

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER II, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE anxiety of the Porte on account of the French Toulon expedition, and its destination, increases daily. We are alarmed for Egypt, the treasures of Mecca, and even the tomb of the prophet.

There is a report here, of an agreement between the knights of Malta and the French; and should the latter obtain possession of that island, the acquisition will not be viewed with indifference by the Porte, as it would much rather see that important fortress in the hands of a feeble order, than in those of a powerful and formidable nation.

Both in the Morea, and in the islands of the Archipelago, a great number of Greeks have been arrested, suspected of entertaining revolutionary principles, and several have already been strangled.

To-day, in consequence of a very rigid firman, 200 coffee-houses were suddenly surrounded with soldiers, and all persons found in them arrested. Some were soon after set at liberty, and others imprisoned, of whom some have already been drowned or strangled. These had used expressions in favour of liberty, and a change of the Turkish government, praised the conduct of Paswan Oglu, and declared their wish that the great general of the present age (Buonaparte) who had revolutionized so many countries, would soon arrive at Constantinople, and effect a similar change there.

VIENNA, July 7.

A few days since a courier was dispatched to count Cobenzel, with the ultimatum of his Imperial majesty, relative to some infractions of the treaty of Campo Formio, and the French innovations in Italy and Switzerland. Count Cobenzel has orders, should this ultimatum not be excepted at Selz, to return immediately to Vienna; where many persons expect him back very soon.

The preparations for war are still continued here with great activity.

July 25.

The Court Gazette, of this day, announces the conferring of the order of the golden fleece on count Cobenzel, the honours bestowed on baron Degelmann, and the death of marshal Clairfait, who died on the 21st instant, at the age of sixty-five.

The same Gazette likewise contains the following article relative to Paswan Oglu:

"A report has been received from Widdin, that the rebel leader Paswan Oglu had on the 5th instant, been murdered by the insurgents he commanded, who had sent his head, together with offers of capitulation, to the captain Pacha. Later accounts, however, state the circumstances which gave rise to this report to have been as follows: Paswan Oglu sent eight of his partisans, in whom he could place entire confidence, with the head of a malefactor, which they were to pretend was his head, in order to divert the attention of the Turks, and throw them off their guard, while he made a vigorous sally on the following night.—The stratagem, however, was detected, and the eight messengers beheaded; the bombardment of the city and fortress, which had been intermitted, resumed with increased fury, and the projected attack of the rebels for that time frustrated.

"It is likewise confirmed, that on the 30th ult. a general assault was made on the town by the troops of the grand signior, who were repulsed with great slaughter by Paswan Oglu. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, was not less than 10,000 men."

VENICE, July 16.

Accounts say the French fleet was directing its course towards Greece, and steering for Salonica.

The French are marching in great force into the ecclesiastical state; it is supposed, to observe the motions of the Neapolitan army: they have also placed a strong garrison in the city of Genoa.

NAPLES, June 20.

The preparations of war are revived here with redoubled activity. All persons who are young enough and able, even the clergy not excepted, are required to take up arms to maintain internal tranquillity, while the regular troops march to the frontiers.

The answer which the couriers, lately dispatched to Paris, shall bring back, will be decisive. The new demands made by the French envoy, Garat, are 18. That the Neapolitan government shall cede the haven of Messina, in Sicily, to the French.

23. That all persons who have been confined on account of their political opinions, shall be set at liberty.

24. A prohibition of all British commodities, and the exclusion of all British ships of war, and merchant ships, from all the harbours of the two Sicilies.

The king of Naples has answered that he cannot comply with these demands.

The British fleet appeared on the 16th inst. off this port. It consists of 14 ships of the line, six frigates, and eight or ten corvettes and brigs. It directed its course towards Malta, but must learn on its way the taking of that island, for the succour of which it will arrive too late: Admiral Nelson may reach Malta on the 12th. As Buonaparte has set forward his convoy, with a few ships of war, which he must endeavour to prevent the British from pursuing, it is possible that we may soon hear of an engagement, which Buonaparte would have wished to have avoided before he had taken Malta, but which he may, perhaps, now venture, as he is no longer encumbered with his heavy convoy.

STRASBURG, July 26.

Within these few days we have been under great apprehensions of a war breaking out between France and Austria. Immediately after the conferences at Selz had ceased, all the armies of the republic received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, and preparations were made for forming magazines. Perhaps, however, it was only intended to assume a formidable posture, to accelerate the conclusion of peace. The army in Switzerland, and the corps posted on the Upper Rhine, have received very considerable reinforcements from the interior of the republic, and it is said that some half brigades will pass the Rhine at Kehl, and take an advantageous position on the right bank, in order to be prepared in case of a new rupture.

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

A very serious misunderstanding exists between our court and the French Directory, the king of Sweden having charged his minister, baron Stael, to protest against the Directory's choice of Lamarque, as envoy to this court. The Directory, it is said, have, notwithstanding, ordered that minister to hasten to Stockholm, in the character of ambassador.

RASTADT, June 20.

The report that Prussia had delivered in a note respecting the neutrality of the German empire, in case of a rupture between Austria and France, is totally unfounded, as is also another report, that the elector of Bavaria, had agreed to allow the emperor to raise 18,000 recruits in his electorate. The hopes of personal conferences between the congress and the French ministers have entirely vanished, a great many difficulties have arisen upon that head.

