

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1798.

FRANCFORT, September 1.

On the 29th ultimo, the French army under general Joubert was put in motion; it is divided into four divisions: That under general Hauptpoult is stationed at Bergen, near Stegen, &c. The main body of the army consisting of two divisions, about 18,000 men strong, under general Joubert; and those troops safely cantoned in the forest of Westerwald, in Weteravis, moved on the 29th and 30th ultimo, from Heschelt to Namburg, Friedberg, Weizlar, Gießen, as far as Lauterbach, on the skirts of Rulda. Gießen is the central point of this army, and its chief rendezvous. On the 30th ult. in the afternoon, the head quarters of the commander-in chief, with nine generals, and 150 staff officers, came to Friedberg, from whence it will be removed in a few days to Gießen. Should a rupture take place, the French it is said, will direct their march into Franconia. On the 31st ult. about 8000 French troops encamped before Homburg, on the mountains. They are to remain as long as their positions, from Namburg to Gießen, till the decision expected from Rastadt shall have arrived. The whole Westerwald, from Dents to Koenigstein, is full of French troops, who are all advancing. General Hauptpoult is with his staff at Eberfeld. At Cologne, and other places on the left bank of the Rhine, the inhabitants mount guard.

General Lefebvre is at Rastadt, to concert measures with the French ministers. The private delegates of the Palatinate and Ducx Pons, Hesse, Darmstadt, Baden, the houses of Nassau, &c. have delivered, on the 26th ultimo, a very urgent pro memoria to the deputation of the empire, purporting, that as a speedy peace can alone save Germany, and prevent and avert its entire dissolution, they are authorized by their constituents to propose to the deputation, to make every possible concession to the French in the present critical situation of affairs. The same delegates also addressed a note to the French ministers on the same day, representing the horrors, ravages and oppressions which their respective countries have suffered by the war, which has already lasted 7 years. They declare it to be the wish of the states and princes of the empire to have a speedy peace; and conclude by expressing their confidence in the moderation of the great nation in her demands. The deputation of the empire also receives petitions from all quarters, praying the acceleration of peace.

The deputation of congress, according to letters from Rastadt of the 30th ultimo. A more conciliatory answer is now expected from the latter; but, it is said, that new demands will again be made, especially one for the Batavian republic. The Dutch agent at Rastadt, citizen Buch, has been recalled to the Hague, and citizen Aurie, French secretary of legation in Bavaria, is gone through Rastadt to Vienna.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel has ordered all the frontier places of the county of Hanau to be occupied with troops, to secure its neutrality.

The Hamburg paper of the 7th says,—"The opening of the campaign is not distant, as military hospitals and magazines are again established near the left bank of the Rhine."

R A T A D T, September 12.

The deputation of the Empire, on the 10th, voted its conclusion in answer to the last French note, which is the same in substance that it was expected to be. The deputation consents to cede the Island Peter's-Ave, but requires the restoration of Kehl and Cassel. This conclusion was, on the 11th, ratified, and delivered as a nod to the French minister, by the Austrian plenipotentiary. The latter, however, still declares that Austria will never consent to any demand on the right bank of the Rhine, nor accede to any such concession by the deputation.

B A S L E, September 11.

The inhabitants of the canton of Underwald, determined to persist in their refusal of taking the oaths, entrenched themselves in a very advantageous situation near Stantz, where, on the 9th instant, they were attacked by general Schauenberg, with a large train of artillery. One body of French crossed the lake and landed near Stantz, and another marched over the mountains by which means the insurgents were surrounded; they, however, defended themselves with the most obstinate valour. At length, notwithstanding, they were obliged to give way, and all their artillery, &c. fell into the hands of the victors; their loss is estimated at 1,500 besides wounded. The town of Stantz was almost wholly destroyed.

The following is general Schauenberg's letter. "Head quarters, Lucern, July 9, 6h, Yem, P.M. You will learn with pleasure, citizen directors, that victory has remained faithful to the republicans."

We have occupied the district of Stantz, after a battle which lasted from five o'clock this morning until now: all that afflicts me is, that this day has cost much blood, but we had to do with rebels, whom it was necessary to reduce.—Health and consideration. (Signed) SCHAUBENBERG.

The general is now about to enter the canton of Schwitz. He has published, that if the inhabitants surrender at discretion, the troops shall preserve good order; but that if they make the least resistance, they shall be treated as were those of Underwald.

In a note lately delivered to the councils of the Grisons, is the following remarkable passage: "Baron Cronthal, Imperial charge d'affaires, has assured us, amicably and officially, that the emperor was resolved to interpose in favour of the independence of the Grison league, and of the maintenance of their laws; that he would take under his protection those who defended this independence, especially if he was desired to do so by the three leagues united."

P A R I S, September 8.

An order has been issued by the emperor of Russia to all persons in a public capacity to take the oath of fidelity to his person, and of hatred against republicanism and anarchy.

N A V R E, September 11.

At 9 o'clock an English cutter appeared before the entrance of this port with a flag of truce. An officer was dispatched on board the cutter at three quarters past nine. He returned with a packet, and some hours since he set out with an answer to it.

N. B. We are this moment informed of the object of the flag of truce to propose a cartel. They only assured us that our frigates might go in and out, and that they should not be attacked but by an equal force, and they promised to give no assistance to the vanquished. The letter was dictated by pride and folly; it was signed Sverlings.—The commandant proposed to oppose himself with his frigate, the Jason, singly, against any frigate that might be sent. This is the second time such a bravado has been allowed.

The answer was, that the perfidy of their nation was too well known; that we had but too long been aware how little reliance was to be placed on their words, and that unless they retired, our cannon would compel them.

