

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1799.

RASTADT, October 25.

THE day before yesterday the tri-coloured flag was flying at the tower of the minister of Strasburg, to announce that Buonaparte had, since the 18th of August, conquered all Egypt, and that the army of the boys and Mamelukes were totally defeated.

MILAN, October 15.

The desertion of the Cisalpine troops is becoming so alarming, that the Directory has insisted on a severe law to prevent it.—Two of our new legislators have resigned. It is said that the negotiations between Naples and France hang on a thread. However it is hoped that they will not be broke off. Before the new ambassador La Combe St. Michel arrived at Naples, the French charge des affaires, La Cheze, had actually solicited a passport to return, for which the following reasons are assigned:

First, that the secretary of state had neglected, as usual, to forward the passport for the new ambassador. 2dly, Because the court and populace at Naples had on the arrival of admiral Nelson manifested signs of friendship and joy injurious to the French. 3dly, Because lately more English men of war had been admitted at Naples, of which about ten were in that port towards the last of September.

VIENNA, October 24.

Our court paper is yet silent about the business of the French transport fleet at Alexandria, and the defeat of Buonaparte. Notwithstanding we have received letters yesterday from Messina to the 10th of October, which mention the arrival of a vessel from Alexandria, informing that Buonaparte's army, in a very severe engagement, in which the victorious Arabs on their side lost 12,000 men, had been reduced to a few thousands, and made their retreat to Alexandria. Other accounts say that Buonaparte is taken.

It is positively asserted, that the Maltese order established in Russia has determined to expel from the order, the grand master and all the knights who were present at the surrender of Malta, because they delivered it up without any resistance. It is said that this resolution has already been communicated to the grand master at Trieste, who has sent a memorial to Petersburg, in which he pretends to prove that he did not design to surrender, but that opposition would have been of no avail, and that all the French and Spanish desired it. It is said the prince of Conde is to replace the grand master.

HAGUE, October 27.

The troubles in Belgium, particularly in the department of the Scheldt and Antwerp, have become very serious and bloody. At Mechlin, on the 13th instant, the rebellious peasants, armed with swords and pistols, forced their way into the city, cut down the tree of liberty, tore the tri-coloured flag to pieces, and plundered the house of the commune. The French general dispersed them, ordered two of them to be shot, and declared the city in a state of siege. On the 23d, the insurgents came again before the three gates.

We have not received later advices; but according to the reports of travellers, the insurrection in the low countries is very formidable. At Antwerp no vessel is allowed to depart, nor any vessel to go out. From the French side, they say, the insurrection was connected with a projected landing by the English. According to report, the French and insurgents had several engagements, in which the latter lost 300 men.

SEMLIN, October 12.

The fortune of war has not yet deserted the rebel Paskawan Oglou: he has extricated himself from the dangerous situation in which he was.

By order of the Porte, the Turkish army acting against the rebels, was to storm Widden, which on the 25th of September was executed under the command of Kapudon Pacha, Alio Pacha of Natolia, and other pachas, with their combined forces. At the commencement the Turkish commander gained some advantage; so much so, that he took some redoubts; but his success was of short duration. Paskawan Oglou was prepared for this attack, and had projected mines not far from the city—as soon as his opponents had reached the spot that he wished, under a most heavy cannonade, he sprung his mines, and made such a terrible slaughter and confusion amongst the Muslims, that the army which blockaded him was not able to form in 3 days. About 2000 men were left dead, and a great number more horribly wounded; which created great confusion in the camp. Even now they cannot give a regular estimate of their loss, as the dispersed men have not yet returned. On

this occasion the 31st attack was repelled. We must now wait the issue.

DONAU, October 24.

We now observe the Imperial declaration of the 10th September, by which the court of Russia confirms and takes under its protection, the body of bailiffs grand croises, commanders and knights of the grand prior of Russia, and supports them in their protest against the grand master, Von Hombesch, and the knights who, without any resistance, delivered up their capital and island by a dishonourable capitulation; and by which it takes under its direction, and promises to maintain the order of Malta, its institutions, privileges and honours; and orders its ministers at foreign courts to declare, that by so doing, it does not wish to establish any pretensions injurious to the existing rights of other courts. The voice of the other nations is invited to accord with this arrangement.

BASLE, October 9.

The march of 15,000 French troops through this city has just been announced. The whole French army has orders to advance. A demi-brigade is to arrive on the 15th instant, and the remainder is to follow on the 16th and 17th. These troops are destined for the eastern frontiers of Switzerland. One division is to take possession of the ground between Reineck and the lake of Boden, the remainder are pressing towards the Grison country. In the neighbourhood of the lake of Boden, all the prelates and other clergy are packing up their effects, ready for flight. The Grisons are strongly attached to the Austrians.

According to letters from Coire, of the 2d instant, the diet, previous to its separating, issued orders for a general prayer, and for raising 6000 men. Every possible preparation was ordered to be made for putting the frontiers in the best state of defence—each commune to hold its contingent in readiness to march on the first notice—M. de Salis Marchisins, a cidevant lieutenant-general in the French service, has been appointed commander of the levy en masse, under the inspection of a council of war. The French troops have already advanced to the extremity of the Grison frontiers.

ITALY, October 14.

