

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 13, 1798.

B A S L E, June 19.

CONSIDERABLE change is talked of as likely to take place in the Helvetic government; nay another 18th Fructidor is expected here. Two members of the Directory have already given in their resignation, namely, citizens Bays and Pflaffer. They are to be replaced by citizens Ochs and Fornerou. It is a certain fact that several members of the legislative body, as well as two of the ministers, are determined to resign their places.

P A R I S, 14 Messidor, July 2.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta, dated on the 12th of June

"At half past 11 o'clock, I break open my letter to announce to you a great victory—Malta is ours—it has this moment surrendered. We have not, perhaps, lost 25 men.

A courier which arrived at the Directory last night, brought the above good news, so that it is now official. It will probably be announced to the legislative body in a message.

Letters from the right banks of the Rhine state, as a certain fact, that an Austrian army of 40,000 men, under the orders of general Staudie, is marching to Franconia, where every thing is ready for their reception. At the same time, the Prussian army of observation, has been considerably reinforced, and extends its position as far as Anspach, Bayreuth, and the Imperial city of Nuremberg. On the other hand, a numerous French army is to be immediately encamped on the banks of the Nidda.—From these dispositions of the three great continental powers, it should seem, that they are perfectly agreed with respect to the arrangements to be adopted in regard to the German empire, and that these dispositions have no other object but to secure the execution of the different plans which are now concerting.

July 6.

The Paris Journals up to the 2d instant, have come to hand, by which we find the intelligence given in this paper on Monday last, but on which we did not then place much reliance, is confirmed: Buonaparte is now in possession of Malta. This celebrated island, which, both in the old world and the new, was considered as impregnable, did resist the impetuosity of the French assault many hours. The knights made a feeble stand, and then surrendered the place to the assailants. Of the means by which the conquest was rendered so easy—whether it was owing to treachery, or to the want of union among the Maltese themselves—to the influence which the general enemy of all ancient governments had obtained in the island, by the introduction of their new principles; or to the decay which inevitably, springs from the abuse of power, we know nothing—it is only certain that the French have achieved the object, and that in their hands it is an acquisition of the first order. The French republic will of course be mistress of the Levant, and command exclusively the commerce of that rich part of the world. A few cruisers employed between Sicily and Malta, and Malta and Africa, will prevent, without much exertion, any vessel from navigation in that part, and a squadron stationed in the fine and convenient ports of the island, will command all the coasts of Italy in the Adriatic Sea, in which France already occupies the important island of Corfu. Her influence will consequently extend in a proportionate degree to the Archipelago. She may also be enabled to give law to Candie, and the other Turkish islands; and should she wish to open a communication with India by the Red Sea, Malta will be naturally considered as the first point necessary to the success of the expedition, and the principal store-house for the various materials which she may think proper to employ in promoting that end. Exclusive of these considerations, Malta, in its present situation, must prove highly advantageous to France. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, among whom are 6000 good seamen; it has an arsenal well filled, and an immense quantity of cannon of almost every calibre. The money in the public treasury has been accumulating for a long time past, in consequence of the economy of the successive grand masters, and the riches which have been lately sent to Malta, as to a place of certain safety, by the Italian emigrants, will add considerably to the spoils of the enemy.

L O N D O N, July 4.

Thirty-two convicts have been suppressed at Rome. General Harty and family have been drowned in the Rhine. A letter from Zurich, in Switzerland dated, June 10, gives the following circumstances, account of the carrying away of the treasure of that town.—On the 5th of June, the French war commissary, Pommier, gave notice that the British would come in

the evening to inspect the treasure, and that therefore the deputies of the chamber of administration might hold themselves in readiness. About six o'clock, Rapinat, Ronhiere, and Pommier made their appearance with soldiers, and required the keys of the treasury. These were refused him, and secretary Metz hastened to fetch the Starthalter Pfenniger, and the president of the chamber of administration, Wyfs; both of whom came and protested against such a proceeding.

"Rapinat then demanded the keys, saying, menacingly, "Voila les bayonnettes. You see the bayonets," to which the Starthalter, Pfenniger replied, "Had we as many bayonets as you, we would dispute it with you. I shall immediately send an account of this proceeding to Arau." "You will?" said Rapinat, "then do not forget to add, that we shall carry it away in four days time." He then broke off theatrical, and ran back the treasury, which was yesterday carried away in waggons by the French."

July 9.

On Saturday arrived a mail from Dublin and Waterford, and yesterday morning arrived a Dublin and two Waterford mails; the letters by which explain the cause of the recent and sudden march of so many troops from Dublin on the 11th instant.

It appears that the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and the country immediately adjoining them, are still infested by detachments of traitors who have escaped the vigilance of our armies in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday the 30th ult. a large party of rebels (nearly 2000) assembled near Ballymanus; a part of the troops quartered in Ratfidiom, instantly marched against them, but the rebels did not wait their approach, for as a very small part of the royal army appeared, they fled over the mountain towards Carnew.

