

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 2, 1798.

LAUSANNE, May 1.

WAR tax, of fifteen millions has been imposed upon the cantons, but to be levied upon such families only as had any share in the administration of the ancient government. The provision, ammunition, &c. found in the arsenal at Bern, was valued at three millions, and on the 14th upwards of three hundred weight of crowns was sent from Bern, in waggons, to France; the currency alone found in that treasury exceeded twenty-six millions.

RASTADT, May 5.

The deputation of the empire has received the long expected answer of the French minister. It contains the most extravagant demands of cessions on the Rhine. Demands which we think will be refused with disdain.

The prospect now is more warlike than pacific; and preparations are making for the archduke Charles, general Mack, the prince of Furstenberg, and general De Vins, to take the field, as separate commanders, on the Rhine, in the Tyrol, and in Italy.

Letters from Turin, confirm the advantages gained by the royal troops over the Piedmontese insurgents, near Lake Major.

The Batavian minister has not yet been recognized at Vienna!

FRANCFORT, April 28.

Letters received from Coblenz and the lower Rhine, all confirm the account that the troops, appointed to reinforce the army of Mentz, are in full march. Many corps have already reached the place for their destination. Considerable transports of ammunition and artillery are likewise on their way to Mentz, for the use of the army, should hostilities be renewed.

The garrisons of Mentz, Thionville, Longwy, Montmedy, Givet, Namur, &c. are now on their march for the right bank of the Rhine, to reinforce the army of the Niéda.

As soon as gen. Hatry, near Mentz, had received intelligence of the late disturbance at Vienna, he dispatched a courier to Paris for immediate instructions how to act.

The Austrian magazines established in Bavaria are for 50,000 men.

We have not yet received any satisfactory confirmation to the assertion in the Hancu Gazette, that an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia had been concluded on the 2th instant.

H A G U E, May 3.

A circumstance has recently occurred here which occasions much speculation:—Our directory has authorized the minister of foreign affairs to remonstrate with the French government upon the capture of an American ship, estimated at 200,000 florins, being American, and not English property. The above-mentioned ship was taken at the mouth of the Meuse, by a French privateer, and carried into Helvoetsluys.

B E R L I N, May 1.

For some days past we have nothing but rumours of war. One moment it was said that the French had taken possession of the Wesel; again that a courier had come from the Directory demanding a categorical explanation from the court, whether we were to take part for or against the French? These reports are premature, and probably have originated in the conjectures that are formed respecting the consequences of the late important occurrences at Vienna.

P A R I S, May 11.

The envoy of the dey of Algiers at Paris has contradicted the report spread here of the decapitation of Jean Bon St. Andre, who left Algiers some time since, in order to go to the consulship of Smyrna.

It is confidently said, that more than 40,000 men have been just put on board the ships at Toulon, Genoa, Ancona and Civita Vecchia. We have at present in these ports thirty-three ships of the line, completely equipped and provisioned for six months, of which twenty-one have been got ready at Toulon, and twelve have been formerly in the Venetian service. It is supposed this naval force, when united will proceed through the Gut of Gibraltar, compel lord St. Vincent to raise the blockade, and then effect a junction with the Spanish squadron, consisting of twenty-five ships of the line.

A forced loan has been imposed upon all persons of property at Rome and in the different districts of the Roman republic. The payments are to be made within the space of fifteen months under the penalty of military execution against those who shall not comply with the terms of it.

French official account of the affair at Vienna.

“Vienna, 24 Germinal.
(April 14) 6th year.

“The violent attack on the French embassy, of which the papal government gave the first example, has been repeated at Vienna. I had caused a small tri-coloured flag to be displayed before my hotel, to supply the place of the arms of the republic, which I had not yet procured. About 7 o'clock in the evening, a riotous mob, the blind instruments of some designing persons, collected under my window, and uttered violent threats and execrations against the national colours. I went down and endeavoured to persuade them to disperse, but without effect. Some persons who called themselves agents of the police, by their inactivity in opposing them, in fact induced them to stay, and seemed to promise them impunity. They soon proceeded from threats to open acts of violence, and a shower of stones broke all my windows to pieces. An armed force, more than sufficient to restrain the rioters, or even to disperse them, remained mere spectators of the mischief they did; and their inactivity contributed to increase the fury of the multitude. The rioters now broke open the doors of the house, and forced their way into the court-yard, shouting “Death and destruction to the French!” Death we indeed expected, but our last moments would have been terrible to our assailants, for we were determined to sell our lives dear. Three of these ruffians attempted to force their way up the stairs, but three pistol-shots in my attendants punished them for their temerity. This opposition, which they probably did not expect, somewhat damped their courage, and they wreaked their vengeance on the carriages and other effects in the court-yard, which they supposed to be ours. At last, after we had been left 5 hours exposed to the fury of these banditti, a detachment of cavalry which had long been there, was ordered to act, and soon cleared the court-yard and adjoining places of the mob.

“As the rights of nations, and the honour of the French republic, have been thus scandalously insulted in my person, and the Austrian government did not appear willing to make suitable compensation, I propose to-morrow to leave Vienna, and repair to Rastadt, there to wait the further orders of the Directory.

“In the mean time I flatter myself, that a breach between the two nations will not be the necessary consequence of this shameful transaction: and that Francis II. when he is more fully informed of all the circumstances, will give that satisfaction to the French republic which it has a right to require.

