

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 16, 1798.

P A R T S, May 29.

ACCOUNTS from Rome state that there are now 50,000 Neapolitans upon the frontiers, so that the public ways are defended by batteries, as if the king of Naples was threatened with invasion. We further learn that the king himself has advanced as far as Civitella du Tronto. The animosity against the French has been excited by some ecclesiastics in the communes of the Roman republic, where several persons have been killed. Sieges, in his way to Berlin, is expected to stop at Ralstadt, where in place of the new director Treilhard, he is to settle the peace of the German empire. The court of Berlin is at this hour the theatre of the most important political affairs—Conferences are incessantly held between the Russian and English ambassadors, and those of the northern courts, who send off couriers without intermission. It is reported, that for the line of demarcation are intended 250,000 men, composed of Prussians, Russians and Saxons. We hear that our troops have taken possession of Wurzburg and Bamberg, which are to be given as an indemnity to the stadtholders. The three months presidency of Merlin having expired, Rewbell succeeds him as president of the Directory. Negotiations are going on between Hesse and Prussia, the result of which we shall learn in due time. A letter from Genoa, dated the 22^d Floreal (May 11) states, that the convoy of eighty-six vessels which sailed from that port on the 3^d of the month, had arrived safely at Toulon after a passage of three days—two months provisions were put on board these vessels. The Genoese government has refused a passage to the king of Sardinia's troops. The report is confirmed that Passawan Oglou has made several successful sorties against the armies which besieged him in Widdien. It appears also, that he lately attacked a corps of 4000 men in the neighbourhood of Orfowa, commanded by the governor of that fortress, and completely defeated them. It is said that seven neighbouring pachas, who ought to have sent assistance to the governor of Orfowa, took no part in the last engagement with Passawan Oglou. The representations which were entered in of a bombardment of the city of Havre are not realized: the minister of marine had received no such information. We hope that there is no better foundation for the reports in circulation of the English having effected a descent on the Bavarian territory, where it is said they have destroyed the dykes, and inundated part of the province of Utrecht. The Executive Directory have published a decree, extending the time granted to the new departments of the left bank of the Rhine, for the disposal of the English merchandise, to the 19th of June. Is Buonaparte, says one of our writers, going to Egypt, to Ireland, to Scotland, to London, or to Jamaica? Why should we sail from Toulon to go to either England, Scotland, or Ireland? Why should he take men of science with him, if he is going to Lisbon, or to Jamaica? Why should we attack Naples at the moment when we are sending an ambassador there? He must then be going to Egypt—but what should he do there? Why, join the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, by cutting through the isthmus of Suez. It would require 30 years to make this canal navigable. This enterprise would not be productive of that peace with England to which we wish to see them. It cannot therefore be to Egypt that he is going. We recollect, that in the dispatches of Buonaparte from Italy, he often speaks of Macedonia, which gave birth to Alexander, and which was the spot whence this conqueror set off to make himself ruler of Asia, which is the inexhaustible spring whence the English derive their riches. It is therefore to Asia that Buonaparte is going. Indeed I know nothing about it. We are assured that the Executive Directory, willing to give a new proof of its sincerity towards its allies, has issued orders to the French troops to march to the assistance of the king of Sardinia against the insurgents. It is now certain that the pope will go from Tuscany into Spain, and not into the states of the emperor, as had been reported.

round the town of Kildare, the head quarters of the rebels, with 7 pieces of artillery, 140 dragoons, and 350 infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail coach, which will escort to Naas. I am sufficiently strong. You may depend upon my prudence and success. My guns were well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men, have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations, I will endeavour to inform you.

JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Kildare.

P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent on some of the yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms they should not be hurt. Unfortunately some of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

(Signed)

J. DUFF.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Dublin Castle, May 29.

Yesterday advices were received from lieutenant col. Foote, of the North Cork regiment of militia, that having advanced with 200 men against a very numerous body of rebels his party was attacked when exhausted by the length of their march, and after killing a great number of the enemy, it was almost entirely cut off. Late in the evening general Lake arrived from Kilkullen, where he received the unconditional submission of a body of rebels amounting to near 2000, who, after having delivered up their arms, and seven persons who were their leaders, were permitted to return into the king's peace.—Their sorrow and repentance seemed complete. The town of Kildare, and the adjacent parts, have also begged to make an unconditional submission.

June 7.

No mail has arrived this day from Dublin; but one from the North of Ireland, by way of Portsmouth, brings us accounts from Belfast three days later than by the last mail.

Mr. Mason, one of his majesty's messengers, also arrived this morning from Ireland, with government dispatches.

The unfortunate lord Edward Fitzgerald, we have received advice, died on Monday of the wounds he received in resisting those who apprehended him.

The reports respecting the Toulon fleet are so various and contradictory that but little reliance can be placed on any of them. The most probable is, that it is destined for the west of Ireland. It is even rumoured, that six of them have been captured by earl St. Vincent's fleet, but we have not been able to learn on what authority the report rests. We hope, however, that some of our naval force will render a good account of them.

D U B L I N, May 31.

We are extremely happy to announce, that in several parts of the country numbers of the infatuated peasantry are coming in, surrendering their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance.—In the neighbourhood of Coolock, we hear, no less than 500 have come in in the course of Tuesday and the day before, acknowledging their crimes, and delivering up their arms; and this, we understand, has been in a great measure owing to the humane exertions of the hon. captain Annegey.

