

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1798.

### CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.

THE following is the declaration of war by the Porte against France, published yesterday:—

"At this moment when the grand vizier Mehemet Pacha took possession of this station, it was his duty to be attentive to the welfare of the Ottoman Empire, and never to lose sight of the conduct of its enemies: but notwithstanding his duty, motives of self interest engrossed the whole of his attention, and he did not provide himself with the knowledge of the hostile preparations making by the faithless French, nor did he acquaint therewith in due time the inhabitants of Egypt.

"The unfortunate tidings from that quarter came not to our Imperial ears till one month after the disagreeable circumstances happened, which have increased our sorrow and uneasiness to such a degree that (we take God to witness) our tears flowed, and we were deprived of sleep and tranquillity.

"Wherefore, we have judged it proper to dismiss the said Mehemet Pacha from the station of grand vizier; and have named in his stead Jusuf Pacha, governor of Erzerum; and until his arrival, we nominate you, Multapha Bay, to fill his station.

"And as it becomes the duty of all the faithful to make war against those infidels, the French; and as it is the unalienable duty of our Imperial person, to deliver these blessed and holy countries from their perfidious hands, and to take vengeance for those injuries done by them to the Musselmans; so no delay can be suffered until the arrival of the new created vizier; but the stronger measures are to be taken to oppose and attack them both by sea and land.

"Wherefore, consulting to the wisdom of the most learned in our law, the ministers and the chiefs of our subjects, and in a full confidence in God and his prophet, you are to execute the most efficacious measures to deliver the province of Egypt from the hands of the French.

"You are to announce to the true believers in the said country, that we are at war with France; and by day and night you are to use the most effectual measures to take vengeance on them. You are also to be careful to watch, and to secure the other Mahometan provinces, and our frontiers, against the attacks and the iniquities of the enemy; and for this purpose, to secure every harbour and place with necessary strength, troops and war materials.

"Also on the same principles, you are to employ all your zeal and attention, to provide the subjects of our Imperial residence with the necessary provisions; and in the whole to watch for the concerns of every individual; until the new grand vizier shall arrive.

"We will be attentive to your conduct—and may the Almighty God, with his Godly grace, support our undertakings, and make us prosperous in the defence of our cause.

— SELIM.

### VIENNA, September 22.

It is supposed that the naval engagement near Abuker, in its consequences, may be viewed as an epoch in the history of the present times.—The victory of Nelson has determined the Porte to declare war against France; against a nation with whom they were for a long time in friendship and alliance.—It will even send an army against Buonaparte in Egypt—Eastern Europe, which was in tranquillity until this time, is now in warlike connexion against the leading power of the West against France.

As the French minister Ruffin, at Constantinople, confined in the state prison of the Seven Towers, we are anxious to know what will become of the Turkish minister in Paris.

The French admiral's ship L'Orient, was blown up owing to the magazine-taking fire. On board of her was the military chest and all the treasures of Malta.

In consequence of the victory of Nelson, the Egyptians have kept rejoicings for 3 days along the coast.

### September 29.

A private letter from Constantinople mentions that the grand signior has given as a present to the victorious admiral Nelson an Aigrette of the value of at least 80,000 dollars currency of Constantinople. This rich ornament is of so much distinction, that it is never worn by any person, but by the grand signior on his turban. In former times this privilege was only allowed to the khan of the Tartars.

Admiral Nelson, at the beginning of the engagement, was wounded in the face by a splinter; but, although bleeding, he continued to lead during the whole of the battle, without having his wound attended. He expected the Turkish fleet to destroy the French transports in the harbour of Alexandria. During this battle the French threw into the sea, several chests of gold and silver.

### BASLE, September 9.

The following article has been published here, and forms the subject of conversation in every quarter. It is a note which citizen Zeltner, our plenipotentiary at Paris, has transmitted to the minister of foreign affairs; with a request to communicate it to the Directory. The language which it holds does honour to the courage of the man by whom it is employed.

Our minister, after recapitulating the vexations which certain French commissaries have exercised in Switzerland, adds—

"The consequences of a conduct so irritating ought to be seriously apprehended from a people who are neither distracted by pleasure, nor to be intimidated by force, and with whom gentleness alone will succeed. It is exceedingly impolitic not to study their character better, and to act towards them as if they possessed that happy thoughtlessness with which the French adopt novelties, the apathy of the Batavians, or the docile pliability of the Italians. This irritable and courageous people adhere firmly to their religion, and to their ancient manners. Every thing which bears the stamp of infidelity and oppression fills them with indignation and resentment. When they have nothing more to lose, when they are driven to despair, they are capable of every excess, and Helvetia may become the theatre of scenes still more horrible than those of La Vendee. The undersigned trembles to use this language, but it is his duty to employ it. Not to unveil to the French Directory the whole truth were a crime.

"The Grisons have already discovered a disposition to decline all connexion with us, on hearing of the deplorable state into which Switzerland is plunged. They prefer a yoke which formerly inspired them with honour. The chains of the Tyrol are riveted. Suxbia, on the point of embracing the system of liberty, rejects it with disdain. Those who formerly had sworn to propagate it, now swear to oppose it with all their might; and the neighbours of Helvetia refuse with horror fruit which seems poisoned.

