

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 1, 1799.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.

♦♦♦♦♦ GREAT changes have been made in the Turkish ministry. The reis ef-fendi, hitherto minister for foreign affairs, has been deposed, and Alip Effendi, a favourite of the grand vizier, appointed in his room.

Yesterday three horse tails were hoisted as the signal for the grand vizier's departure.

A great insurrection is said to have broken out in the island of Cyprus, and the pacha demands immediate succours. The Russian express who brought the news of the taking of Corsu received of the grand vizier a superb fur and 1000 piastres.

The Austrian internuncio having lately had many conferences with the captain pacha, the treaty of alliance and subsidy between the Porte and the house of Austria is supposed to be on the eve of conclusion.

ROVEREDO, May 5.

Luciensteig, fortified as it is by the French, is very difficult to capture. It is a narrow pass between two terrific rocks of half a league long, which can be commanded by heavy ordnance, and has a drawbridge. It is the key to the Grison country and Chur (or Coire).

The French at St. Gall have received a reinforcement of 16 battalions. The army of general Hotze, extending from Bregents to Feldkirch, consists of 30,000 men.

C L E V E, May 8.

Every thing is peaceable here, and it is said that the Prussians will repossess themselves of this country.

The French government seems to entertain fears for the fate of the left bank of the Rhine, for they begin to treat the inhabitants more mildly, particularly in respect to public worship, being allowed greater privileges than heretofore.

H A M B U R G, May 23.

According to the latest advices from Italy, the French general Moreau has taken a position in the Piedmontese territory, in which he means to maintain himself. But notwithstanding, Suwarrow intends to attack him, and one battle is to decide the fate of Italy. Suwarrow has sent several detachments to meet general Macdonald's division, which is to form a junction with Moreau. Archduke Charles's army and the corps under general Hotze are in full motion towards Switzerland. The French in the vicinity of Mannheim betray a disposition to recross the Rhine; they were driven from Heidelberg by the Austrians. A party of Imperial hussars, on the 16th instant, appeared before Mayence and made several prisoners.

FRONTIERS of ITALY, May 13.

General Moreau, has taken a new position on the river Fessai—its right the Appenines—its left the Italian bailliwicks of Switzerland. This position extends upwards of 30 leagues. His skill to defend his flanks will be in requisition.

V I E N N A, April 27.

The grand signior will set out immediately from Constantinople to Syria, in order to command in person the army against Buonaparte.

May 1.

Brescia capitulated on the 20th April. The garrison was composed of 1000 men—40 artillery pieces, 18 mortars, &c. were also taken. In the investment the Austrians lost but one man.

May 4.

It is certain that the Tyrolian and general Kray's armies have formed a junction, and that the French have made a fall from Mantua, in which they lost two cannon and many men, and returned.

The new corps of Russian auxiliaries is expected at Cracow about the middle of next month. It advances in 6 columns.—There are with it 21 generals, viz. 1 great master of the ordnance, 2 field marshal lieutenants, and 18 major-generals. The whole corps consists of 2 cuirassier regiments, 2 dragoon, 4 hussar, 15 infantry, and 2 Tartar regiments; 1000 recruits, and 1100 remonte horses, in all 34,000 men and 20,000 horses. A commissary has already gone to Tereopol, to furnish every thing necessary for their subsistence.

May 8.

When general Melas was about to enter Milan, he was met by the archbishop and magistrates, who delivered him the keys of the city. The liveliest joy exhilarated the people. The incessant shouts of "Long live religion! Long live Francis II. who restores her to us," exceeded the sound of martial music, even audible in the bustle of action. At night the whole city was illuminated.

The Austrian loss on the Adda was: 6 officers, 246 men, and 105 horses killed—21 officers, 786 men and 150 horses wounded—308 men and 28 horses missing. [Here follow the names of the officers.]

Suwarrow is now marching the flower of his army against Turin.

May 18.

The town of Pizzighetone, &c. has been taken by general Kaim. He took therein 30 officers, 600 men, 95 pieces of cannon, and an abundance of stores.

At Arona we found 17 pieces of cannon, 500 cartridges, &c. At Milan twenty-three thousand muskets.

The citadel of Toscana has been taken by assault.—Ives by capitulation—Olegio is also in our possession—2000 prisoners and 120 pieces of cannon, are among the fruits of this capture.

Two thousand troops have been landed by the English at Salerno, who have joined cardinal Ruffo's army. Between 7 and 8000 have been landed on the coast.—The French have left Naples, and the king is preparing to return. The archbishop of Otranto, with several thousand republicans, have fallen into the cardinal's hands. The cardinal has an army of 20,000 men; is advancing from Calabria; and blocks Gaeta on the land side.

We learn from Constantinople, that 30,000 Janissaries are marching for Syria. The clergy, &c. have made the grand signior presents of 25,000,000 piastres.—A squadron of five ships of war, and 15 gun-boats, are to sail to join Sir Sidney Smith, in Egypt.

May 20.

The citadel of Messina is garrisoned by the English. Commodore Trowbridge possesses all the islands in Naples bay.

C A R L S R H U E, May 2.

The margrave of Baden has appointed a particular commission to examine the witnesses of the tragical accident which has happened to the French ministers. They hold their sittings every day. The ministers had the horses of the margrave in their carriages. Jean Debry declared before his departure that no blame was to be imputed to the German nation, but that he had rather to boast its friendly support; and he should make the same declaration to the French government.

All the envoys have sent effassettes to their respective courts with the melancholy intelligence.

The papers of the French ministers are safe.

