

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 10, 1799.

### P A D U A, October 11.

ESTERDAY two couriers passed through this city for Vienna, from Naples. Their dispatches contain the fate of Malta. The English and Russian fleets had appeared before, and commenced bombarding the capital. They had landed troops and had taken Valetta.

### H A M B U R G, October 18.

The crews of eight French ships in the harbour of Constantinople have been made prisoners of war.

### V I E N N A, September 22.

The number of prisoners taken by the English in the late sea engagement, the most terrible that ever was fought was 3705. Admiral Nelson found it unadvisable to take them on board; but, having disarmed them, put them on the coast of Egypt, first making them take an oath not to serve against England; but the officers he desired prisoners of war.

On board the L'Orient which blew up, was the general war chest of the fleet, containing several millions in ready money. The English entertain hopes that they shall be able to find and weigh up the chest.

It is reported; that during the battle a mutual agreement was made, to cease firing for two hours, to give the crews time to take some sustenance.

### October 13.

As nothing further is to be apprehended from the rebellion in Turkey, the Russian troops which were marching through Moldavia and Wallachia, from Widdin, have continued their rout toward Italy. For the other two columns destined for Germany, the emperor has directed magazines to be provided in his hereditary dominions.

The Russian fleet which has passed the Dardanelles, has a great number of troops on board.

### P A R I S, October 18.

The Directory have received dispatches from Buonaparte. This courier was two months on his journey. On the 7th July he left Alexandria for Cairo; and on the 20th arrived at the Pyramids—where he ordered the names of the warriors who had fallen in the capture of Alexandria, to be engraven on the pyramid of Pompey; and their bodies buried at its foot. In marching from Alexandria he had battles with the Mamelukes at Rahmanie, Chebreite, near the Pyramids, and at the gates of Cairo, which he entered the 22d July. After entering Cairo, he employed himself in the organization of the Egyptian provinces.—His adversaries Marat Bey had retired to Upper Egypt; and Ibrahim Bey in Lower Egypt.—Against the former he had thrown up intrenchments five leagues in front of Cairo, and had sent a strong detachment against the latter who had retreated to Gaza. What has since happened to Buonaparte, the Redacteur does not say.

### L O N D O N, October 9.

Amongst the papers intercepted by admiral Nelson is a letter from general Buonaparte, to his brother Joseph Buonaparte, member of the council of five hundred; and formerly ambassador at Rome. It contains interesting details respecting his expedition, his situation, and the consequences of the destruction of the French fleet. He complains bitterly of the French government, which deceived him in regard to the disposition of the inhabitants of Egypt, and the means of succeeding in his enterprise. He represents his situation as extremely critical, from the diminution of his army by diseases, by the battles he is continually obliged to fight, by the detachments required to preserve the chain of communication between Cairo, Rosetta, and Alexandria, by the garrisons of these towns, and adds these words—"My position is such that I can neither advance nor retreat."

This letter contains a variety of reflections critical as well as philosophical, suggested by the condition in which the general finds himself, and which will render the publication of it extremely interesting.

### October 19.

The two French frigates Justice and Dians, which escaped from the battle off the Nile, have been taken by the Colossus, capt. Murray, of 74 guns, off Malta.

From Lisbon, Oct. 6th, we learn, that advices from lord St. Vincent, state, that since the battle off the Nile, the situation of Buonaparte had changed greatly; and that he had now more enemies than he ever had friends. Six of the French ships off Nile, are now equipped and taken into the British service. In addition to this, the Colossus, besides the two prizes, has taken 150 transport ships, and destroyed many.

The Dutch have in the Texel a fleet of 11 sail of the line, and nine frigates.—The admiral's ship is the Washington, of 74 guns. In the Maest, st. Amster-

dam and Rotterdam, they have 12 more of the line, and six frigates.

Rear-admiral Orde has demanded a court-martial on lord St. Vincent, for neglect of duty as an admiral; but the admiralty has refused the request.

### D U B L I N C A S T L E, October 18.

Extract of a letter received this morning from Sir John Borlase Warren, to lord viscount Castlereagh, dated from his majesty's ship the Canada, in Lough Swilly, the 16th inst.

"My Lord,

I take the liberty of communicating to you for the information of his excellency the lord lieutenant, that I fell in with the enemy's squadron on the 12th inst. the Rosses bearing S. W. five leagues, and after an action which continued most part of the day, four of their ships struck their colours.

I believe a brig with Napper Tandy on board was in company, as she left the French at the commencement of the business.—The enemy's ships had numbers of troops, stores and ammunitions; and large quantities of papers were torn and thrown overboard after they had struck.

I am of opinion, that few of the frigates which escaped will arrive in France, as they had received much damage in their masts, and rigging, and from the violent gales that followed the next day, they must be in a crippled state; and may in all probability be picked up by some of the squadron on the coast of France; or by admiral King'smill's cruizers; they had thrown overboard boats, spars, arm-chests, &c. I left the prizes with the Robust, Megannime, Ethalion and Amelis; the Heche of 84 guns, was one of the ships taken."

Extra of a letter from Dublin Hibernian Journal, October 19.

In addition to this pleasing intelligence, by letters from Sligo this morning, we learn that three of the shattered frigates of the French squadron have appeared in that bay, under convoy of some English ships which had captured them after the battle."