"The true republicans of Helvetia will be the first victims of so great disorders. The towns, the only support, the only asylums of the new order of things, will be exposed to the fury of the inhabitants of the country, who accuse them of having caused their misery and ruin, by giving the first impulse to the revolution. Upon them will fall the first ebullition of their frantic rage. The English consider themselves as protected from the resentment of the great nation, because the latter allows useful neighbours to tear their own vitals, and allows her enemies to avail themselves of the most valuable advantages. Situation, history, experience, every thing proves the importance of this neighbourhood to France; every thing excites the enemies of France to unite themselves with a brave and estimable people, whose fate at present inspires such general interest."

The minister plenipotentiary concludes with the following demands on the part of the Helvetic republic:

1. That the funds of every denomination which have been sequestered, or which have been taken from the Helvetic nation, should be restored to its new government, to enable it to meet the expences of its revolution; to organize an armed force which may render the Helvetic republic worthy of an alliance with the French republic; to pay for articles of the first necessity which France may furnish to Switzerland; such as grain, salt, &c. &c.
2. That the different parts of Helvetia on which contributions have been laid, should be exempted from them.
3. That the artillery, arms, magazines, and in general, every thing taken from the Helvetic nation, should be restored to the constitutional government.
4. That the number of French troops in Switzerland, especially cavalry, be reduced to what shall be absolutely necessary; and that these troops evacuate the country as soon as possible.
5. That the constitutional government of the Helvetic republic be favoured, in every possible way, in the exercise of its authority; and for this purpose it is necessary,

That orders be given to the agents of the French government in Helvetia to take measures, in concert with the Directory of the latter power, upon every point in which it is concerned, to act only in its name, with its consent, of serving at the same time all the respect which is due to it:

That the French troops which remain in Switzerland be auxiliaries; that instead of traversing the operations of the government, they shall support it; that they shall assist it as often as required:

That the advantages given to the canton of Bern respecting the maintenance of troops, be extended to all Helvetia. (Signed) ZELTNER.

Paris, September 15. Preparations are making in Rome for an expedition against Naples. All kinds of arms are collecting for

that purpose, and our troops in Italy are advancing on this side and drawing near the frontiers. But whatever discontent the Directory may entertain against that court, as it is connected by the ties of blood with those of Madrid and Vienna, its fate will probably depend on the issue of the negotiations which are still carrying on with the emperor.

### LONDON, October 2.

On Sunday afternoon Sir Sidney Smith again left town for Portsmouth, being appointed to a separate command. As we know that an English officer is about to leave this country for Constantinople, to take the command of the Turkish fleet, we think it highly probable that Sir Sidney is the man.

The French Directory are said to have made propositions to Russia and Austria, to effect the conquest of the Turkish empire, and divide it between the three nations.—If this be acceded to, the long projected revolution of Spain is to be achieved, without delay, by general Angereau, whose head quarters are now at Perpignan, who is only waiting for the conclusion of peace with Germany to enter the Spanish territory.

During the absence of the director Rewbell, at Plombieres, Barras is said to have detected a plot, the object of which was to send him and his associate La Reveillere Lepaux to Cayenne, to declare the three lawyers, Rewbell, Merlin and Treillard, perpetual dictators until a general peace, and to suspend the operation of the constitution, and consequently to dismiss the councils, during the war. This discovery it is reported, has made a great noise in the directorial circles at Paris, and has accelerated the return of Rewbell, although his health is not perfectly re-established. Talleyrand and Remel (the minister of finance) are stated to have been inserted in the list of intended proscription. Barras, assisted by Buonaparte, (brother to the general,) is reported to have gained over the two councils; and a new and serious struggle between the contending factions is expected soon to take place.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Dublin, which we have the pleasure to say, confirms the advices received on Sunday, of the total defeat of the rebels in the north-west of Ireland. It appears that they were attacked on Sunday se'nnight by general Trench, in the town of Killala, and after a short conflict, completely routed.

The letters vary as to the number of rebels killed; some estimate their loss at 3500 men, while others mention only 2000. The wretched remnant of their force (commanded by some of the French officers left behind) surrendered at discretion, and several of their Irish leaders were immediately executed.

The bishop of Killala, so long a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, has by this event recovered his liberty; nearly 300 protestants who had been captured from time to time, have also been released.

The Armagh regiment composed the greater part of the troops under general Trench, in the attack upon Killala.

The rebel Holt still continues his depredations in the county of Wicklow, the mountainous situation of which country renders it difficult to drive him from his fastnesses.

### NASSAU, (N. P.) October 23.

The recent evacuation of Cape-Nichols-Mole by the British forces, is unquestionably an event of the most interesting nature to the whole of the European establishments in the West-Indies. The report of its being in contemplation, excited a very strong sensation in Jamaica; and it is said that the people of that island actually offered to defray the expence of maintaining the garrison; but the offer came too late, as in consequence of peremptory orders from England, a treaty for the abandonment of the place had already been concluded with Toussaint.

The principal rendezvous of the Jamaica Squadron, is in future to be Port Antonio. All the naval stores, &c. were removed from the Mole thither; and it was understood that Sir Hyde Parker had determined on having a dock-yard, with the necessary store houses, &c. immediately established there.

From the out islands of this government, our accounts are favourable. The injury sustained at Crooked Island, in consequence of the gale in September, is said not to be so great as was at first imagined. Long Island, Exuma, and St. Salvador, are represented as affording the most promising appearance of the most abundant crops ever known.

### NEW YORK, December 4.

A French mercantile gentleman now in this City, has received a letter from his brother in Cape Francois, which confirms the news of Hecouville's departure for France, and of Toussaint's declaring that place independent.