June 3.

Ennisceorthy (about 43 miles south of Dublin, on a fine river called the Slaney), is in the hands of the rebels, who have put every protestant to death.

Mr. Moor, of Rathangan, having drawn out his corps against the rebels, his lieutenant, who was a catholic, cried out that "he would not fire on his fellow citizens;"—"Nor I—Nor I!" ran through the corps. On which Mr. Moor called out, "What I have I no loyal men amongst you to stand by me?" Six or seven men instantly stood forward, who, with Mr. Moor, instantly lost their lives, and the traitors fled to join the rebels.

The progress of the rebellion has been by no means so alarming within the last three days as its outset threatened.

S A L E M, (Mass.) July 31.

As the public knowledge of the Isle of Marcou, we trust the following particulars respecting them will not prove unacceptable to our readers:—The largest of these islands does not contain above one acre of land, but it is dangerous to approach, and is securely fortified at the accessible part. It is not distant more than two gunshots from the coast of France, and La

Hogue may be seen from it; between it and the mouth of the Seine our frigates are stationed to intercept the French coasting trade, and block up the river that runs from the capital.—With a small force, in barracks, these little rocks have, for above three years, now braved the French republic of France; and twice before the attempts to take it failed, owing to the skill and activity of the governor.

[Lon. Gaz.]

Late accounts from Europe say, that the French have given up the idea of the invasion of England, since they could not take the island of St. Marcou from about 100 men;—that the "army of England" had been ordered to Switzerland and the Upper Rhine; and that it was greatly diminished by desertion.

Of all the marks of patriotism exhibited in the present crisis, none reflect so much honour on the country, or have so fatally wounded the French partisans, as the general subscriptions of individuals for building ships for government, and fortifying our harbours, and voluntary corps of young men offering their lives for the service of their country.

B O S T O N, August 4. THE FEVER.

The selectmen having had a consultation with the physicians of the town, find from their reports, that from the first appearance of the fever, viz. from the 1st of July, which has proved so mortal as to excite some alarm, both in town and country—but sixteen persons have died with that disease, and but ten persons are now sick—that in all these cases the probability is, the infection was taken in or near the town dock:—and in no instance has it appeared the infection has been communicated from one person to another:—no physician, nurse, or attendant on the sick, having as yet taken the disorder. In other respects the town is as healthy as it has been for several years past.

The selectmen have taken, and are taking, every precaution, to remove from those places all cause of infection.

By order of the selectmen, WILLIAM COOPER, Town clerk.

N. B. At the same consultation the physicians gave their opinion, that lobsters and oysters at this season of the year, and until the middle of September, are extremely pernicious to the health, and predisposes to putrid disorders.

Our French papers are replete with articles indicating the speedy renewal of hostilities between Austria and France; and of the formation of a powerful coalition against that devasting republic. The world has long seen the overbearing arrogance and ambition of the French Directory; and is only waiting a favourable opportunity to give them a severe check. If the nations unite their forces—act heart and in hand—and when they put their hand to the plough, swear they will not look back; we may augur, that the ebb time of the French will be as rapid as their flood. Their conduct in Switzerland has cemented the resentment and abhorrence of all nations; and every oration to Heaven wists myriads of prayers for the downfall of the most abominable tyranny, that ever afflicted the world. They will be heard and answered.

Starvation begins to take hold of the teeth of the West-Indies. Hugues looks blue, and, it is said, begins to relax in his infamies. Hedonville assumes great liberality—and the black general Toussaint, is preparing halliards for hoisting the Stars and Stripes.

Capt. Tucker, arrived here on Wednesday, from Cape Anne, brought with him 50 recruits for the Herald Coop of war. It is worthy of mention, and reflects high honour on all concerned, that one officer (Mr. Hutchins, 1st lieutenant of the Herald) recruited the entire number, who are all natives of Cape Anne. Such was the alacrity and promptitude which animated the advocates of their country's honour, that at a short warning they assembled in town, and marched, accompanied by the most respectable inhabitants, to their point of embarkation, where they were saluted with 3 cheers; and at the moment of time when they were ordered on board, the roll was called, and not a man was found missing. Cape Anne has ever ranked in the foremost grade of federal towns. It has furnished many men for the Constitution. If an equal spirit pervades the whole country, we are a nation of invincibles.

C U R I O S I T Y

In digging the foundation of a store, in Oliver's Dock, the workmen yesterday found a live eel 18 inches long, and 20 feet from the surface.

L A T E S T F O R E I G N N E W S.

By Messrs. Berkeid and Monkhouse, from London, we have received a small file of the Morning Herald, to June 9.—They contain not an article of news from the continent; but, we are sorry to observe, are almost exclusively filled, with accounts from Ireland, of a dangerous and destructive rebellion having broke out,

L O N D O N, June 4.
REBELLION IN IRELAND.
London Gazette, Saturday, June 2.
Dublin Castle, May 29, 1798.
Official report, from major general Sir James Duff, dated Malakarsven, May 29, 1798.
I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning, with 65 dragoons, the Dublin militia, their field pieces, and 2 cut-throat guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to government. By means of cars for the artillery, I reached this place in 48 hours. I am now, at 7 o'clock this morning (Tuesday), marching to sur-