It is said there were 3000 louis d'ors found in the portmanteau of Bonnier, which was broken open; and that the person who murdered him, said to him in French, *Qui est tu?* Who are you? Citizen Rotenstrel lost 4000 livres. All the German deputies express the deepest concern. The unfortunate Roberjot had proposed to put off their departure until the next morning, as the road was bad to travel by night, and they could not pass the Rhine.

It is considered here as certain that the melancholy accident on the 28th was merely the act of some individual marauders, and that there is no reason whatever to view it in any other light.

H A N A U, May 4.

"Shortly before the French ministers left Rastadt, most of the deputies waited on them. The French ministers went away drawn by the margrave of Baden's horses, which were purposely sent from Carlruhe to Rastadt. Colonel Barbafey had promised them a card or ticket instead of a passport, but they sat out before it arrived. When they fell in with the men in uniform of hussars, the latter called out to the ministers, in French, to alight: which having done, Bonnier and Roberjot were cut in pieces. Many rumours have been circulated as to the authors of this atrocious deed. Some suppose them to have been emigrants, or other persons in disguise; according to others they were marauding hussars, who even robbed the servants of their watches, &c. Again it is said, that Bonnier, as soon as he was stopped, jumped out of the carriage, drew his sabre, and fired his pistol at one of the assailants."

Extract of another letter.

"When the French ministers were attacked near Rastadt, the first question of the assassins was, whether Bonnier was in the foremost carriage? Being answered that it was Jean Debry, the doors were immediately forced opened, the wife and daughters of that minister pulled out, and himself dragged forth, covered with cuts and deep wounds. Nevertheless, he had the good fortune to escape across a field.

"When the second carriage came up, they repeated the question—'Is Bonnier in this carriage?' Answer was made, that the Ligurian minister, Boccardi, and secretary general Rosenstrel, were in it.—They were ordered to alight, but were not ill treated. The third carriage was that of Bonnier, who was killed on the spot: In the fourth carriage was Roberjot and his wife; the latter saw her husband cut down, weltering in his blood, and whilst writhing in the last agonies of death, finally killed by repeated blows. The carriage being plundered, returned to Rastadt.

After Jean Debry had wandered all night about the fields, he came to Rastadt in the morning, and sought refuge in the house of the Prussian minister."

B A S L E, May 8.

Between 3 and 4000 French troops passed the Rhine here, to penetrate, it is said, near the Black Forest.

U P P E R R H I N E, May 10.

Skirmishes daily take place between the Austrians and French, near Kehl.

S W A B I A, May 10.

The army of the prince of Conde, which is to march through Galicia and Silesia, is to suspend its march until the Russian columns shall have passed beyond Lemberg.

The day before yesterday the Russian general, count Tolstoi, passed through Augsburg, to the head quarters of the archduke Charles, at Stockak, to regulate the march of a Russian army, which is to be stationed on the Rhine.

There are authentic advices that the convention is already signed, by virtue of which 45,000 Russian troops, now on their march to Germany, are to be taken into British pay. They will act in separate corps with the Austrians, wherever circumstances may require. The common interest of the allied powers will direct these troops to those parts where their presence will be most wanted. Thus 77,000 Russians are already in motion to the assistance of Austria, and their number will always be kept complete, or, in case of necessity, will even be augmented.

B A S L E, May 11.

General Massena's army must have been reinforced by troops who were on their march from the interior of France; some battalions have joined it already. The head quarters, which were for some days past at St. Gallen, are removed farther towards the Rhine: the staff are at Mentz, and the military administrations at Wallentadt.

A corps of between 5 and 6000 French troops is encamped in the environs of Riechen, where intrenchments are thrown up.

Part of the insurgents of the canton of Uri have retired to the environs of Seedorf. The French general Soult has marched against them with a corps of troops. As soon as he shall have reduced them, he will march against the insurgents in the Walloon country, who are said to be between 4 and 5000 strong.

L U C E R N, May 9.

Citizen F. Guyot is returned with the Helvetic representatives from Ragaz to Chur.

Yesterday we saw a large fire at a great distance from hence beyond the mountains of Uri. The communication still continues to be cut off.

At Brunnen 2 French battalions have been embarked to reinforce general Saniz.

There have already been some engagements with the insurgents in the Upper Walloon country and the troops that were sent against them, respecting which has been published the following

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Martigny, May 7.

"Yesterday between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon our army being posted in the defile of Barme, two companies of French grenadiers attacked the insurgents before the village of Bastia, killed some of their men and spread such terror through their ranks, that they evacuated Martigny that very night. At day break the army put itself on its march, passed Martigny, and will probably take again the position of Riddes to-day, or perhaps that of Morge. The insurgents have 5 small pieces of cannon, which they do not know how to use, they estimate their number to be very considerable and have formed a battalion of French and Austrian deserters, whom they have left in the rear."

R A T I S B O N, May 12.

Citizen Bacher having demanded an Austrian passport to go from Anspach to Hanau for the exchange of prisoners, obtained the same with the following answer from an Austrian general in the archduke Charles's name:

Head quarters at Stockak, May 6.

The commander in chief saw with satisfaction by citizen Bacher's note of the 29th April, that he proposes to himself to go to Hanau to set about the business of an exchange of prisoners of war. The commander in chief of the army does not neglect sending here enclosed the passport which citizen Bacher demanded; and orders shall also be forwarded this very day to the Imperial commission, that it may likewise repair to Hanau, owing to an indisposition of his royal highness the commander in chief.

(Signed)

STIPSICZ, Major-gen.