

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , A U G U S T 23 , 1798.

M I L A N , April 30.

ACCORDING to our Gazettes of this day, the Piedmontese patriots have not yet left the Sardinian territory; they have rather repaired their losses; and on the 26th defeated the Sardinian troops near Acqui, took 8 pieces of cannon, 500 prisoners, and on the 27th made themselves masters of the town. The king of Naples has 40,000 men on the frontiers, to be prepared for every event.

C H E R B U R G , May 21.

A person who arrived here this evening from La Hague, and who was present all the time of the bombardment, says there was a very high wind yesterday at this port; that when the English came within reach of our forts, they slackened sail, and presented the head of their vessels, dropping altern at the same time; that they fired red hot balls, and threw bombs; and that some of the balls fell in the town without doing any damage.

May 23.

It is believed that Smith (Sir Sydney) is on board the enemy's fleet. Some fears are entertained for the safety of our arsenal. It was said that the enemy has surrounded our fleet with iron chains; its arrival in our port is, however, now announced.—The number of the enemy is from 15 to 20 sail; three of which are ships of the line, five or six frigates, two bomb vessels, and the rest are gun-boats. We suppose it must be their design to confine our squadron to this coast, in order they may undertake something in another quarter.

The court-martial formed for trying the accused persons who were put under arrest in consequence of the attack on the Isles of Marcou, have pronounced their decision.—Three are condemned to the cart (ducking) and an officer was degraded upon the deck, and turned before the mast.

R A S T A D T , May 13.

Yesterday morning early arrived here in great haste, from Vienna, the Imperial minister count Cobenzel. He has with him the magnificent presents intended for general Buonaparte and his train, on account of the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio. Buonaparte has written to him, that he will be at Rastadt on the 12th of May, to accommodate the differences relative to Bernadotte, &c. Count Cobenzel travelled so expeditiously, that he was only three days on his journey from Vienna hither. The French ambassador, Bernadotte, has to-day discharged all his servants; a circumstance from which it is inferred that he will not return as ambassador to Vienna, but be appointed general to one of the armies.

Another letter, same date.

On the 21th instant, the deputation of the empire held its 44th sitting. To-morrow there will be another, when the discussions, which have been to discuss the protocol, or register, contains forty sheets, will be concluded. There can be little doubt that a negative will be given to all the new demands of the French. They are considered to exorbitant, that as some of the deputies said, every German, in whose heart a regard for the free existence of his country was not extinguished, must shudder at them. Ehrenbreitstein will not, be fortified, be demolished, unless something equivalent be done on the part of the French. The way on the bank of the Rhine for towing vessels will alone be given up. The Rhine, it is proposed, shall appertain to both powers to the middle, and each possess the islands within its respective half.

P A R I S , May 29.

Six thousand monks expelled from Rome, have met with the most gracious reception in the Sardinian territories, on the recommendation of the king. They gain their livelihood by selling eggs at six sols a piece. Letters from Trieste state, that the arms placed over the gate of the hotel of the French ambassador at Trieste, were bedaubed with mud in the course of the night. The baron Broglio, the governor, not only apologized, but even offered a reward for the discovery of the offender, notwithstanding which the French consul quitted Trieste on the following day. The contributions upon Franconia, Suabia, Bavaria, must soon be collected. In the late treaty with the elector of Bavaria, the French reserved for themselves the pictures in the galleries of Menheim and Dosseldorf.

The Austrian government have prohibited in Venice the introduction of any foreign Gazettes, except those of Germany and England.

Citizen Treillard, the new member of the Executive Directory, has been installed into the authorities of his office. Complimentary speeches passed as usual on the occasion. Merlin officiated as president of the Executive Directory, and answered Treillard.

The French troops on the Venetian frontiers have been reinforced; they now amount to 50,000 men.

L O N D O N , May 22.

Neillson, of Belfast, one of the proclaimed persons, was last night apprehended in the act of reconnoitring Newgate. It is said that Mr. Gregg, the gaoler, was stabbed, though not dangerously, in securing him.

The magistrates sat at the royal exchange on Tuesday, and when information has been given against a person for having concealed arms, which he has refused to discover, they ordered him instantly to be tied up to the halbert, in the royal exchange, and flogged. The consequence has been, that in no single instance has it happened that the culprit has not confessed where the arms were concealed: on which a party was immediately sent to the place, and the arms found and brought in triumph to the castle. The quantity seized by this method is not less than 5000 stand. Tomorrow was to have been the day of insurrection—the lord lieutenant and great officers were to have been massacred—the flag of liberty displayed on the castle of Dublin; which being done, the following manifesto was to have been dispersed through Ireland, which was found in the pocket of counselor Shares, who, with his brother (the sons of a banker at Cork) are in irons, and whole hand writing the manifesto is:

“ Friends and countrymen,

“ Repair to the flag of liberty that is now flying—many of your tyrants have already bled—many more will shortly bleed by the decree of the revolutionary tribunal which will immediately be established—seize this opportunity of retreating the country—it is the only one you will ever have!”

A proclamation has been published for apprehending the following persons, who stand charged with high treason, viz. Richard McCormick, poplin and stuff manufacturer; John Chambers, printer; Edward Rattigan, timber-merchant; William Sawlefs, surgeon; Thomas Travnor, ship owner, all of the city of Dublin; Samuel Nelson of Belfast, merchant; and Michael Reynolds, of Nass, in the county of Dare.

May 28.

Mr. Conolly, Mr. Nanceleur, Mr. Plunkett, and several other gentlemen, who have long been in the habit of opposing the government of Ireland, have expressed their entire approbation of the measures adopted by them to defeat the conspiracy that now exists in that country.