We have just had a gale from the N. W. which compelled the enemy to put out to sea.

L O N D O N, October 1.

Semonville and Marat, who were arrested in the Grisons, in 1793, and sent to Mantua, have obtained, from the legislature of the Cisalpine republic, an indemnification of 300,000 livres, to be levied upon the property of the chiefs of the Grisons, in the Valteline.

Count Cobenzel, in his journey from Petersburg to Vienna, went out of his way for the purpose of visiting Mittau, where he had a secret conference with the count de St. Priest, prime minister of Louis the 18th, which lasted two hours. He only saw his majesty in public. This visit appears so contrary to the part which count Cobenzel has acted for some years past, particularly at Udina and Campo Formio, that it affords grounds for many conjectures very different from those which have arisen from the former conduct of the Austrian minister.

The deputation of the empire has consented to cede the island of Peter's-Ave, in the Rhine, to France, as was mentioned in the last mail, but requires the restoration of Kehl and Cassel. This conclusion was ratified on the 11th ultimo, and delivered to the French ministers.

The Amphion frigate, in company with the Speedwell brig, has captured a vessel of about 200 tons burthen, laden with hemp, iron, and other naval stores, bound from Peterburgh to Amsterdam, supposed to be worth 10,000l.—The prize is arrived at Yarmouth.

In consequence of information having been received by government that the French had prepared several vessels of various descriptions with combustibles, for the purpose of setting fire to our ships at Spithead, as well as those in the harbour, and to Portsmouth dock-yards, orders have been received by the guard-ships at St. Helens, &c. to examine every vessel that arrives, and to detain such as are in the least suspicious.

P O R T S M O U T H, September 28.

Captain Talbot took a Frenchman out of a prize which he had discovered foundering at sea, who informed him, that on Monday the 18th inst. near Brest, two French line of battle ships, and 11 frigates, passed the vessel he was taken in, under English colours, steering for the coast of Ireland—they had troops on board, but what number he could not tell. He further gave information, that the French papers had announced the death of Buonaparte, after landing in Egypt.

B A L L Y N A, September 24.

We have been here for some time in the greatest dread of being destroyed by the rebels; but now, thank God, we are extricated from those fears.—A fore defeat has been given to the deluded wretches by his majesty's army, in which above 1000 of them were killed between this place and Foxford. In this vicinity they had committed great depredation. On entering houses they first drank any wine they could get, then destroyed the furniture, and even the gardens, and afterwards carried off all plunder that was portable to Killala. They were going to hang Colonel, whose house they plundered. Some of the French who lately landed at Killala were found among them, and are now prisoners.

H A L I F A X, (Nova Scotia) October 2.

H O R R I D M U R D E R.

On Thursday evening last one Bembridge, a young man resident at Dartmouth, who had for some time past discovered an attachment to Miss Russell, daughter of Mr. Russell of that place, went to Mr. Russell's house about 9 o'clock, entered the room where the family were sitting, and expressed a wish to see Miss Russell. This Mrs. Russell refused and expressed her displeasure at his attention to her daughter. This the villain probably expected; for, having provided himself with a long butcher's knife, he took an opportunity immediately after, and hurried it with the most savage violence in the bosom of the unfortunate girl, who almost instantly expired. The wretch then stabbed himself in two places, but we believe not mortally. Assistance was called, and he was immediately taken into custody.

B O S T O N, November 12.

The frigate Constitution, capt. Nicholson, arrived here on Saturday evening last—she is brought in here, we understand, to repair some damage received in her masts, &c.

V I E N N A, September 12.

Official accounts from Constantinople, which were yesterday brought by couriers to the English and Russian envoys in this city, bring advice that admiral Nelson had attacked the French fleet before Alexandria, and partly burned and sunk almost the whole of it. Some ships which made their escape, fell into the hands of the Turks, and met a similar fate; so that, of this great French fleet, scarcely a single transport is left.

The Turkish merchants here have likewise received letters from Constantinople, (but of an earlier date than the above official dispatches) which mention that the Turkish nation is highly incensed against the French, and that the populace have clamorously demanded that the French charge d'affaires shall be sent to the prison of the Seven Towers. In the meantime, orders have been given by the Porte to arrest all the French ships in the Turkish harbours. The embargo on all French property has been carried into execution, and the consul at Jaffay has been the first arrested.

The Turkish merchants here have likewise received letters from Smyrna, which state, that Buonaparte had advanced with his army towards Grand Cairo, and published his invitation to liberty in the Arabic language; but that the inhabitants had only been more enraged against him, and that he had been forced to retreat.

[The London papers do not contain any further material accounts. The rebellion in Ireland was tapering away, and the negotiations at Rastadt still wore more a warlike, than a pacific aspect. The Austrian deputation have positively refused their consent to the French demands on Kehl and Cassel. The news of the defeat of the French fleet is official, and has been celebrated in England. That of the defeat of Buonaparte, though not official, obtained general credence.]

It is now obvious that the Directory had received bad news from Buonaparte, long before the 14th September, when it was permitted to leak out of their journal. The very sudden change which took place a short time before the falling of the Perseverance, may be imputed to the unfavourable accounts from Buonaparte, the destruction of their long projected scheme of eastern aggrandizement.

What faith can be placed in a nation, that is itself only, when she is unfortunate?

T R E N T O N, November 20.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

A Rutland, (Vermont) paper, of the 23d October, mentions as fact, that fresh strawberries were sold at Newhaven, in that State, on the 14th of the month; that twenty-four cabbages were sold at the same place, on the 14th of the month.