

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1798.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20.

W are searching still after French republicans, who are carried as prisoners into the palais of the French consulship, guarded by 200 Janissaries. Those Frenchmen which were at Adrianople and Rodosto, were all transported to this place, and confined in the aforesaid palais.

In that port, as also in all the harbours of the Levant, orders have been issued to sequester all French merchandise and property, which has every where been done. The commissioners Ruffin, the two interpreters, Danton and Franchini, Fleuzat, the secretaries Tifer and Tidoux—and general Menan, who formerly was in the service of this government, have all been arrested, and thrown into the prison of the lower towers.

## VIENNA, September 17.

The captain Pacha has returned to Constantinople, and is preparing to sail with the Ottoman Squadron, to proceed, as it is thought, to Egypt with the troops that are assembling from all points of the Ottoman empire.

### September 20.

Our court continues its warlike preparations with increased vigour, since the news of the defeat of the French fleet. The Hungarian grenadiers, and five regiments of horse, have received orders to proceed to Italy, and the Warassins are in Dalmatia. The Austrian army extends from Zara to Casslode, Laibach, Klagenfurth, Brixen, and Verona; it consists of 130,000 foot, and 30,000 horse.

The Russian march in two columns, one of which proceeds from Kaminick and the other from Brodia. Several Russian officers are already arrived at Lemberg, to make the necessary preparations for the march of their columns, one of which is to proceed to Caschau and Hungary, and the others to Teschen and Moravia.

### September 29.

The latest accounts from Egypt received at Constantinople, although they do not make mention of any engagements between Buonaparte and the Arabs, yet represent his situation as very critical; as an army of from 60 to 70,000 men is said to have nearly surrounded him.

When the Russian fleet under vice-admiral Ushakov at first appeared in the channel before Constantinople, his men received every kind of refreshments, and the best provisions, by order of the Sublime Porte. The lately appointed grand vizier, Jusuf Pacha, who has already been twice before appointed to this station, was also formerly Turkish ambassador at the court of London, and is favourably disposed towards the British. The displacement of the late grand vizier, Mahomet Pacha, and the musti, both of whom, against the knowledge of the divan, wished to see the expedition of the French in Egypt prosper, and are even said to have sanctioned it, took place on the 31<sup>st</sup> August, immediately after which the declaration of war against France was made by the Porte.

No doubt is at present entertained that a triple alliance is formed between Russia, England, and the Porte.

General Buonaparte, after his landing in Egypt, issued a proclamation, wherein he ordains that every soldier who is guilty of plundering or any other atrocity, or who of his own will levies contributions, shall be shot; and every division shall be responsible for the irregularity of each individual member. The authorized commissaries only are empowered to levy contributions for the army, and the mob is to be placed immediately in the military chest.

Last Thursday the Turkish ambassador accidentally passed one of the most populous squares of our city. The people, who had collected in crowds, clapped their hands and cried, "Long live the Ottoman Porte." The ambassador, not understanding this, was very uneasy; when, however, the cause was explained to him, he commanded his coach to stop, and alighted, and thanked the public in such an engaging manner, that it produced redoubled applause.

## BRANCBURY, October 9.

We have just received the pleasing intelligence that a number of the French troops are on the point of leaving their position on the right side of the Rhine. This movement is accredited, and we believe has already taken place; as the head quarters of the French have removed from Friedberg towards Wetzlar, and the number of French troops this side the Rhine may not exceed 10,000 men; but notwithstanding these favourable appearances, our government will preserve its warlike attitude, as there is reason to suspect the sincerity of the French to conclude a peace with the Empire. Their late memorial on that subject did not meet with general belief. O-

pinions, however, are various. Some view it as the forerunner of a sudden peace; while others, who pretend to understand matters more profoundly, assert that a new breach between this government and the French republic will take place. And it is certain, that the reinforcements of both parties continue still in Italy; while the courier for public dispatches between Berlin and Paris is continually going and coming.

A courier from admiral Nelson has arrived at Naples, in which he informs the English ambassador, Hamilton, that he would not leave the coast of Egypt before he had destroyed entirely the remaining French vessels lying at Alexandria, to prevent general Buonaparte's retreat to Europe.

The latest dispatches received from Naples bring an account also of an unexpected insurrection of the inhabitants of Malta against the French, because they intended to rob them of the silver work and ornaments of the churches.

## REGENBURG, October 4.

The general Van Staader, who is stationed at Friedberg, has issued orders, on the receipt of a courier from Vienna to all the artillery stationed at Braunau to join him immediately. It is said that another body of 25,000 men, of the Imperial troops, are ordered to be stationed about Ulm.

Yesterday passed through here two Imperial regiments of cavalry of Ulm.

Two Imperial officers of distinction have been dispatched from hence as couriers to count Lehrbach at Raistadt.

## HAGUE, October 9.

The new French envoy, Lombard Van Lingres; arrived here on the 5th, when citizen Schimeldpeninck, who had hitherto deferred his acceptance of the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Paris, accepted the appointment, and actually departed a few hours afterward. The sudden appointment and arrival of the new French envoy, must have been produced by reasons of importance; and created among different parties, much speculation. General Daendels dined with him on the first day of his arrival, and the day before yesterday the minister presented his credentials. Busy report asserts that the new French minister has for one of his objects, the raising of 70,000 young men; but we hope it is without foundation.

