

Foreign Intelligence.

INSBRUCK.

March 24.

Extraordinary preparations are making on our Southern frontiers. The general report is, that our troops will soon take possession of Mantua, Bergamo, Brescia &c. and the Cisalpine Republic receive an increase of Territory on the other side.

BASLE.

March 30.

Throughout all Switzerland, excepting in some of the smaller Cantons, preparations are making to chase Deputies immediately after the Primary Assemblies are held for the Legislative Body of the Helvetic Republic, one and indivisible, which will meet at Aarau, Uri, Zed Glarus, Unterwalden, and Schwytz still refuse their consent to the new Constitution, as contrary to their religion. The French Commissary Lecartier however, has orders to organize Switzerland according to this new Constitution, and employ military force, if necessary, to subdue any opposition.

NAPLES.

March 14.

That we may be prepared for every event, the Royal Army has received orders to form two camps. The King himself will take the command in Chief and General Colli command under him. Should War prove unavoidable, 100,000 militia will be raised. Artillery and ammunition are continually passing to the frontiers, and great numbers of recruits are enlisted. The accounts of our internal disturbances are much exaggerated. In the late State of the Church a French Army is assembling of from 50 to 60,000 men. The Cardinals who were arrested at Rome, and sent to Civita Vecchia, will there be embarked, and transported to Palermo in Sicily.

VIENNA.

March 31.

Another Courier has arrived here from Berlin, with a Letter from the King of Prussia written with his own hand and addressed immediately to the Emperor. It was presented by Count Kellier.

The Hungarian Clergy have raised a pecuniary supply for the Pope.

PARIS.

April 12.

A Letter from the Hague, dated April 12, says, "Our Republic will take a very active part in the Expedition preparing against England. There is now equipping in our ports, more than a Thousand Transports, which are to sail next month for the Coast of France."

The following is the extract of a letter from Brussels, dated the 7th of April:—"The preparations for the expedition against England redouble on our Coasts. It appears that a Corps of 2000 Dutch Troops will soon arrive in our department, and take positions on the coast between Ostend, the Scheldt, and Newport. The Batavian government will also furnish for the descent a squadron composed of ships of war, which shall remain ready for service in the ports of the Republic."

"On the other hand, the troops of the Army of Italy which lately arrived at Brussels, are about to march immediately in order to join the right wing of the Army of England, of which they are to form a part. The other Troops in garrison in the interior are also to march for the Coast of Dunkirk."

It is reported that every thing is settled at Rastadt, that Peace has been signed, and that the Plenipotentiaries are returned home.

Letters have been received from Rastadt, which state that the Emperor has declared that he would make no claim to any part of Bavaria; and that a letter is spoken of in Germany, in which the Prince declares to the King of Prussia that he desires, as well as himself, to see the ci devant Stadtholder obtain an indemnity for the losses he has suffered, but that in quality of Chief of the German Empire, he could not consent to deprive the German Princes of their States to indemnify a stranger.

The Prussian Legation is said to have declared to the French Ministers, that the King, in order to accelerate the Peace of the Empire, would give the same consent to the system of Secularization as to the cession of the Left Bank of the Rhine; but that his Majesty would do so on this express condition, that the French should not favour the

propagation of Revolutionary Principles in the Countries situate on the Right Bank of the Rhine, and that he should deem every proceeding contrary to this condition, a Declaration of War.

LONDON.

April 2.

It is with heartfelt concern we have to state that the fate of Switzerland is decided. Authentic accounts have been received that the Army of General D'Erlach, disheartened by their retreat, and probably disunited in principle, had become dissatisfied with their Commander, and had in a fit of licentiousness and desperation, actually massacred their gallant and patriotic Commander, with several of their best officers, upon a groundless charge of Treachery. This savage act took place on the 5th ult. It is horrible to relate, that the Country round Berne, to the extent of three leagues, had been given up to pillage by the French troops.

Berne, which has been nearly half burnt down by the French, is a charming City, remarkable for the regularity of its buildings, and the beauty of its situation: the streets are clean and spacious, a small stream of water perfectly transparent running through the middle of most of them.—On either side of the streets are handsome piazzas, paved with flag stones for the convenience of foot passengers; and under the arches are numberless shops, which exhibit a pleasing spectacle to the beholder.

April 3.

We yesterday stated, that the fate of Switzerland was decided, and that the brave General who commanded the remainder of the Bernese army had been murdered with some of his best officers.

It appears that two Actions were fought on the 3d and 4th, with doubtful success; but that on the 5th the French obtained a decided Victory, and entered Berne almost immediately after the Action.—The National courage and intrepidity of the Swiss, to which even their enemies are said to have borne an honorable testimony, were rendered useless by a want of discipline, and still more by a spirit of dissension and insubordination, almost without example. It appears that General D'Erlach and several of their best officers were massacred by the troops either during the action or immediately after.—That on the 4th (the day preceding the last decisive battle) while the Council of Berne were determining on the abdication of the Government, the troops who were on their march to meet the enemy, upon a suspicion of Treachery massacred several of their officers in the streets of the town. With such a total want of confidence and discipline in the troops, it is a matter of surprize that any resistance should have been attempted, rather than that it should have proved ineffectual. Political treachery completed what military jealousy and dissension had begun.—Even after the capture of Berne, the affairs of Switzerland were still capable of being retrieved; when the Peasantry of the Lake of Zurich, taking advantage of the general confusion, possessed themselves of the Town, and prevented the contingents of the smaller Cantons from marching to the relief of Berne. It appears that these deluded people acted in concert with the Directory, and that they had deputies at Paris for some time before.

