



MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1798.

VENICE, August 17.

ACCORDING to the latest dispatches from the interior of Germany, the Austrian army, commanded by general Stauder, is about to move from the banks of the Leck, where it is at this moment, towards Franconia, and that its head quarters will be established at Wurtemberg. On the other side a considerable body of Austrian troops has entered into Suabia. The same account adds, that a body of 15,000 troops is about to join the army of the Empire, and that 60,000 Russians are on their march for Bohemia.

GENOA, July 15.

The brig le Lodi, captain Leneguiet, which had passed this place for Alexandria, whither she was bound with dispatches, was attacked at Porto Longone by the English brig Eagle, of double her force in men and guns; after an action of 4 hours, the English lost 25 men, and being disabled, were obliged to make off in order to regain their port. The Frenchman continued his rout, and did not appear to have suffered. This combat, sustained in view of a crowd of spectators, is infinitely honourable to our flag, and is a good omen for the fleet to which the brig belongs—The Lodi carries the ex-deputy Tallien, who is bound for Malta, as also the brave general Lanus.

VIENNA, August 25.

It is confidently asserted here, that the court of Russia has concluded an alliance with the Porte, and that a great body of Russian troops is on its march for the Turkish frontiers.

STRASBURG, August 20.

Hostilities will commence in a few days. Our garrison, composed of 10,000 men, has received orders to prepare for passing the Rhine. The engineers are employed upon the plan of a camp at Kehl: 60,000 men are ready on the Upper Rhine, under the command of Lefebvre; they are going to pass the Rhine also. All the French deputation that was at Rastatt is upon its return hither—Bonnier and his two secretaries are still at Rastatt. Bonnier has declared to the princes, that those who sought a separate peace, shall furnish men, and march against the emperor. The design is to republicanize all the countries between the Rhine and the Danube. All Europe is in fermentation. The emperor means to attack at the same time, Switzerland by the Valteline, and the country of the Grisons; France by Kehl and Mentz; and Italy by Mantua. Prince Charles is appointed generalissimo of the Imperial troops. General Devins has witnessed the cordon at Hungary, where he is establishing an army to watch the motions of Passawan Oglou, who is advancing against Belgrade, and making an astonishing progress on the left bank of the Danube, where his strength is constantly increasing, by means of his exact discipline and punctual pay of his troops. The king of Prussia demanded the neutrality of Germany in the event of a new war between France and Austria. But Sieyes answered, "the emperor wishes for war, he shall have it, but the French directory cannot agree to any other neutrality than that pointed out by the present demarcation" Prussia persists in demanding from Austria an indemnification for the expences of the siege of Mentz, and the demand is countenanced. We are assured the kings of Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, will preserve an armed neutrality.—The emperor of Russia and the king of England have emissaries at all the courts of Europe for the purpose of effecting a coalition against France and the other republics.

COLOGNE, August 30.

On the 28th inst. our whole garrison marched to Gießen. We have now here only four companies of new corps, which arrived a few days since, and do duty with the city guard. The 6th regiment of dragoons has marched through Brussels for the Rhine, and will be followed by 8000 men. Great quantities of artillery and ammunition are in readiness at Lille and Bouay, for the same destination.

Letters from the frontiers of Italy, dated the 16th of August, state a war between France and Naples as certain. The French are forming two armies in Italy—the one to act against his Sicilian majesty—the other is assembling near Pratinza.

LEGHORN, August 15.

Letters received here to day from Naples, bring advice that the English fleet which sailed to Alexandria without meeting with the French fleet, has returned to Syracuse, in Sicily, and taken in Irish privateers after which it sailed again for the coast of Africa. It is now confidently asserted, that the troops of general Buonaparte are landed, part at Alexandria and part at Alexandria in Syria.

BERN, August 17.

Yesterday the two French camps near this city were hastily broken up, and several half brigades marched with all speed for the frontiers of the Grisons. Other bodies of troops will follow with forced marches. The head quarters will be removed to Sargans.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.

The Americans are giving a noble example of independency.—Friends originally to the French revolution, are earnestly desirous to be upon terms with them, they used every effort for that purpose, but in vain, and have therefore taken a decided measure, by the capture of a French privateer, and a determination to repel force by force. The veteran Washington comes from his retirement to direct their armies, and the people are relied on the support of their government, for which purpose they are subscribing most liberally and with the highest spirit.

LONDON, August 2.

A very extraordinary phenomenon, from the refraction of the moon, was witnessed on the evening of the 28th ultimo, by some gentlemen off Brighton, while sailing in a pleasure boat in that direction, one of whom has favoured us with the following description of it: "We touched at Brighton on Thursday the 28th last month, and were agreeably surpris'd with a most extraordinary phenomenon, from the refraction of the moon, seen after its rising, on some cloud or fog behind it and the sea.—It had the appearance of a prodigious volcanic mountain, with the lava flowing down its sides into the ocean: it preserved this shape about ten minutes, and then gradually stretched into an immense and regular formed column of fire, continuing in this state about an equal time; from thence it changed to the most perfect resemblance of a castle, or rather an immense bastion of transparent fire, which remained entire, preserving this most beautiful and astonishing appearance above half an hour. We found, on walking to the Telegraph next morning, that it had been seen by the officer stationed there, who remarked, that, in the course of above thirty years constant service, he had never before witnessed any effect of the moon so uncommonly grand and awful."

PORTSMOUTH, October 13.

On Thursday last, at a few moments past 1 P. M. a most beautiful copper bottomed 20 gun ship, called *The Portsmouth*, and built for the service of the United States, was launched from the continental navy yard, Langden's Island.

