

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 17, 1799.

BRUNN, September 26.

THE late governor of Belgrade, Mustafa, is preparing to set a similar part with Passwan Oglou, and has retired with his troops to Philopoli, where he has put himself in a posture of defence. A great fermentation prevails through the greater part of the Turkish states, and an insurrection has actually taken place in Natolia. Travellers in the Turkish territories are continually plundered by bands of robbers.

PARIS, October 22.

For four days the Redacteur, and all our papers, have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations the commander issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not discouraged by the account of the loss of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all dangers with their officers.

The general's head quarters were at Cairo. Of prisoners he had only a few; but the camels and horses he had taken, were reserved for an expedition which was a secret.

He embraced every opportunity to work upon the people. An air balloon which he sent up at Cairo, was above the understanding of these ignorant mortals. They thought him a messenger from Mahomet. His horse artillery had created great consternation.

A messenger to one of the chiefs, bringing an account of a defeat, was asked, "how large is the French army." He took up a handful of sand, which he threw up in the air, saying "there, count them."

The general's soldiers divide the booty which they took from the Mamalukes; on some they have found from 3 to 500 louis d'ors, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabians as the worst of beings. In large hordes they swarmed like clouds round his army and harassed his rear guards. Plundered and murdered every one who fell into their hands. They have not kept their treaty, which he had concluded on the 5th July, with 13 of their beys. In which it was stipulated, that they should give him as many men as were necessary to oppose the Mamalukes. And, on the other hand, the general had promised to give them back, after he had conquered Egypt, all the lands which had belonged to them.

Buonaparte, with these 13 cheilks, sat round a table, where it was further agreed and determined, that he who did not fulfil his promise, should incur hell's flames. Probably the cheilks could not answer for what their hordes did.

On the 12th July, Mourat Bey, had a large body of horse troops and batteries on the Nile, and 10 gun boats. From both sides were exchanged more than 1500 cannon shot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were retaken and the third burned. After this the army was not interrupted on their march.

On the 21st July, before Cairo, we had a battle. The Mamalukes lost 2000 men, killed. Mourat Bey, and other beys, were wounded. 460 camels with baggage, and 50 cannon, were taken. Our army lost 30 killed, and 120 wounded. In the night the beys fled from Cairo, and burned their ship. The people plundered their houses, and on the 22d the French entered the city.

The general issued two proclamations: Buonaparte to the Cheilks, &c. of Cairo, dated Head quarters, Gazi, July 22.

"Yesterday the Mamalukes were mostly killed, or taken prisoners! I am in pursuit of the fugitives. Send me the vessels on the other side of the water, and a deputation, acknowledging you surrender to me! Let bread, meat, straw, and oats, be in readiness for my army! Be without fear, as no body wishes your welfare more than I do!"

Buonaparte to the people of Cairo.

"People! You have done well not to declare against us. I am come to destroy the Mamalukes. To protect commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and they who have fled may return to their houses, I shall establish a divan of persons, &c."

A third proclamation to the pacha of the grand signior, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects secured to him.

Ibrahim Bey had fled with his family and effects to Selchich, where Buonaparte pursued him; but before the general entered this city, the bey had left it. Being the last where fresh water was to be had.

The Mamalukes have defended themselves bravely. They are well dressed and equipped.

On the 13th August, when he left this place, he received the unfortunate account of the loss of the fleet. Having on the 6th July advised admiral Brucey to come to anchor in the harbour of Alexandria within 24 hours, if not, to land the artillery, and the effects belonging to the army. As it was the opinion of our engineers, that the road of Abuckir was not safe for

the fleet—But to his great astonishment he was apprized, on the 27th July, that the fleet remained there at anchor. He dispatched his adjutant to prevail on the admiral to set sail, but unfortunately this messenger came too late.

The general says, under his own hand, "It seems to me admiral Brucey would not sail for Corfu before he was sure he could not enter the harbour of Alexandria, or till the army was in such a situation that no retreat might be necessary." "If he has done amiss he has expiated it by his glorious death. Fate, which has in many instances proved our superiority on land—has, in this, favoured our rivals on the water.—But as great as this misfortune is, it cannot be attributed to the unsteadiness of luck! It will not leave us! When I arrived at Alexandria I was informed that the English had been there, with a much stronger force than ours. I ventured to land in a gale, and was almost shipwrecked in the attempt. When I reached the shore, I threw myself on the ground, (a signal was just then given for an armed ship, which, however, proved to be La Justice) I cried out "Fortune! shouldst thou leave me! No! attend me only a few days longer!" I marched the whole night and attacked, by the break of day, Alexandria, with 3000 men, without cannon, or even cartridges to our guns. And in five days I was master of Rosetta and Demennur, which declared me already established in Egypt!

In these five days our fleet ought to have been in safety from the English. Let their force against us be what it would. But far from it! They remained the whole Messidor, ending July 18, expelled.—They received on the first Thermidor, (19th July) from Rosetta a supply of rice for 2 months; the English shewed themselves in ten days with a superior force in these waters; and on the 29th July, our fleet received information of my conquering and entering Cairo; but when fortune saw that her favours were not regarded, she left our fleet to its own fate.

LONDON, October 16.

As soon as the grand signior determined on a war with the French republic, he sent a confidential person to Tunis and Algiers, urging the sovereigns of those countries to declare themselves against the Infidels, and particularly to guard against any supplies being furnished to Malta, or any other of their dependencies. It is expected that both the Tunizians and Algerines will go to war with France.