The spirit of animosity and antipathy to the French exists in a stronger degree than ever in the smaller Cantons; but they are wholly disunited and destitute of Leaders. The Country, for four leagues round Berne, has been abandoned to the French troops, who have surpassed their usual rage for plunder and wanton devastation.

The fear of the peasantry, indignant at the idea of having been betrayed by their own Government, has given rise to a variety of shocking outrages; and the general anarchy is purposely encouraged by the French who have released all the Criminals.

The Bander Noires so well known for their cruelty and rapacity, are quartered in the Town of Berne.—Many families have emigrated. The Avoyer Steiger, who had determined not to survive the defeat of his Countrymen in the action of the 5th, was carried off the field by a party of Peasants, and conveyed to the mountains; almost all the young men of the Patrician families perished on the same day.

April 5.

Yesterday rumours were in circulation respecting Ireland, many of which

were founded, we conceive in apprehension and exaggeration.—It was stated that martial Law had been proclaimed in that Kingdom in absolute supersession of the Civil and Legislative authority. This is by no means the case.—A Proclamation, as under, has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, the purpose of which seems to us to be merely to rescue the Regular Army in that Kingdom from the slanders cast upon them, and to restore their energy and activity, perhaps somewhat diminished by general reflections, injudiciously, if not injuriously, some time ago cast upon them.

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS a Traiterous Conspiracy existing within this Kingdom, for the Subversion of the Authority of His Majesty and the Parliament, and for the Destruction of the established Constitution and Government, hath considerably extended itself, and hath broken out into acts of open violence and Rebellion:

We have therefore, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council issued the most direct and positive Orders to the Officers commanding His Majesty's forces, to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision, for the immediate Suppression thereof, and also recover the Arms which have been traitorously forced from His Majesty's peaceable and Loyal Subjects, and to disarm the Rebels, and all Persons disaffected to His Majesty's Government, by the most summary and effectual measures.

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all His Majesty's peaceable and loyal Subjects, on their Allegiance, to aid and assist to the utmost of their Power, His Majesty's Forces, in the execution of their Duty, to whom we have given it strictly in Command to afford full Protection to them from all Acts of Violence which shall be attempted against their Persons or Properties.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th Day of March 1798

Clare, C. Char. Cathel, W. Tuam, Drogheda, O'moide and Offory, Shannon, Ashtamont, Clonmell, Ely, Dillon, Pery, Gosford, O'Neill, H. Meath, Caffreagh, Glenworth, Callan, Trawly, John Foster, J. Parnell, H. Cavendish, J. Blaquiere, H. Langrishe, Thero, Jones, Jos. Cooper, D. Lettuche, J. M. Mason, James Fitzgerald, R. Ross, Isaac Corry, Lodge Morris.

God save the King.

April 6.

The detection of the Conspiracy in Ireland, and the consequent arrests of so many of the conspirators have led some of the United Irishmen in the South, to open and avowed Rebellion. This event is, we think, consolatory to the friends of government; for the army, acting with energy and decision, will at once be able to crush the Rebels and destroy the hopes of the foreign enemy.—It was yesterday reported, that some of the Irish Militia Regiments had joined the Rebels. This is extremely likely to be true; but still we are confident the Regular Army in Ireland will be found equal to the important service of subduing all insurgents.

Advice was yesterday received here that the Brig Cutter, of 14 guns, Lieutenant Worth, stationed off Cadiz, has captured a very large Spanish Ship, of about 600 tons burthen, bound from the Manillas to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, besides a large quantity of money, the whole supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000l. when the letters came away, she was under the escort of Five Sail of the Line bound to Gibraltar.

ALL Persons having any

Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM DONALDSON, Esq. of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brunswick, Merchant, deceased, are desired to present the same within the space of Eighteen Calendar Months from the Date hereof; likewise all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Hugh Johnston,
Wm. Donaldson,
Arthur Dingwall,

SAINT JOHN, JULY 31st, 1798.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. By Order of the MAYOR, 19th April, 1798.

The Sixpenny Wheaten
Loaf to weigh - - 2 4
Ditto Rye - - - - 2 15
—And other Loaves in proportion.

E. HARDY, C. C.

Lime Kiln.

Jeremiah Worden,
BEGS leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he still carries on the Lime business at the usual place, where he will furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with the best Lime at the moderate charge of 15s. Cash per hoghead.

March 9, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands against the Estates of JAMES HUME, JEREMIAH CLARK, and WILLIAM SPENCE—all late of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brunswick, Mariners, deceased, are requested to present the same without delay; and those indebted to the Estate of either of the deceaseds are called on to make immediate payment.

A. CROOKSHANK.
Administrator.

Exchange Coffee-House.

FOR SALE,



THAT large & commodious HOUSE—and eligible stand for business, situate at the corner of King and Prince William Streets, now in the occupation of Mr. WM. ROGERS.

The House is two and half stories high, in good repair, and replete with accommodations and conveniences for business, as well as for family purposes—it fronts on Market Square 50 feet, and on King Street 36 feet, exclusive of additional rooms annexed to it, on the same street—and a complete Cellar under the whole House.—It has rented for the last 7 years at 100l. per ann. and the Proprietor is offered 150l. for the ensuing year.—The situation of the Premises, and the advantages attached to it, are so well known, as render any encomiums or further description unnecessary.—The Lot is 50 by 80 feet, and having the benefit of both fronts makes it an object to those inclined to purchase.—For further particulars apply to the Proprietor.

CHAS. M'PHERSON.
JANUARY 5.