

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.

WITHIN these few days the proclamation which Buonaparte issued in the Arabic language, on his landing in Egypt, has been made public. The following is a faithful translation of it:—

In the name of the gracious and merciful God. There is no God but God; he has no son or associate in his kingdom. The present moment, which is destined for the punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously expected. The Beys coming from the mountains of Georgia and Bajar, have desolated this beautiful country—long insulted and treated the French nation with contempt, and oppressed her merchants in various ways. Buonaparte, the general of the French republic, according to the principles of liberty, is now arrived. He is here; and the Almighty, the Lord of both worlds, has sealed the destruction of the Beys.

Inhabitants of Egypt, when the Beys tell you the French are come to destroy your religion, believe them not!—It is an absolute falsehood, believe it not. Answer these deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights of the poor from the grasp of their tyrants, and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and honour the prophet and his holy Koran.

All men are equal in the eyes of God—Understanding, talents, and science alone make a difference between them: as the Beys, therefore, do not possess any of these qualities, how can they be worthy to govern the country?

Yet are they or by possessors of extensive tracts of land, beautiful female slaves, excellent houses, magnificent places! have they, then, received an exclusive privilege from the Almighty?—If so let them produce it. But the Supreme Being, who is just and merciful towards all mankind, wills that in future none of the inhabitants of Egypt shall be prevented from attaining to the first employments and highest honours. The administration, which shall be conducted by persons of intelligence, talents, and foresight, will be productive of happiness and security. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have laid waste Egypt, which was formerly so populous and well cultivated.

The French are true musketeers. Not long since they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Pope, who excited the Christians against the professors of Ham (the Mahometan religion.) Afterwards they directed their course to Malta, and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the musketeers. The French had at all times been the true and sincere friends of the Ottoman emperors, and the enemies of their enemies. May the empire of the Sultan therefore be eternal; but may the Beys of Egypt, our opposers, whose insatiable avarice has continually excited disobedience and insubordination, be trodden in the dust and annihilated.

Our friendship shall be extended to those of the inhabitants of Egypt who shall join us: as also to those who shall remain in their dwellings and observe a strict neutrality, and who, when they shall have seen our conduct with their own eyes, shall hasten to submit to us. But the dreadful punishment of death awaits those who shall take up arms for the Beys and against us:—for them there shall be no deliverance, nor shall any trace of them remain.

Article 1. All places which are no more than three leagues distant from the rout of the French army, shall send one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they submit, and will hoist the French flag, which is blue, white and red.

2. Every village which shall oppose the French army, shall be burned to the ground.

3. Every village which shall submit to the French, shall hoist the French flag; and that of the Sublime Porte, their ally, whose duration be eternal.

4. The Sheiks and principal persons of each town and village shall seal up the houses and effects of the Beys, and take care that not the smallest article shall be lost.

5. The Sheiks, Cadies, and Imams shall continue to exercise their respective functions, and put up their prayers; and perform the exercises of religious worship in the mosques and houses of prayer. All the inhabitants of Egypt shall offer up thanks to the Supreme Being, and put up public prayers for the destruction of the Beys.

May the Supreme God make the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal, pour forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation!

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

NAPLES, 24th Thermidor.

Since the arrival of a courier from Vienna the preparations for war are pushed with redoubled activity. Some days past there has been published an edict of his majesty, in which the leading article is, "the great changes which have taken place for some years

in Europe in political affairs, relative to the organization and employment of the military, have engaged us to direct our attention particularly to the re-organization of the army and the other forces of the state, in order to provide for the defence of our dominions, and to secure the lives and property of our dear subjects.—With this view we have taken successively such measures to bring the royal troops to as great perfection as they can be brought:—but the necessity to augment and to re-organize the forces of the state is become more pressing, since the government of Italy, bordering on this kingdom begin to assume a warlike aspect.—The Barbarian powers have likewise redoubled their audacity. More particularly since the last events which have taken place at Malta, which gives birth to serious apprehensions for the tranquillity of the country under our government.—In order to oppose a powerful obstacle to the attempts which may be made by one or other of the powers to the prejudice of our states, we have already made the dispositions for augmenting the regular forces in our kingdom, particularly in Sicily, which appears principally menaced, but to raise one insurmountable barrier to every hostile attempt, we have judged it proper to declare by this edict that all the individuals of our states are born and must be bred soldiers, and are obliged to take up arms for the defence of our holy Catholic religion, of our crown and of their lives in case these sacred objects shall be attacked by the Barbarians, or by any nation which may be unfridly.

“Upon this principle all our subjects from the age of 17 to 45 years, are to be enrolled in different corps of the army, and they must, when circumstances require it, present themselves to their corps to do military duty according to the established rules. Ourself, as commander in chief of our royal troops, as well as our august son, are principally comprised in this illustrious role; and we will be the first to sacrifice our lives for the defence of our religion, our government, and our country.”

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte had shipped a large quantity of effects on board a Genoese vessel. This vessel was taken by a Barbary corsair, and afterwards retaken by two Neapolitan armed ships. The French minister has reclaimed the vessel as French property; but agreeable to report, no satisfactory answer has been given to him on the subject.

HUNGARY, September 9.

Orders have been sent through all the Turkish provinces, requiring in the name of God and the prophet, all musketeers capable of bearing arms to repair to the standard, and assist in defending the just cause of the Porte. A Tartar has arrived with this declaration at Belgrade, where the war banner is already displayed. According to these letters, the exportation of provisions from the Turkish empire is forbidden.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.

