

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 26, 1798.

M A L A G A, May 21.

**CITIZEN** Truguet minister from the French republic at Madrid required of the Spanish minister Mr. Cabodra, liberty to establish in Madrid a court of justice for the French citizens there, which was consented to, on these conditions, that the French republic would likewise grant the same liberty to the Spaniards, which not suiting his republican spirit nothing was decided; he has since been recalled: great preparations making in the north for war. The French take all Danish vessels in for adjudication; in Carthegena there are 20, in Almeria 16, and in Malaga 18, besides those condemned. The Spanish vessels go back and forward to Gibraltar, not freely, but the government winks at this trade. Reports by the last post from Madrid, of a cessation of arms between England and Spain; great talk of the Spaniards coming again into the coalition against France.

B A S L E, May 6.

Another republican column has marched from Zurich, and is coasting the two banks of the lake to exterminate the enemies—and it has had many combats in which the French remain masters of the field—nevertheless, the Swiss have defended themselves bravely. Many corps from Zurich have fought with the French against the rebels of the little cantons who have sacked and pillaged their houses.—The right column after having completely beat the Switzers almost to Richtenfchwyl, has continued its march, and is arrived at Einnolden (Notte Dame aux Hermites)—The other column, after a battle before Staef, has entered Rapperschwyl, the inhabitants of which have fired from the windows upon the French; it is believed that they will be severely punished. This column is designed to subdue the animosity of the canton of Glarus; but it is thought that there will not be occasion for its advancing so far. Some deputies of Glarus have arrived near to general Schawembourg, to inform him that this canton will accept the constitution.

Another column, under the orders of general Jordy, beat a corps of the army of the little cantons at Muri, in the free-bailiwicks, and afterwards went to Zug, where it has taken many cannon. These troops have extended themselves from that place towards Schwiz, whilst the corps which was in the canton of Lucerne, marches into the cantons of Uterwald and Uri. Two demi-brigades have gone for Zurich to occupy the canton of Appenzell, the Rhecinthal, and the frontiers of Tyrol. After this intelligence, which we can authenticate, it appears that the war with the little cantons is coming to an end.

P A R I S, April 28.

Sidney Smith, the English incendiary, whom Pitt consented to ransom with four thousand Frenchmen, his talents being no doubt so much wanted, and whom the Directory punished with too loose a confinement, has been carried off out of the temple and he has probably arrived in England.

On the 24th, a troop of armed men came to the temple, and presented a forged arrest of the Executive Directory and forged orders of the marine minister, for conducting Sidney Smith to Melun.

Although the keeper of the prison was positively enjoined not to deliver up the prisoner, unless he himself should receive the order out of the own hands of the president of the Directory, he complied with the requisition of the sham escort.

Several days have passed before any thing transpired of that event, the minister of police himself heard of it only the day before yesterday. There is a great deal of boldness and corruption in this business.

In fact, it now appears that some guides have arrived from London, but that not all were employed in subduing anarchy, as it was found expedient to persuade the Directory, in the truly veracious reports of the clever agents of Cochon.

At long as the Directory, overlooking the mania which discovered in the correspondence of Kingis, shall amuse themselves with prosecuting the phantom of terrorism, they must expect to witness many other such and evil long, perhaps, will the Jews, the South, the West, the incendiary Smith himself, furnish them new proofs of the destination of Pitt's guises.

The Prussian dominions are the only portion of Germany, where the importation of English manufactures is severely prohibited. To this prohibition the Prussian manufactures owe their existence.

The journal Le Cercle, which proposed to treat the bears from Bern, with a daily repast of Jacobins, was suppressed by the Directory, who its authors prosecuted on account of having provoked to the murder of republicans.

Letters from Rastadt assure us that the baron de Thugut is resigning his place as prime minister, and

preserved his title of minister of finance. Other letters from Vienna say, that he is going to Venice.

Foreign papers insinuate that the Directory demanded of the emperor, the dismissal from Vienna of the Russian and English ministers, as being the instigators of the steps which have been taken against Bernadotte.

The deputation of the empire has resolved to communicate to the general diet the last answer of the French minister at Rastadt, before they decide relative to the demands which are made.—That answer has disconcerted the Germanic regulations. They pretend that the deputations of the empire will refuse the new proposed conditions.

Bernadotte has arrived from Strasburg at Rastadt, where he will wait for the definitive orders of the Directory.

It is reported that Passawan Oglou has obtained a grand victory over the Ottoman troops in the neighbourhood of Widin.

The French emigrants who are again to be armed for the English service, are to be commanded by the duke of Gloucester, who is appointed general in chief of the central forces, in which London is included.

It is said that the impositions exercised against certain Swiss cantons, by some of the military, unworthy the name of Frenchmen, had not a little contributed to prevent the re-union of the small cantons to the new government.

The last letters from Genoa announce, that all the French troops which were in that city, and which are said to amount to 8 or 9000 men, had embarked, and were under sail on the 9th Floreal—it is thought that their destination is Toulon—however, the French generals kept profound silence on that subject.

A letter from Hamburg states the value of English merchandise in that city to be twenty-four or twenty-five millions sterling.

Many Englishmen have been arrested in different parts of Italy, under suspicion of their being spies, and have been conducted on the 13th Floreal to the castle of Milan.