A still larger band of rebels polted themselves near the town of Carnew, which they attacked in the evening of the same day. A desperate contest ensued with a small body of yeomanry which defended the town, and in the event the rebels were completely put to flight. We learn, however, that some detachments of the rebel army, posted between Carnew and Gorey, had succeeded in drawing a party of the Gorey cavalry, and the ancient Britons, amounting to near forty men, into an ambuscade in a narrow and intricate defile, where these loyal and gallant fellows, imprisoned and embarrassed, were totally cut off.

A large body of these rebels had on Sunday returned from Carnew to their post at Glenmalen, near the Seven Churches, from which they were on Monday fortnight driven, by the sudden march of general Myers and the Dublin yeomanry. Another party of rebels took possession of Carrick-rus, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday and Sunday the 10th regiment was conveyed in carriages on the road towards Wicklow. Sir James Duff moved from Balinglafs on Saturday; and the junction of Sir Charles Aigill from Carlow, was hourly expected. All these troops are supposed to have marched towards the centre of the county of Wicklow, from which an immediate attack can take place upon the rebel forces. The leader of the county of Wicklow rebels is said to be Mr. Garret Byrne, of Ballymanus.

S A L E M, August 31.

On Monday last, capt. Benjamin Bickford arrived here, in 75 days from St. Petersburg, and 57 days from Elsinore.

Capt. Bickford informs, that the emperor Paul was absent from his capital, and was said to be at Astracan, which is upon the Caspian sea, above 1000 miles from St. Petersburg; that he had ordered 200,000 of his troops to be assembled from Moscow and other places, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, their destination unknown; and for whose use 60,000 pieces of Russia sheeting were ordered to be purchased. Besides this, a Russian squadron of 5 sail of the line, 1 frigate and 1 cutter, had sailed from Cronstadt to England. Capt. B. was under its convoy from Elsinore; and one of the captains told him that another squadron of about the same force, had sailed from Archangel, under admiral Tate; that they were to form a junction in England, and there receive orders from the British government.

The character of Paul seems not to be sufficiently understood, to determine whether a high degree of importance ought to be attached to these military movements. Perhaps he may be jealous, that the secret expedition of Buonaparte may lead him by permission or in conjunction with the Turks, through the Black Sea into the southern parts of his empire, and for that reason think it necessary to form a military force in that quarter, and to direct a naval co-operation with the British.

While capt. Bickford was at Elsinore, a respectable merchant informed him, that he had received accounts in seven days from Holland, informing that the Ba-

tavian government had some short time before taken up a French general (for what cause was not stated) and sent him to Paris; that the French directory sent back the same general, invested with the command of several battalions of the French troops in Holland; that immediately on his return he caused three of the Batavian directory to be arrested and imprisoned, the others avoiding the same fate by flight or concealment; and that an immediate ferment took place among the people, in consequence of this exercise of despotic power, in which blood was shed, but the issue of which was not known. The merchant gave credit to the account.

Captain Bickford says, the Swedes and Danes are perfectly supine, and make no resistance to the deprivations of the French. Their vessels are taken and condemned by the French, equally with the Americans; indeed there were instances of Danish vessels being taken and carried into North Bergen (one of their own ports) and there condemned by the French consular court.—And yet (astonishing apathy!) both the Danish and Swedish fleets were laid up in ordinary. The merchants made complaints; and a number of the Norway merchants had come over to Copenhagen to learn whether their commerce was to be protected, or whether they must suspend their business. But the government was not yet roused.

Captain Bickford understood there were six or seven French privateers round Norway, from 8 to 16 guns; but that they were then well watched by several English ships.

B O S T O N, September 1.

On Thursday evening arrived here, the ship Magnet, captain Choate, from Liverpool.

[London papers to June 26—about 10 days late.]

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 18.

A new revolution has been effected here. General Daenders with a party grenadiers hath surrounded the house of the minister at war, where the Batavian directory were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French minister, and seized Van Lagen, one of the directory, two others (Weldrike and Forke) resigned their places, and Vreede and Fyrye escaped. Van Lagen is confined in the castle of Woerden.

A new government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event.—A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places.

The provisional government has issued a proclamation, in which it states.

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honour and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the constitution of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or, in general of sovereignty exercised by the intermediary administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the legislative body, of the Batavian people, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be resigned to that directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high national tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command, in their name, all constituted authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers and commanders of the military, and all and each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are.

"Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian freedom.

"J. Spoor, agent of marine,

"G. J. Pymon, agent for the war department,

"J. G. A. Goed, minister of finance,

"R. W. Talsma, minister of justice,

"A. J. La Pierre, minister of the interior."

[The Paris Redacteur, of June 21, contains the following question on this subject: "Was it not because the disjoined parliaments that the Batavian republic became a prey to anarchy, and fell under the