmost extent of his abilities to restore order and tranquillity. But if contrary to this expectation, any inhabitant of this city, should attempt again to disturb the peace of their fellow citizens, the same shall be prosecuted and punished according to the utmost rigour of the law.

Seven hundred and eighty vessels, capable of carrying one hundred men each, one cannon, and drawing not more than eighteen inches of water, are stated to be building between Calais and the Texel, and are to be ready in three weeks.

The Directory, it would appear, wish to avoid committing themselves upon the business at Vienna, until they shall have had more time to deliberate; for the Redacteur is silent respecting the official steps that have been taken in consequence of the affair, and the unofficial journals only have yet been referred to for the purpose of proclaiming to France the lively sorrow of the court of Vienna, in consequence of a lawless act of the mobility, which it altogether disavows!

A circumstance likely to produce more serious consequences than the preceding, is the death of Jean Bon St. Andre, who has been decapitated by the dey of Algiers, regardless of the vengeance that might be expected to be attempted by the great nation, for such an act committed on the person of one of its accredited agents! We are not informed of circumstances that led to this catastrophe; but should it be confirmed, we would not be surprised should the learned expedition, prepared for Egypt, be ordered to pay the dey a visit in its passage, merely to give him a little schooling on the respect due to strangers.

A letter from Rastadt, of the 21st of April, states, that on the 8th a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded and signed between the emperor and king of Prussia. It is not, however, conceived that this alliance has for its object the renewal of a continental war. Its only object is to concert measures respecting the indemnities to be required by the two courts of Germany, and to oppose with combined force the propagation of republican principles on the right bank of the Rhine, and left of Germany. It is also stated that general Hatry's army has passed over to the right bank of the Rhine, and that the Prussians and Hessians have likewise made several military movements.

The French general who commands in the island of Corsica, has issued a proclamation, stating that the squadron assembled at that island has failed for the purpose of co-operating in the expedition against England.

We (Star) have already stated our opinion that the late tumultuous attack made by the populace of Vienna upon the residence of the French minister would not produce any serious rupture between Austria and the Directory, as Germany, though humbled by the event or late hostilities, was still in a very different situation, from that in which the pope, when they sought a cause of quarrel with him. We stated that a disposition to receive and give explanation, would probably be manifested, rather than to appeal to arms; and the French journals, which we have this day received by express, up to the 1st instant, inclusive, seem to establish the solidity of our conjecture.

From these papers it appears, that when the accounts of that tumult reached Paris, every artifice was used to impress the public mind with an idea that the populace were stirred up to the part they acted by the ministers of England and Russia, who were hurt at the marked attention paid to the ministers of France by the court of Vienna.

A letter from Toulon of the 20th Germinal, announces that a grand expedition is preparing in that port; an army of 14,000 men, taken from the army of Italy, and from some of the divisions of the interior, had arrived the 4th Prairial, and to sail with a strong squadron. (The Echo.)

They write from Auxerre, that an iminent convoy of all sorts of husbandry tools has just passed by there, destined for Toulon, and that there is no longer any doubt that the expedition which is preparing is intended as a descent in Egypt, and to prepare, by opening a canal there, the means of destroying the English commerce in India. [Chef du Cabinet.]

A letter from Corsica states, that the coral fisheries on the coasts of Africa have been abundant, the sailers having been taken away by the French for some expedition, the object of which is not known. We have good reason to believe, however, says the French journalit, that the French fleet in the port of Genoa is destined to take possession of Sardinia, with the consent of the congress of Turin.

A great number of Piedmontese patriots, who have taken refuge at Milan and Genoa, have formed themselves into an army, and are marching into Piedmont and they have already, (if rumor is to be believed) planted the tree of liberty in several places, and are attacking their oppressors in every direction.

Letters from Stetin, dated the 13th of April, say that great discontents prevail at Moscow, and at Petersburg, that the new system adopted by Paul, and still more his follies, have turned many people against him. His ridiculous sumptuary laws, and the strictness with which they are executed, have occasioned many foreigners of all nations to quit Russia.

May 7.

Letters from Coblenz announce that Ehrenbreitstein will not long hold out.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg, dated April 24.

“The French minister Ryncur went a week since ambassador to Naples. The French consul Lagot, with the concurrence of Leonard Bourdon, has established three clubs, in two of which all persons who choose to associate are admitted. Above 500 members are initiated and among them several resident Englishmen. The third, at the consul's own house, is devoted to French citizens. Their second monthly fraternal dinner was held about a week since.

“Two instalments have been remitted to the French of the 230,000^l. which Leonard Bourdon wickedly imposed upon this city; and in order to remunerate the chamber, an additional tonnage upon shipping is speedily to take place.

“In consequence of the arrears of the insolent Directory, to seize all English property on board neutral vessels, your government acted very wisely in appointing a strong convoy, two of which have lately arrived; so that their wicked intentions to rob the trade of this city, which they have so unmercifully beset, has, through the good conduct of our rulers, fallen short of their views, and has given the English shipping a manifest advantage. It results from thence that the