## COPENHAGEN, October 9.

From the embassy of the chamberlain Bille to the emperor of Morocco, we have to relate the following:—The present emperor is an uncommonly well made man; his age may be 30 years; he is of a very social disposition, and appears to govern with much energy and humanity. He is not a warrior, after the usage of Mussulmen; but has resigned the military department to his brother Muley Saib. In the civil department his confidence rests on his first (or prime) minister, Ben Ottoman. Of the nations which are closely allied with the emperor, the Spanish seems to be the most favoured, and the British the least.—The esteem in which the Danish nation is held in that country is fully evinced by the manner in which our ambassador has been received and is treated.

## PARIS, September 30.

On the subject of increasing our army with 200,000 men, the following proclamation, dictated by Chenier to the French people, was yesterday decreed: Frenchmen, in the moment that the legislative body, the representatives of a happy people, recommend to you the necessity of enrolling yourselves, impetuous circumstances demand of us to represent to you all the advantages which will result therefrom. It calls for 200,000 additional men to participate the honour of defending their country. This is not done with an idea of setting aside the desire of peace, which is ardently wished; No—it wishes constantly for this happy event, when the sword shall remain amongst the trophies of this great nation, which may then be able to apply itself to agriculture, to science, and to the encouragement of the fine arts. The clouds which darken the political horizon of Europe cannot be too soon dispersed. France has made every sacrifice which humanity and honour warranted. In the midst of her glorious conquests, she has set to herself bounds; she has ceased to combat when she had in her power to extend her victories. But if we must have recourse again to arms, the two constituted authorities of the republic will give the signal for victory. Hasten, therefore, Frenchmen, to join the army.

### October 8.

The minister plenipotentiary of Portugal has set out on his return to Madrid. He was not in possession of sufficient powers, but if he received those of a more extensive nature from his court, and more conformably to the wishes of the French government,

it is probable enough that the negotiation will be carried on through the channel of the Spanish cabinet.

## PLYMOUTH, October 8.

This morning arrived in Hamoze, the Lurgher cutter, of 12 guns, lieutenant Hottis, from the fleet under the command of lord Bridport, she left them last Friday, off Ulham, consisting of 9 sail of the line, all well, at which time they had not seen any thing of the French fleet from Brest. His lordship had dispatched four ships of the line in quest of them; but no news has been received from them since they parted. It is generally conjectured that they are gone to Newfoundland.

## LIVERPOOL, October 13.

The Dublin papers of Wednesday and Thursday last which we received this morning, contain some most dreadful details of atrocities committed by Holt's banditti, which, in spite of every exertion, continues to harass and distress a very large tract of country in the vicinity of Dublin, and always escapes into the mountains when pursued or menaced with a superior force.

Among others, captain Hume, one of the members in parliament for the county of Wicklow, was lately shot at the head of a party of his corps by some of Holt's gang, who immediately effected their escape. The lord-lieutenant, notwithstanding many assertions and insinuations to the contrary, continues to be extremely popular with all parties, and his merciful and moderate, though vigorous proceedings (except by a very few whom a party zeal has irritated to extravagance) are applauded by every one.

### October 15.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, October 10th.

"I have just seen a letter from Middleton, near Cork, which states, that a tremendous cannonade was heard at sea on the 7th instant, that an American vessel had just come in, which had been captured by the French fleet, and retaken by one of our frigates; and that the English and French fleets on Saturday were very near each other.

"There is no doubt but an engagement of some sort has taken place off the west coast of Ireland, but whether between single ships or squadrons I cannot judge, but the prevailing opinion is, the squadrons.

"The state of the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, is dreadful to a humane mind; twenty or thirty people are assassinated every week by the murderous banditti who are no longer styled rebels, as they have no other object in view but murder and plunder. Holt still bids defiance to all the forces that have been sent against him."

## FALMOUTH, (Jam.) October 20.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated August 6.

"My situation with that of every one here, is very uncertain; at present the Spaniards are within 42 miles of us, in large force, coming to attack us, two deserters from their army have come in, and are kept on board the Merlin sloop of war. A boat came in yesterday, in six hours from reconnoitring them; their force is computed to be about four or five thousand; the force we have to oppose them may be about nine hundred men, seven hundred of whom are negroes; but the finest fellows I ever saw together; all able bodied men."

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated August 18.

"By the public dispatches which go by this conveyance, and the advice of other friends, you will, no doubt, be made fully acquainted with the unfortunate situation of this country. The near approach of a Spanish fleet has rendered it necessary to collect the whole of our negro strength, who, with ourselves, are at present performing military duty under martial law, and are in daily expectation of an attack. The fleet lies about 45 miles to the northward of this, in number about 15 sail; consisting of six gun-boats, four of which carry an eighteen-pounder in the bow, and the other two a twenty-four; a schooner of 20 guns, and seven or eight other schooners and sloops otherwise equipped; however, the length of time they have given us, has enabled us to get into a tolerable good state of defence, and we are in hopes to give them a warm reception."

Extract of another letter, dated August 21.

"Since my letter, two days ago, I find there is a request going forward from many of our inhabitants, that in case there should not be any prospect of a speedy peace, and if it should not be possible to send any further protection ship of war or two, it is their wish that transports may come down for the removal from hence, either to your place, or to the Bahama Islands."

## BOSTON, December 11.

Notwithstanding what is contained in letters received at the southward, we believe Touissant will de-