Lady Edward Fitzgerald attended her unfortunate lord, during his concealment, in the disguise of a servant boy, but fortunately was absent from his apartments at the time of the dreadful affray which attended his apprehension. She has not yet been allowed to visit him in prison.

On Saturday morning a serjeant, nine soldiers and three seamen, arrived at Ipswich from Ostend, being a part of the body who had fallen into the hands of the enemy in the late expedition. They had seized on an open boat, and contrived to make their escape. We have only heard that they say they were well treated, and were able, by the degree of liberty they were allowed, to seize on a favourable occasion to return to their country.

Mr. Pitt yesterday completed the 39th year of his age, which was celebrated with great conviviality at Mr. Dundas's house.

The following is an extract of a letter from colonel Burrard, to captain Popham, dated Ostend, May 20.

“ I am now writing by Coote's bed-side, who, I am told by the surgeons, is in a very good way. His exertions were uncommonly great throughout the whole business. The first part of it crowned his expectations. He waited all day yesterday in eager expectation of being able to get off, after having accomplished the great national object committed to our charge. But the winds and surf were adverse; and both Coote and I thought, that if we could not get off at day-break we should be surrounded by a host of enemies.—Too truly—when day was clear, one large column appeared in front—four more at the same time, or nearly, with horse artillery, attacked us in different directions. We ordered the soldiers to be sparing of their ammunition, in hopes the enemy would expend their own. The action lasted nearly two hours, when, surrounded on all sides, we found we could do no more. We are conscious of having done every thing in our power for the service of our king and country, and had it been possible for us to embark last night, we should have achieved a glorious enterprise.—Coote is miserable, left his king or country; should entertain an idea that every thing had not been done that could be. The traits of a general and a soldier, which our gallant friend exhibited, are beyond praise of mine.—Coote is very anxious indeed that the good conduct of all should be made as public as possible in England. And every officer and soldier admires his gallantry, courage and

judgment. We cannot exactly ascertain our loss; but we imagine it is near a hundred. I suppose we may be (seamen and all) about 9 hundred prisoners. We lost very few yesterday. Would the elements have permitted our getting off then, we should have completed our object with the loss of three or four men only. We are perfectly well treated.”

June 6.

We have received regular sets of the French papers up to the 31st ultimo, inclusive. The councils exhibit the same character which they possessed before the introduction of the new thirds, the late elections having produced none of that rapid change which took place last year in the legislative body. The destination of the Toulon expedition is all matter of mere conjecture in these journals; Corsica, it is thought, will be the point of union for that squadron, to be joined by one from Genoa, and a third from Civita Vecchia—they will then proceed for their place of destination. They have no horses on board, but a large supply of saddles, &c. as they expect to be furnished with these animals where they make their descent. The accounts from Toulon state the force that failed to have been 13 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 2 brigs, 8 flutes, 4 cutters, 4 bomb-ketches, and 6 gun boats, besides transports.

The English newspapers containing the American documents respecting the late negotiation have been received in Paris, but none of the journalists have ventured to notice them. The Recaisseur traduces the president of the United States, but does not deny the truth of the statements. It does not appear, however, that a declaration of war has been issued; one of the journals states only that the American ships are prohibited from entering the ports of Brett, Portent, Rochfort, Toulon and Dunkirk; which, perhaps, is merely to prevent them from conveying intelligence from these places to England.

The Gazette of last night confirms the accounts we yesterday laid before our readers respecting Ireland. Another mail from Dublin arrived this morning with farther particulars, which will be found under the proper head. The proceedings of the Irish house of commons will be read with no less astonishment than regret, by such of our readers as are of opinion that Ireland is to be tranquillized only by a timely dispensation of mercy. An attempt has been made to censure the humane conduct of general Dundas, in granting an amnesty to the repentant insurgents, who have delivered up their leaders, and returned into the king's peace; which, however, was defeated by the generous interference of lord Castlereagh, who declared that mercy would continue to be held out to all persons who should evince, by their contrition, that they were proper objects of his majesty's clemency.

The vigour and determination displayed by the Irish government, tempered as it is with merciful concessions, are the most likely means to restore tranquillity to this unhappy country.

We announced yesterday the arrival of captain Brown, of his majesty's ship Defiance, at the admiralty, with dispatches from earl St. Vincent. He came passenger in King George packet, captain Bull, to Falmouth, and immediately set off for London in post chaise and four.—When captain Brown left the fleet, about 14 days ago, earl St. Vincent was off Cadiz with 18 sail of the line. Admiral Nelson, with 2 sail of the line, was on a cruise, and 4 other ships of the line were gone up the Straits. The only part of the fleet at Lisbon, were the Blanch and Andromache frigates. The latter was to sail for Oporto as convoy to the fleet bound for that place, which was to be ready by the 1st of June. The whole fleet were in excellent order and high spirits.

June 7.

An order of the privy council has been received in Edinburg, to make a ballot of 5000 militia out of the 5492 formerly drawn, which will be put in execution over all Scotland as soon as possible.

An order has also been received at Strathrear, from the duke of Portland, for preventing all persons coming into Scotland from Ireland.

It is truly shocking to see the number of elegant women and children that are daily landing at Millford from Ireland. They are happy to be received in the outhouses and kitchen floors. Some have caused a tent to be pitched in a field for their reception.

June 8.

The ceremony of the installation of citizen Treillard as a member of the Executive Directory of France, took place on the 3d Prairial (May 22.) On that occasion he made the following speech:

“ Citizen Directors,
“ At the moment when the legislative body destined to me a place among you, my first consideration was turned towards the greatness of the charge which was imposed upon me; and every reflection tended only to make me sensible of my own insufficiency. But my eyes were soon fixed on the colleagues with whom I am about to be associated; finding among them, only old friends and brothers in arms, my confidence