“Health and Fraternity,
(Signed) “BERNADOTTE.”

L O N D O N, May 16.

Some of the papers say (though there is no official communication on the subject), that Bernadotte is to return to Vienna, “where he will receive that satisfaction which is due to him.”

May 18.

It was some time ago intimated to the public, that Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, who had just then come from France, was charged with a proposition to our ministry from the Executive Directory. We now learn, that this proposition was, for the British government to put 50,000l. into the private pocket of the Executive Directory, which, it was insinuated, might dispose them to turn a favourable ear to our proposals for peace. The overture was of course rejected, with that scorn which all virtuous men must feel, at the development of such unexampled baseness and venality.

May 21.

There are upwards of three hundred gun-boats lying at Middleburg.

By letters from Vienna, of May 2, we learn, that the reports of the renewal of war had considerably increased, in consequence of the indignation which had been manifested by the subjects of his Imperial majesty at the conduct of Bernadotte. The French consul at Trieste had nearly given rise to another riot, by displaying a tri-coloured flag. The preparations for war were carried on with great activity.

Official account of the affair at Ostend.

[We have received, by the Venilia, a handbill, dated May 24, with an official account of the issue of the English expedition against Ostend. It is given in several letters, which, of necessity, occasions many repetitions. The following contains every important fact. It may be necessary, however, to observe, that the Bruges canal was the grand vein of the inland navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France; and its destruction was conceived an object of such importance, that major-general Coote, who commanded the troops on the expedition, observed, that if the surf should prevent the retreat of his men, the success of the enterprise would be a full compensation. The whole number of vessels engaged in the undertaking were 21, large and small,

principally gun-boats. Three seamen were killed and sixteen wounded. The number of soldiers made prisoners, private accounts compute at 1300—there is no official statement.]

London Gazette, Extraordinary.

Parliament-street, May 22, 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by the right honourable H. Dundas, from lieutenant-colonel Warde, of the first regiment of guards, dated on board the Expedition frigate, 8 o'clock, P. M. May 20, 1798.

SIR,

IN consequence of the Minerva frigate (on board which were the four light infantry companies of the 1st regiment of foot guards) having unfortunately lost her situation in the Squadron under the command of captain Popham, of the Royal Navy, during the night of the 18th inst. the command of the remainder of the troops, from the accident, has devolved upon me; and I have the honour to transmit you the most correct account that I have been able to collect.

Early on the morning of the 19th inst. the following troops, under the command of major-general Coote, viz.

- Two companies, light infantry, Cold stream guards.
- Two ditto, ditto, 3d guards.
- 11th regiment of foot.

23d and 49 flank companies, with six pieces of ordnance, disembarked, and effected their landing, at three o'clock in the morning, to the eastward of Ostend, and completed the object of the expedition, by burning a number of boats destined for the invasion of England, and by so completely destroying the locks and basin gates of the Bruges Canal, that it was this morning without a drop of water; and as I understand all the transports fitting out at Flushing were intended to be brought to Ostend and Dunkirk by the inland navigation, to avoid our cruisers, that arrangement will be defeated, and it will be a long time before the works can be repaired, as they were five years finishing, and were esteemed the most complete works of the kind in Europe.—The troops had retreated, and were ready to re-embark by 12 o'clock the same morning, with the loss of only one rank and file killed, and one seaman wounded, but found it impossible from the wind having increased, and the surf running so high as entirely to prevent their regaining the boats; upon which they took up a position on the Sand Hills above the beach, where they lay the whole of that day and night upon their arms. The enemy taking advantage of the length of time and the night, collected in very great force, and soon after day-break this morning, attacked them on every side, when, after a most noble and gallant defence, I am grieved to add, they were under the necessity of capitulating, to a very great superiority of numbers.

I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and I have every reason to believe it correct.

- Lieut. col. Hely, 11th foot, killed;
- Major gen. Coote, wounded;
- Col. Campbell, 3d guards, wounded;
- Major Donkin, 44th foot, wounded;
- Capt. Walker, royal artillery, wounded;
- And near 60 rank and file killed and wounded.

HENRY WARDE,
Capt. and lieut. col. 1st guards.

L I V E R P O O L, May 24.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The Brestford packet, belonging to Messrs. Lake and Brown, arrived yesterday from Dublin, by which vessel we have received papers of so late a date as May the 21st, which give us the following information:

“Information having been received that lord Edward Fitzgerald was concealed in the house of Mr. Murphy, a feather merchant, in Thomas-street, Mr. Justice Swan, major Sirr, and captain Ryan, went there between the hours of six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, with a party of soldiers in two carriages.

“Whilst major Sirr and captain Ryan, were placing the guard, to prevent an escape, Mr. Swan got into a small out office, and from thence into the lower part of the house, and went up stairs, where meeting a woman, he pushed her down, and got into a room on the first floor, where he found a decanter with the remains of some wine and some glasses on the table, with chairs round it; meeting no person there, he rushed into a back room, two-stories high, where he found Murphy, the owner of the house, standing in the room, lord Edward lying in the bed, with his coat off, and his breeches and stockings on. Mr. Swan informed his lordship, he had a warrant against him for high treason, was sorry for his situation, but he should receive from him every polite treatment suitable to his rank. His lordship immediately rose up in the bed, started at him, and he Mr. Swan, feeling something, as if a pistol was snapped at him, saw lord Edward snatch a dagger from under the clothes, with which he made several stabs at him,