SALEM, October 12.

On Wednesday evening, captain John Devereux, in the scho. Rambler, arrived at Marblehead in 33 days from Lisbon. He informs, that Mr. Bulkeley had received a letter from Mr. Humphreys, the American minister at Madrid, dated August 15, stating, that an account was received there, that Buonaparte sailed from Malta on the 22d of June; that admiral Nelson arrived there soon after and immediately failed in pursuit of him, whom he overtook about the 1st of July, when an engagement ensued, in which admiral Nelson was defeated, with the loss of three ships of the line.

Captain Devereux brought from Lisbon a number of English papers (which he gave to the officers of an English man of war from India, which he fell in with) and one of which, of the 18th of August, contained a similar account with the above, received in England from Holland. It did not rest on any official authority, and the English news writers gave no credit to it.

We have seen a gentleman who was at Naples as late as the 4th of July. Admiral Nelson's fleet of fourteen sail of the line passed that place about the 28th of June, in pursuit of Buonaparte.

BOSTON, October 26.

A Hamburg paper of September 1, observing on the letter of gen. Washington, accepting of the lieutenant-generality of the new American army, says, "FILLS the world with a confidence against the French it never before knew."

Extract of a letter from an American in England, dated September 1, 1798.

"I re-echo what you relate of the politics of America. Never was there a man like Washington, whom so many circumstances have combined to raise above all the rest of the world. He is almost worshipped even in this country. His letter on accepting his appointment and the president's answer to the address, have been printed in every paper. By calling forth the venerable and able founders and supporters of our liberty, our cause is rendered doubly interesting. Thank Heaven, the friendship of our allies is equalled while the spirit of our first warriors animates us. We and England are the only nations who have seasonably shown a proper resentment of

injuries; a proper contempt and detestation of a government, which subsists by plunder and fear. The sovereign people of France are truly to be pitied! The legislative corps are about establishing again a salt tax, equal to the ancient Gabelle!!

"The French have thrown a few troops into Ireland—but too late—and in a firm, peaceable part of the country. How happens it, that these enthusiastic revolutionizers fancy the whole world in love with them? And so misinformed with regard to that country and our own."

Let our grumblers about a land tax look at the re-establishment of a salt tax in France, which was one of the most odious and oppressive taxes under the old government.

Translated for the Centinel.

From Dutch papers, furnished us by captain Gale.

Trieste, August 8.

The complete destruction of the French fleet is confirmed by number of late informations. The 5th of July the English fleet overtook the French fleet in the waters of Candia. Nelson having previously dispatched some of his vessels, had but 13 sail of the line, while Buonaparte's fleet consisted of 17. Two days the fleets were unable to come to an action, it being a dead calm. On the 8th the wind blowed fresh from the westward, when the English admiral broke the French line, and cut off 8 vessels, one of which was the admiral's vessel, the L'Orient, of 120 guns, on board of which was general Buonaparte. After a terrible battle, in which Nelson was mortally wounded, the 8 French vessels were taken, and Buonaparte had to deliver up to Nelson his sword, as a prisoner of war. When the English learned the death of their admiral they got enraged, and no quarters were given; thus numbers of transport ships were sunk, the other flying French vessels were pursued, and the 11th of July the English effected a great destruction among them.

Venice, August 10.

Six French frigates, who escaped the fate of the Toulon fleet, have arrived at Moreau, in a most shattered condition, and totally unfit for action. In other harbours of the Mediterranean, have likewise arrived several damaged French vessels of war. Some French vessels arrived at Candia, and all their crews and officers were immediately killed by the inhabitants.

Immediately after the action, the English took possession of the island Carigo.

During the action, Buonaparte had 3 reinforcements of men brought on board the L'Orient, from which may be concluded how great the slaughter on board his ship must have been.

Buonaparte expressed himself frequently during the action: such a cannonade I did never hear in my life. The misfortunes of the French fleet may, in a great measure, be ascribed to their vessels being manned with a rabble of Malteseans, Venetians, Romans, Cisalpine, &c. who, not knowing or minding their duty, thus contributed to the unsuccessful event.

Captains arrived this day from Zante, confirm the news of Nelson's victory over Buonaparte. This news has caused a revolution at Malta, Corfu, Zepholonta and Zante.

August 11.

It is reported that the Malteseans have revolted against the French, and killed the greatest part of 7000 French inhabitants of that island.

Paris, August 17.

Several bodies of the cavalry, of the army of the Rhine, have received orders to march for Italy.

TRENTON, October 17.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dennis Walfo, at Bari-lona, dated 25th August, 1798.

"An Ottoman captain arrived yesterday, in 34 days from the island of Idra in the Moreau, brings advice of general Buonaparte's having landed after a short and fruitless opposition on the part of the inhabitants, at Alexandria in Egypt. This news was received at Idra by a vessel from Alexandria. I can answer for the captain's having made the report, and the truth of its purport is believed by the best informed people here. The Ottoman adds, that several vessels had arrived at Idra, from Alexandria, all concurring in the French having landed at the latter place. They met with the English fleet, 23 sail of the line and 7 frigates, in the channel between the Island of Rhodes and Alexandria, steering for the French fleet. It would appear that the landing took place about the 8th or 10th of July."

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

Accounts from Constantinople mention the confiscation of Armbuteul, a large town on the Bosphorus, which has been completely destroyed in the space of six hours.

The captain of the Le Scipion, French frigate, taken by the British frigate the Sea Horse, has been broken by a decree of the Directory.