HOLT, the Irish rebel.

The excesses committed by this daring marauder, and the success with which he has resisted or eluded the force employed for his subjugation have rendered him an object of such universal notoriety, that the following observations, arising from a source of good authority, we deem of sufficient interest to entitle them to publicity.

Holt, previous to the present troubles in Ireland, was a farmer of considerable property and respectability in the neighbourhood of Roundwood, in the county of Wicklow. Being a man of energy, zeal, and uncommon daring, he acted as county keeper; or in other words, thief taker general to the counties of Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin. He possessed minute local knowledge of the mountainous tract within this district, and so successful were his exertions against those whose licentiousness had driven them here for shelter from the laws, as to inspire terror in breasts before not susceptible of fear. Strange transition of character from the conservator to the violator of the laws. This dereliction of principle is ascribed to disgust and resentment at some excesses committed by the military stationed in his neighbourhood; it is most probable, however, that it originated in ambition, for the indulgence of which the late rebellion seemed to promise occasion.

Several thousand troops of admired zeal and gallantry are now and have for a considerable time been employed against this rebel. Their hitherto want of success is in a material degree to be imputed to the nature of the country, but it proves to a lamentable demonstration, that the banditti which he commands is more formidable than has been represented.

Holt is about 35 years of age, of a stern and manly aspect, strong and well made, singularly athletic, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and possesses those talents best calculated to inspire on the desperate multitude with whom he acts.

BOSTON, January 4.

FROM HAMBURG.

An obliging correspondent has furnished us with Hamburg papers to October 30, received by the Barbara, captain Clark, arrived at Salem.

A Hamburg paper of the 26th October, contains the following corroborative account of the fate of Buonaparte. It was received officially at Constantinople, by a courier, the 22d September, by way of Belgrade. Constantinople, Sept. 28. The Porte has received an official account from the pacha of

Cairo, stating that Buonaparte had left that city for Alexandria. His first intention was to defend the castle of Cairo, at all events; and for this purpose he threw into it a strong garrison. He had taken a position against the Arabs, in advance of Cairo [In a former account it was mentioned that he had thrown up intrenchments four hours (a term meaning leagues) in front of Cairo.] The Arabs did not cease to harass him; and he waited there to sustain the attack meditated against him, by the Arabs, the Beys and the Kopten; and to see the effect of the distribution of money, &c. at Cairo; where he was disappointed. The garrison at the castle had many difficulties to overcome; and notwithstanding, from the mode of attack of the Arabs, Buonaparte always remained master of the field; such were his losses, that he was at last obliged to retreat to Alexandria, where he was determined to make a stand, and defend himself to the last extremity. If the account of the last victory of the Arabs can be credited, Buonaparte's army must be reduced to 8000 men. The Arabian army was 60,000 strong, and do not consider the French invaders as soldiers, but as free-booters; and therefore give them no quarters. Their hatred against them is heightened; by the consideration that they deem their object to be the plunder of Mecca, and the overthrow of the religion of their fathers. In this idea they are confirmed, by the declaration of war of the Sublime Porte, and their cautions to all true musketeers. The French, agreeably to Buonaparte's proclamation, have committed various hostilities on those towns which did not readily obey their summons to surrender.

This has heightened the rage of the natives, and the young men fly in great numbers to the standard of Mahomet."

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, to both houses of congress, received yesterday:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN compliance with your desire, expressed in your resolution of the 2d of this month, I lay before you an extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting consul of the United States at the Havana, dated the 18th of November, 1798, to the Secretary of State, with a copy of a letter from him to L. Trezevant and William Timmons, Esquires, with their answer. Although your request extends no further, than such information as has been received, yet it may be a satisfaction to you to know, that as soon as this intelligence was communicated to me, circular orders were given by my direction, to all the commanders of our vessels of war, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted. I also directed this intelligence and these orders to be communicated to his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and to our minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great-Britain, with instructions to him to make the proper representation to that government upon this subject.

It is but justice to say, that this is the first instance of misbehaviour of any of the British officers towards our vessels of war, that has come to my knowledge. According to all the representations that I have seen, the flag of the United States and their officers and men have been treated by the civil and military authority of the British nation, in Nova-Scotia, the West-India Islands, and on the Ocean with uniform civility, politeness and friendship. I have no doubt that this first instance of misconduct will be readily corrected.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 8, 1799.

Extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting consul of the United States at the Havana, dated there, the 18th November, 1798, to the Secretary of State.

"By the delegation of Daniel Hawley, Esq; I am at present acting as consul of the United States in this district, with which he will most probably have acquainted you. It imposes upon me the mortifying task of informing you, Sir, of the partial capture of an American fleet, under the convoy of the Baltimore sloop of war. — Philips, Esq; commander, by a British squadron, off this harbour, accompanied with circumstances rather grating to the feelings of Americans, and by no means analogous to the good harmony which seems to subsist between the two governments.

"The subject of Messrs. Trezevant and Timmons, to my annexed note of the 17th inst. requesting an exact relation of the occurrence, will, I presume, be deemed as impartial a narration as can be given, of the whole transaction, they having been passengers on board one of the captured vessels, and removed to the Baltimore."

Mr. Morton adds, that commodore Loring ordered the 55 men out of the Baltimore, "on board of his ship, previous to any proposal of exchanging the na-