For a long time Trielhart was pointed out for the vacancy which takes place this day in the Executive Directory. The form of the list of the ten candidates, presented by the Council of Five Hundred to that of the Antients, does not leave any doubt on this head. All those who might have had an equal number of votes in the Council of Antients were passed by, such as Berthier, Chambeceer and Talleyrand. Nevertheless, the choice of Trielhart cannot but be applauded by all those, who know how to appreciate a man through the mists with which party spirit often envelope characters. Trielhart is well informed, possesses good sense, firmness, and is much habituated to business. He was a distinguished advocate at the bar in Paris, under the old government, he has since the revolution filled the most important places, and proved, that to the knowledge of an able lawyer, he joined the talents of a statesman.

The Batavian republic is yet to be witness of a grand event. The 16th Floreal, after many days secrete sitting, the legislative body opened a public sitting, which was prolonged from seven o'clock in the evening until midnight. It has been declared that the constituent assembly was dissolved after the acceptance of the constitution; but that seeing the dangers of the country, the legislative body will not be renewed this year. In consequence the present members have divided themselves to form two councils. They have arranged their officers, and have chosen for their presidents, Cherse and Bolch, and have adjourned. This intelligence has been carried by extraordinary couriers thro' all the republic.

The general report last from London (says one of our Journals) is, that the ex-director, Carnot, has frequent conferences with Pitt, to whom he resorts privately.

May 15:

We learn from Strasburg that general Bernadotte arrived there on the 15th instant. It is said that he is called to Paris by the Directory.

The Polish general Dambrowski commanding the division beyond the Po, has received orders to march immediately to Rome with the first Polish legion composed of 3,500 men and its artillery. He is already on his march for Faenza. The body of the Polish troops is now in the pay of the French republic, and no longer in that of the Cisalpine republic, which, it is said, will be a great advantage to the latter.

The report is current, that the Piedmontese insurgents have gained a very great advantage over the troops of the king of Turin on the side of the Novl in the place which used to be called Pozolo. The victory was complete. The insurgents have beaten and dispersed the Sardinian army.—More than one hundred men of the royal troops were killed. The patriots have made six hundred prisoners. They got possession of the military chest and several waggons loaded with arms. The colonel of the regi-

ment of Chablais was so warmly pursued, that he escaped in his shirt; no doubt he was sleeping, while the soldiers were fighting. It is asserted that not a single house or property has been touched, and the victors were received every where with the cries of *live liberty*. It is the southern division of the insurgents that has been thus victorious. The general of the patriots wrote to the royal general a letter, in which he reproaches him with endeavouring to represent the friends of equality as brigands, while they are the defenders of liberty; who claim and combat for the rights and sovereignty of the people. The head quarters are now, it is said, at Carroasio.

Council of Five Hundred, May 6.

A message of the Directory was read on the result of drawing of lots among its members.—The council resolved, that to-morrow they should proceed at 2 o'clock to form the tenfold list of the candidates, from which the Council of Elders were to choose a successor to Francois de Neufchateau.

Letters from Rouen of the fourth of May say: We have just learned that general Kilmaïne is appointed commander in chief of the army of England, during the absence of general Buonaparte. It is said here, that he has already fought against the English in the cause of liberty in America, and that he has commanded the whole cavalry of the French army in Italy. General Grouchy fills his place as commander of the cavalry of the army of England. The head quarters of this army are still here.

S A L E M, July 13.

### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman who arrived from Boston last evening, handed us the following memorandum.—Mr. Dorr got in from Providence at noon, and reports the arrival of a brig at Newport from Burdeaux, the captain of which informed the passengers in a packet from Newport to Providence—that he had a passage of 49 days—that Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry both left France three days before he failed—and that all Americans not naturalized in France, were ordered to quit that country.—Also, that Sir Sydney Smith had made his escape from prison.—Further, that an American ship bound to Jamaica, had sunk a French privateer.

From the foregoing it seems that Livingsten may as well keep his new instructions to Mr. Gerry at home, unless they go on with Mr. Kittera's amendment.

An attempt was lately made by a number of ruffians, in Portsmouth, to assassinate Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Sheridan, who were there on recruiting service for the navy of the United States. It was in the night. After sustaining a severe combat, and considerable injury, they were rescued, and the villains have since been secured by the magistrates. It is well known that these fellows were employed by some characters behind the curtain, who have too long been able to exercise a baneful influence in that town; and, from the regenerated spirit of the inhabitants, it is expected every exertion will be made to hunt them out.

B O S T O N, July 14.

### LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE.

[By an arrival yesterday.]

Two French corvettes La Diligente and La Berge, have arrived at Guadaloupe from Brest, and brought new powers and instructions to Victor Hugues, who thereby is continued in his station of special agent of the Executive Directory, for the space of eighteen months longer. La Bas, the colleague of Victor, failed for France about the latter end of April.

The corvettes also brought a new organization for the French windward islands, with express orders that they be put in force as soon as possible. The tenor of it was never thoroughly known, being kept secret by the government; and Hugues finding that its execution might prove very prejudicial to the islands, took upon himself to alter it, and to dispatch without delay, one of the corvettes to France, with the objections he had to make to the Directory on the subject.

It was well known, however, that said organization favoured the return to the islands of a number of former inhabitants who were obliged to fly for their safety, or through other innocent motives. Those who inhabit the neighbouring neutral islands since the general emigration had not yet been recalled.

They reckon from 80 to 90 privateers out of Guadaloupe, and the very wreck of which had 35 or 40 men on board; and the greatest part from 85 to 100. Their first attempt is always to board the vessels they meet with, if they had any resistance they all rely more on this way of overcoming their enemy, than on any other. A few days before the departure of the Betty, an English brig [the Salisbury, capt. Benton] from Martinique, mounting 14 guns, and 20 men only, was captured by boarding, by a privateer of 10 guns, and 50 men, and sent into St. Martin's. From a thorough knowledge of the state of privateers out of