

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 20, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.

THE proclamation which the French general Latacette, commandant *ad interim* in the Venetian Islands has addressed to the inhabitants of Corcyra, has just been made public here. The expressions it contains, cannot but give some uneasiness to the Porte, which immediately took such measures of precaution as indicate no little jealousy. The assurances and reiterated protestations of pacific intentions made by its new neighbours, cannot efface the impression made by the principles of the proclamation itself; and if it did not openly express its resentment, it was because a formal promise had been made that this piece should not be printed and circulated. It is easy to judge the effect which the publicity of it must now produce on our government.

FLORENCE, June 1.

The Roman consuls and French commissaries and generals at Rome, have consented to the pope's remaining in Tuscany; but they have desired that his royal highness would remove him to some part of the grand duchy more distant from the confines of the Roman republic; in consequence of which, his royal highness invited his holiness to take up his abode at the Carthusian convent, distant only two miles from this metropolis, where his holiness arrived yesterday evening in tolerable good health, and was received with all the attention and respect due to his rank and character, by his royal highness' special orders, who sent offers of every thing that could be serviceable and magnificent for his holiness' accommodations.

The pope would have arrived at this convent some days sooner, had he not been obliged to fly to Sienna, and take refuge in a nobleman's country house near this city, in consequence of a dreadful earthquake which took place there on the 25th ult. which threw down a considerable part of the convent in which his holiness resided.

This earthquake has been attended with fatal consequences, and has been continued by repeated shocks and trembling of the earth; and even yesterday the earth was occasionally perceived to move.

Some lives have been lost, and a great number of the inhabitants maimed, and there is not a house in the whole city which has not suffered more or less, and some are actually levelled with the ground.

The town is entirely deserted; those who have not country houses to retire to, have made temporary tents and coverings in the adjacent fields, to which they are retired. Even mass is said in a public garden adjoining to the city.

ITALY, June 1.

The Milan Gazette contains a report, that a new insurrection has broken out at Rome, after the departure of the French troops.

At Genoa an insurrection of the populace is greatly apprehended. The malcontents shout publicly "Live St. Mary—Death to the patriots." Several persons have been arrested at Genoa.

Tranquillity is again restored in the vicinity of Perugia. The palace of the knights of Malta at Rome, has been seized, and their effects sold for the benefit of the French republic.

VIENNA, June 6.

In the course of the preceding week a courier arrived here from Berlin, whose dispatches contain some new conventions between the courts of Austria and Prussia, relative to important objects. They appear to be very satisfactory to our ministry.

Transports of artillery, ammunition and field requisites of every kind, will continue to be sent to Italy, though not in such quantities as some weeks since. Sixty pieces of heavy artillery have been sent. The Austrian frontier places have been put in the best state of defence.

General Provera has returned from Italy, and is now at Vienna.

GENOA, June 8.

War between our republic and the king of Sardinia is now nearly declared. It is known that a short time since, about 300 Piedmontese rebels seized the town of Carosio, which is entirely surrounded by our territory. The king of Sardinia, after some fruitless application to our government, for a passage for his troops, thought proper to order 4000 men to march through the Ligurian republic and attack the town. The rebels immediately evacuated Carosio, which was taken possession of by the Sardinian troops. Shortly after a battle took place on the Ligurian territory, near Gari, the commandant of which town fired on the contending parties. The battle lasted six hours, when a column of the rebels took refuge under the cannon of Gari. The skirmishing continued two days longer, without any decisive advantage on either side. The

loss of the royal troops in killed and wounded was much greater than that of the rebels. This inroad into the territory of the republic caused the great council to come to the following resolutions:

1st. That the directory should take such measures as should render the Ligurian republic respected.

2d. That all Ligurian citizens should receive notice of the present situation of the republic with respect to the court of Turin.

3d. That 500,000 livres should be assigned to the directory to enable it to take such measures as would repel any hostile attack of the Piedmontese troops.

The frontiers of the republic have been in consequence occupied by the troops of the line, volunteers and artillery; and a proclamation published, addressed to the citizens of the republic. We are very desirous to know how the French will act in consequence of this affair.

It is said that 7000 French troops have already marched to Alexandria and Novi, to watch the motions of our troops, and those of Sardinia.

Another letter same day.

Yesterday and to-day several corps of troops marched for the Piedmontese frontiers. Our patriots flatter themselves that they will soon return crowned with laurels, after having dethroned the king of Sardinia, though this latter event is certainly much to be doubted. Some observed, that the French republic has promised the king of Sardinia an enlargement of his dominions and that he is the ally of France. They likewise remind us that it was not long since reported, that the French republic would extend its boundaries to Savona, and even to Genoa. But on the other side, our directory appears to have acted in concert with the agents of France.

It is said that a battle has already taken place between our troops and those of the king of Sardinia.

BRUSSELS, June 21.

Several English ships of war have this day appeared unexpectedly before Blankenburg, and damaged several houses in the harbour by their cannonade. As we have but few troops here, we are fearful of a landing. A considerable number of troops are, however, on their march from different places; and artillery has been sent to Blankenburg with post horses, both from this city and from Ostend. Our coasts are now guarded with redoubled vigilance, and the sluices covered by a camp of 6000 men.

LEGHORN, June 17.

Yesterday arrived here a ship from the island of Cyprus. This vessel had met several English ships of war in the Mediterranean, and some on the 14th off Cape Tavollara, the southernmost point of Sardinia. She brought a letter from the English admiral, to the English minister at Florence. According to other accounts, the English fleet had sailed from Gibraltar to the Spanish coast, and taken, off Carthage, four French ships. As this squadron did not find the Toulon fleet either at Toulon or Genoa, it sailed by Corsica and Sardinia in quest of it. The English fleet consists of 30 ships of the line and frigates.