Near seven thousand militia troops embarked here last week for Ireland, under the immediate inspection of general Nichol, and commissioner Onway, of the transport board.

Upwards of fifty sail of transports were completely victualled and watered within five days, by Mr J. Hay, of Liverpool, a government contractor.

LONDON, September 18.

The following particulars come from a gentleman who was on the scene of action during the late momentous business in Ireland, to his friend in Bath. The circumstances may have appeared in the public papers before, but their being written by a private hand, adds to their interest and establishes their authenticity.

After giving an account of the surrender of the French troops as appeared in the Gazette, he says, “The rebels who were with them are completely cut to pieces; they were put in the front of the battle by their new friends, and from their great slaughter, it is generally understood on their giving way before our troops, they were cannonaded by the French according to their plan at the battle of Jemappe.—The French would have surrendered some days previous provided the Irish who were in their camp, should be included: this lord Cornwallis absolutely refused, and the deluded rebels in consequence, had no quarters given them.

“You have no idea how admirably lord Cornwallis conducts himself; he adheres to no party whatever; he listens attentively to all, but judges and acts for himself.

“The Bimerick militia have gained immortal honour; they sustained the shock of the army for upwards of two hours. Col. Vereker has got insulted credit by it.—Lord Roden greatly distinguished himself, and his regiment behaved in a most gallant manner! In the first charge, to whitens his men, he ad-

vanced so far before his regiment, that he fell into the hands of the enemy; which, when the regiment perceived, they determined to a man to retake him, or perish in the attempt—they accordingly charged again with such firmness and impetuosity, that they brought off their adored colonel in triumph. This little business has given such an energy to the army, and to militia regiments in particular, that I verily believe were the French to effect another landing, they would not keep their ground a second day.”

We have been told of the immense sums gained by our naval commanders. The public should also be acquainted with their liberality. The wife of Rovere, one of the deputies sent to Cayenne, and one of those who are now arrived in England, was, with a great number of priests, taken some time ago by Sir Edward Pellew, in a French frigate going to Cayenne. She had sold all her property in France, to go to join her unhappy husband, and had with her about 3000l. Sir Edward has given back to her the 3000l. and has paid the sailors their share out of his own purse.

Wednesday last upwards of 300 French prisoners, taken by the Hazard, sloop of war (coming from the Mauritius,) were landed at Liverpool; amongst many females captured, one heroic Joan of Arc was seen, who stood to her gun, and commanded the men during the action; her child accompanied her as she marched along guarded by British soldiers.

The books, manuscripts and curiosities, sent from the Vatican at Rome, and the library of St. Mark at Venice, to Paris, have not received any damage in carriage. The manuscripts are in the highest preservation, and are bound with much elegance. Among the antiquities are a sacred vessel in gold filigree, of singular workmanship; two gold crosses, enriched with precious stones; two golden crowns, one of which belonged to king Flavius Agilius, and the other to queen Theolinda. They are of a circular form, ornamented with stones, and were used at the coronation of the Lombard kings. There are also some large tables of marble and porphyry, with Greek inscriptions upon them. All the curiosities have been placed in the cabinet of antiquities at Paris.

Several accounts have been given of large floating vessels, but none equal to the following:—Philopater, an Egyptian king, built a vessel of 40 ranks of oars, more like a cattle or palace than a ship, being in length 420 feet, and in breadth 72, containing 4000 rowers, 400 mariners, and 3000 soldiers.

It appears by a private letter from that excellent prelate, the bishop of Killala, that the expences in keeping his visitants, the French, at his palace, in 6 days, amounted to 500l.

The French general who commanded at Killala, told the bishop, that during all the campaigns he had made with Buonaparte, he had never suffered so much as in the small stay he made in Ireland.

September 21.

Extract of a letter from capt. F. Berry, of his majesty's ship Vanguard.

“Vanguard, at sea, off Candia, July 9, 1798.

“We left the Rock of Gibraltar on the 9th of May, and arrived off Toulon the 17th; on the 20th took a brig from Smyrna; on the same night a most tremendous storm arose, in which we carried away all our topmasts, and lastly our foremast, which rendered us a complete wreck; on the 23d we arrived at Sardinia and refitted, and went to sea again in 4 days; on the 7th of June were joined by 10 sail of the line and a 50 gun ship; on the 17th we looked into Naples bay, and communicated with Sir W. Hamilton; in 6 days from Sicily, we arrived at Alexandria; they had heard the French were coming, and were determined to repel them. The governor was determined, should they land, to begin by cutting off the head of their consul, and all that were in the French interest; and said he would serve us the same, if we attempted to land any force; he said this to the officer we sent on shore. We are now going into Syracuse to wood and water.

“Admiral Nelson, and the fleet, are all in good health.”

Copy of a letter from the honourable captain Stopford, of his majesty's ship Phoenix, to admiral lord Bridport, dated at sea, 8th September, 1798.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that having received intelligence of a French frigate being about to sail from Bourdeaux, I stood to the southward, in company with the Anson, to try to intercept her; and after a search of seven days, and a chase of twenty hours from yesterday noon, I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that La Flora, French frigate, of thirty-six guns, and two hundred and fifty-five men, was captured by the Anson and Phoenix. She has been eight days from Bourdeaux, bound on a cruise.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.