Outwardly great pains are taken to make it believed that the French and Austrian governments are in good understanding with each other; but there are many things which indicate the contrary to be the fact.

July 12.

We are assured that the Prussian legation has declared, that, in case a rupture should take place between Austria and France, the king of Prussia would require the French government to acknowledge the neutrality of the empire, and stipulate that the belligerent armies should not enter its territory—and that his Prussian majesty would consider a refusal to accede to this proposition, as a declaration of war.

July 26.

There has as yet been no further sitting held by the deputation relative to the French note; the cause of which is, that it is intended to transmit to the French ministers, together with the answer, a project of peace, which may accelerate and fix the negotiation. It will within a few days be laid before the deputation, in order that each member may make his remarks on it. This project will consist of about 40 articles.

A reading society has been established here, of which a considerable number of the deputies are members; this seems to indicate that they do not expect that the business of the congress will be soon ended.

On the 23d, count Lehibach had a conference as minister of the king of Hungary with the three French plenipotentiaries, relative to their new demand of the Frickthal. He made very strong remonstrances against the interference of the empire in a foreign object, and was answered by the French ministers with great politeness. It is expected that, in consequence of this application, the deputation will not accede to the demand of the French.

Since the breaking up of the conferences at Selz, it is remarked that there are no further communications by couriers between the court of Vienna and the French government. Our fears of a new war between Austria and France, are likewise greatly increased.

BERLIN, July 28.

The adjutants of general Joubert, who is soon expected at Mainz, have arrived, and have selected positions for camps in the Weidman; 10,000 men are

on their march to reinforce the French army on the right bank of the Rhine. It is reported that the fortrefs of Wurtzburg, in case of a rupture, will be occupied by 6000 Austrians. Notwithstanding all these appearances of approaching hostilities, it is not expected that Austria will engage in a new war alone.

According to some statements which have been lately made public, the Austrian army consists at present of 94 regiments of infantry, amounting to about 230,000 men, and 43 regiments of cavalry, besides artillery, engineers, &c.

It is reported that the seat of the order of Malta will hereafter be at Heiterstheim.

PARIS, July 19.

It is said that Thomas Paine is to be one of the directors of Ireland; Thomas Muir, of Scotland; and that Kosciuszko is to be director in another republic. This prediction is considered by some people as very probable.

The Directory have sent off, within these few days, an extraordinary courier to Rastadt. He is the bearer, without doubt, of some important dispatches in the present conjuncture.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 28th Messidor, Brier proposed that penal laws should be enacted against those who shut their shops on Sundays, and the festivals of the ancient calendar; this proposal was referred to a commission.

July 20.

According to letters from Elsinore, a second Squadron, composed of 14 ships of the line, has arrived before Dragoa.

We read in the Ami des Loix that a new embargo has been laid on all those vessels which have been falsely called neutral, in our ports.

July 29.

A report has been in circulation for these some days past, that the continental peace had been signed at Rastadt, and the funds rose in consequence of it. The news was yesterday repeated, and some persons even went so far as to say, that the Directory referred the intelligence of this event for the feast which was to take place to-day.

The last bulletin from Rastadt renders this news very probable. That peace will, however, be signed in a short time, we have little doubt, as a letter from one of our plenipotentiaries at Rastadt assures us of it.—But it is certainly not yet signed.

LONDON, August 2.

An union between Great-Britain and Ireland is understood to be a measure certainly fixed upon in the cabinets of both countries. The experiment will be tried in the month of November, when the parliament of both countries will be convened to take this momentous question into their serious consideration.

The city of Berlin has lately been a scene of much confusion, in consequence of the people having demolished an amphitheatre on the day of the inauguration of the king, to which those only had access who could pay an extravagant price for their seats, to view the procession that took place on that occasion. The military interfered, but no lives were lost.

The following oracular account of Buonaparte's expedition is given in one of the Paris papers:—"Buonaparte does not yet advance to obtain his end. He does much by doing nothing. His destination is to be fixed by the conduct of foreign powers. It is of the courts of Vienna, Naples, and Portugal, that the question is to be asked, where he will go? He will go where they determine, but certainly where they do not wish. It was formerly said, every road leads to Rome. We may now say to those who do not wish for peace, every road leads to Tr—, and to Vi—; every road leads to N— and to L—; every road leads to L— and to Ve—." This is perhaps as clear an account as the majority of those which have been given of this expedition.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 28th ultimo, says,—"I assure you, on pretty good authority, that the reward which awaits the services rendered by Reynolds, is not a seat in parliament and 1000l. a year, but the government of the Bahama islands, to be successor to the amiable and excellent Mr. Forbes."

August 3.

A letter from Leghorn says, the Moors, near 4000 of whom were liberated at Malta by Buonaparte, were so grateful to their deliverer, that they offered their services in the fleet, and to follow wherever he might lead them.

An article from Berlin says, that at several places in Polish Prussia, the modesty of the country people was such, that when the king and queen made their appearance, the officers of the retinue were compelled to drag them into the royal presence.

From the Altona Gazette.

It is the general rumour at Vienna, that a provisional coalition has taken place between the two empires and Prussia, in case Germany does not obtain an ho-