It appears by a letter from major-general the M. of Cavan, of a later date, that the Melampus had arrived off Lough Swilly with another frigate in tow, which she had been sent in pursuit of—so that the number of prizes amount to five.

### B O S T O N, December 25.

On Sunday arrived at Newbury-Port, ship America; Jenkins, in 56 days from Hamburg. A good friend favoured us with papers to October 27 [principally the Altona Mercury]; and Mr. Kahler kindly assisted us last night, at 12 o'clock, in making the subsequent translations.

### V I E N N A, October 15.

#### O F B U O N A P A R T E and the TRANSPORTS.

Yesterday a courier arrived from the Turkish government to their minister, and brought dispatches which were soon afterwards communicated to the British and Prussian plenipots. They state, that on the 9th of September; the Beys of Egypt having collected a large army at Cairo—an obstinate battle was fought, which continued through the whole of the day—and that in the following night Buonaparte retreated to Rosetta. To which place he was soon followed, though so reduced was his army as not to consist of more than 10 or 12,000 men.—Another attack upon him was preparing; when he consented to capitulate; but he was refused any other terms than a surrender at the discretion of the Beys, as they were all certain of him. It being impossible for him to advance or retreat farther. And in this situation the last courier intelligence left him. The dispatches state, in addition; and from the same authority, that admiral Nelson, has succeeded in completely destroying the transports and armed ships in Alexandria harbour. He directed some bomb vessels to sustain the fire of the forts which the French had erected on shore; while fire ships were sent in among the transports.—The transports were moored in a line extending from the recess of the harbour towards the entrance. The wind favoured; and soon after the flames took the first vessel, it spread to the remainder. The whole number of transports destroyed was 366, including several Ragusan and Venetian vessels. Particularly two Venetian ships of the line. The Mamelukes by agreement diverted the French on shore. The crews escaped. [Several preceding accounts favour this news, and a subsequent account, in a Vienna postscript, appears to confirm it.]

### October 17.

By information from Malta, the rising of the inhabitants against the French is confirmed. They are driven to the Castle of St. Elmo—have asked for terms; but have been refused, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war. Throughout the whole island the French flag has given place to the Maltese. Buonaparte left 5000 of his troops here, but by deser-

tion and slaughter, they have dwindled away to a handful.—(The Russians, Turks and English were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong, combined force.)

The British ship Colossus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile.

### C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, September 21.

#### Important detection.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French resident at Smyrna, was this day, with his suit, brought here, and lodged in the castle of the Seven Towers.—Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman empire. In consequence of which, 30,000 men are ordered to march to certain places, where French politics have been favoured, 37 cannons were found in the Palace Francaise, lately occupied by the French minister at Constantinople, but now converted into a prison, where even the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the grand signior, are confined.

### H A M B U R G, October 8.

Advices from Florence of September 18, say, that the French have entered the Neapolitan dominions in an hostile manner, though without a formal declaration of war.

#### Turkish Plenipotentiary.

We learn from Paris, September 28, that the Turkish minister was that day arrested and thrown into the temple.

### October 12.

We hear that besides the argrette given by the grand signior to admiral Nelson, he had ordered a rich present to be made to every British officer in the action at the Nile; and 20,000 dollars to be distributed among the sailors.

The confidence of the grand signior is so great in his new friends the Russians that he visited the commander of the fleet before Constantinople on board his ship incognito. The Russians were at first loath to enter the city of Constantinople; but they are now every day seen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

### October 18.

#### GERMANY and FRANCE.

The French with 8000 men from Switzerland, have entered the Austrian territory, and already committed some excesses. It is said the emperor considers this as the actual recommencement of hostilities.

The pope was living on the 13th ultimo.

### October 25.

#### C O N G R E S S AT R A S T A D T.

At Rastadt, October 18, a new paper on the subject of the pending negotiation was presented by the Austrian envoy; but was short; and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the recommencement of hostilities increase daily.

The deputation of the Empire; at the congress of Rastadt, have demanded that Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, &c. be exempted from all duties in the Rhine. The French have demanded the reason of the march of a Russian army through the German territory; and were answered that they were not authorized to make any explanations on that subject. An extraordinary coolness has commenced—each seems to wait the other's striking the first blow, to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

### L O N D O N, October 19.

#### Fate of the Brest fleet.

Dispatches have been received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by the lords of the admiralty, which announce that on the 12th of October an engagement took place off Tory Island, on the north of Ireland, which was plainly seen from the shore. The whole number of ships were 16. The action commenced at 3 o'clock and lasted 5 hours. Two vessels were sunk, 1 was dismasted, 1 had her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and 5 were running off, pursued by the remainder under British colours. Warren of Home, from their situation, must have been the commander of the British fleet which engaged. In consequence of this news the stocks rose. (Other articles corroborate this intelligence; and even make the success of the British more complete. It is said three frigates, which had separated from this squadron, attempted to land troops at Donégal, but were prevented by the inhabitants.)

#### Loss of a Frigate.

The Jason, of 38 guns; captain Sterling, in chasing 6 vessels into Brest, got upon a rock, and beat to pieces. The captain and crew were made prisoners, except 6 seamen, who jumped into a boat, and after many difficulties, reached England.

Three of Nelson's prizes sunk 15 days after the engagement from the damage they had sustained. Six had proceeded to England.

Lord St. Vincent has informed government of the destruction of the French transports at the Nile.

### December 26.

In the second edition of the "Hamburg Correspondent" of the 27th October, it is announced;