PARIS, 19 Messidor, July 8.

We are well assured that the king of Naples is extremely dissatisfied that Buonaparte should have taken possession of Malta without his consent. He pretends that he is a sovereign of this island, and that the order of Malta had only the usufruct of it.—His Sicilian majesty supports this strange pretension by saying, that the grand master of Malta was bound annually to recognize his superiority in a certain manner every year. This, however, was only a simple redditus, admitting, perhaps, an original cession on the part of the kings of Naples, but which gave him no right of property over the subjects now conquered by the heroes of France.

The Echo of the 8th contains the following ridiculous paragraph:—"Letters from Malta state, that Buonaparte intended to leave that port on the 9th ultimo, leaving all his convoy there, in search of the English and to give them battle with the following chances in his favour:—In the first place superiority in point of number. He sailed with 13 vessels; he armed en flûte at Malta a Venetian ship; two other Venetian ships joined him with the convoy from Civita Vecchia. He has also taken a Maltese ship of 60 guns; and he will work his guns with picked men from the army of Italy."

LONDON, July 11.

A vessel has been spoken, from which a report has come, that Nelson had taken Buonaparte's ship and five others of the line.

Accurate intelligence is received of Nelson's being very near the Toulon fleet about the middle of June. If Buonaparte did not remain long at Malta, it may be true Nelson has defeated him.

THE REBELLION.

Extracts of private letters.

"July 6.—To give you some idea of the melancholy situation of this country, I am to inform you, that there was a battle fought at Carnew, on Sunday, and another on Monday last, when, it is said, two of the Shelalah corps were entirely cut off. You have no doubt heard that the rebels have destroyed Hacketstown, Tinnchely, Dunlarin, Donard and Blessington; they have also burned Mr. Westley, the member for Dublin's house, and officers at High Park, and Perry's farm house in that neighbourhood. It is this day reported that Humewood-house, belonging to the other member for that county, has been completely pillaged."

"July 7.—The prospect of tranquillity seems as distant as ever. The deluded rebels seem determined not to return to their allegiance.—They are dispersing about the wilds of the country, and seem to look for French co-operation. The private accounts are often most distressing; 40 of the brave Shelalah cavalry are said to be cut off at Rathdrum. The rebels disperse, lay in ditches, and cut off patrols and small detachments. A good engagement would be a blessing; but the war is becoming more ruinous to the country by the detail in which it is carried on—predatory and defensive. They forage, and being better acquainted with the country, cut off the supplies. They get into situations where cannon cannot act, and they disregard musketry; nothing but the canister shot tells among these misguided men. The country must in these parts, be shortly a complete desert. The king's troops, and Dublin, I fear must be supplied from Wales with provisions; there will be no hands for the harvest. These men are destroying us. We hope every day the business will be over; but we really seem as far distant from peace as ever. Instant danger is over, but these men keep the field, maraud the sea-coast, or keep in the mountains, and are as desperate as ever. As for business there is no such thing."

"A passport to go out of the kingdom it is of course very difficult to get; and it is a necessary precaution on the part of government, for thousands are desirous to quit their country for ever, and to take shelter from the horrors to which it is doomed, in America—I am sorry to inform you, that among these I can reckon some of the best and most virtuous men in the kingdom."

"Yesterday captain Philip Hay, of the 3d regiment of foot, who arrived from Wexford, during the time of its possession by the rebels, was arrested by major Sir, and captain Medlicott."

A letter from Taghmon, dated July 3, says,— "The rebels are flocking in here to take the oath of allegiance, and thousands of arms and pikes are delivering up."

Rumor is busily employed here in sending our new lord lieutenant away, from a disagreement between him and the coercive junta.

BOSTON, September 7.

FROM CADIZ.

Captain Plummer, from Cadiz, sailed July 20, has obligingly shewn to us a copy of a letter which was written by a respectable merchant at Carthage, to his correspondent at the former place, and received July 28, it states, "I hear the general of marine has received dispatches from the captain-general of Valencia, announcing that a vessel had arrived there with news; that the English fleet had overtaken the grand French armada, a short distance from Malta, and that when this vessel parted, an engagement had just commenced."—It was understood at Cadiz, that the proceedings at Rastadt were not conciliatory: The Prussian envoy is much disgusted with French manners; and he has indicated the approach of consequences not peaceful. The Imperial ambassador holds the same opinion.

After captain Plummer came out of Cadiz, he went on board lord St. Vincent's ship—was well treated; and informed that the admiral had received advice from Don Maffrado, that admiral Nelson had defeated the Toulon fleet and taken nine sail of the line, and that the frigate captured by the Sea Horse had on board the plunder of Malta, (she then lay in sight) and that 50 Frenchmen were destroyed in boarding the Sea Horse.

Captain Seton arrived at New-York from Sardinia, sailed June 11. Two days after sailing fell in with two of Nelson's frigates—thinks they must have seen the Toulon fleet, which was then not above 20 leagues off. Nelson's squadron of 25 sail, had just quitted a Sardinian port, where they had taken pilots and supplies, and were in full pursuit of the French.

September 8.

This day arrived, brig Betty, Atwood, 30 days from St. Martin. Left there, brig Dove, Watts, of Bolton, to sail in two days; schooner Harmony, of New-York, to sail in two days; schooner Sally, Smith, of Washington, to sail to-morrow. Captain Atwood says, there has been but one vessel carried into St. Martin since the 8th June; but a great number into Guada-