According to letters, the French bomb-ketch La Frumaire has brought into Corfu, four vessels under Turkish colours.

The Venetian Gazette states, that according to letters from Brescia, the inhabitants of that town had been required, by order of general Brune, to assemble on the 18th instant to determine by plurality of voices, whether they would retain their present democratical constitution, or throw themselves under a foreign government—it is asserted that a similar order has been issued at Mantua and Milan. It is recollected that the same was done at Venice, a short time before the arrival of the Austrian troops; the whole of the report, however, appears to require confirmation.

RASTADT, October 21.

The French ministers have not yet returned an answer to the last note of the deputation of the Empire.

It was reported here yesterday, that the Austrian troops had entered the country of the Grisons. The French it was added, had likewise endeavoured to enter; but had been repelled by the militia of the country.

FRANCFORT, October 13.

A train of 120 pieces of cannon, belonging to the Imperial army, has passed through Bavaria, towards the Lech, and ever since the 4th the Imperialists, with the army of the Empire, have been concentrating their force; after they have received some further reinforcement, it is said this army will move towards Ulm and the Danube. Naples and Switzerland, it is strongly apprehended, will become the first theatres of the war.

The French troops continue to decrease upon the right bank of the Rhine. Eight half brigades are going by forced marches to the Upper Rhine.

The Imperial head quarters in Swabia, are removed from Friedburg to Ebingen.

The French ambassador at Munich, citizen Alquier, has made remonstrances against the recruiting of the Bavarian troops.

REGENSBURG, October 21.

A report gains ground that an English and Russian ambassador are to make their appearance at Rastadt with a prospect of a general peace; and that if not accepted the Coalition with increased numbers, will have recourse to arms.

CADIZ, September 28.

Within three weeks we have seen several American vessels with sugar, cocoa, &c. arrive in this port from our colonies. It is supposed that the English, who blockade our harbours, have in consideration of the alliance subsisting between England and America, allowed them to pass, while other neutrals, as Swedes and Danes, are daily turned off and refused.

PARIS, November 1.

It having been discovered that the enemies squadrons, privateers and other vessels are partly manned with foreigners, the Directory by an ordinance of the 29th October, decrees; each person a native of countries connected in friendship, alliance or neutral, who bears a commission from the enemies of France, or who belongs to the crew of armed ships or other vessels; shall by this very act be considered as pirates, and as such be dealt with, without any regard to allegations of having been forced, threatened or otherwise compelled to enter that service—the Directory of the Bavarian, Ligurian, Cisalpine and Roman republics shall be notified of this determination; as also all the powers in alliance with France, and also the neutrals.

PLYMOUTH, October 24.

This morning arrived his majesty's ship Cambria, of 44 guns; honourable captain Legge, from a cruise, and brought in with her a very large and beautiful French ship privateer, called the Revenge, of 20 guns and 140 men, which she captured on the 19th instant, within three leagues of the coast of Spain. The Revenge had captured, the 4th instant, in lat. 48, 32, long. 26, 30, the American ship Birmingham, of Baltimore, captain George Cook, from Baltimore, bound to London, laden with tobacco, rice, coffee, and sugar, which ship she had in tow, at the time the Cambria fell in with her, and which was also retaken by that ship, and brought in here this afternoon. The Revenge is gone up Hamoaze.

Several passengers landed here this afternoon from the Birmingham, who took passage in that ship at Baltimore for London. It appears that the French treated them tolerably well, and took but very little of their property.

November 15.

This morning arrived from Falmouth, the Chapman armed ship, of 24 guns, captain Keen, having in tow the Bullone, French frigate of 40 guns, captured by the Ethalion, of 38 guns, on the coast of Ireland; she is totally dismantled, and otherwise a mere wreck.

Five P. M.—His majesty's ship Tigre, of 80 guns, captain Sir Sydney Smith, is now getting under weigh in Cawland Bay, to sail for the Mediterranean.

LONDON, October 24.

Advices were yesterday received at the admiralty office from vice-admiral Sir Richard Onslow, giving an account of his having effected a landing on the Texel island, taken possession of it; and then secured the command of the Texel river. The safe and capacious bay which this island affords to our shipping, will render it a valuable acquisition.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, October 20.

SEA ENGAGEMENT.

About the middle of June, a most desperate and bloody battle was fought near the island of Corsica, between two French ships of war, and a stout Algerine rover: the action lasted upwards of eleven glasses, with the greatest severity on both sides. At one time the Algerines had much the advantage, and would have certainly beat them both off; but a frigate and a sloop came up, who began such an incessant and well directed fire into the pirate, that in a short time carried away all her masts and rigging which were terribly mauld before. Notwithstanding this fatal disaster, the undaunted African continued to fight with the utmost fury and desperation; when at last they found it impossible to escape being taken, they set fire to their ship, and all that were left alive jumped into the sea and were drowned. The rover was commanded by Aby Aly, a very desperate, daring fellow, and one of the best navigators in the dey's service.

BASSETTERRÉ, December 18.

William Armstrong, Esquire, arrived here on Sunday last from Martinique, he left Falmouth on the 15th November, in the second October packet, and had a passage of 26 days to Barbadoes. We have been favoured with London papers to the 1st of November; one of the 27th October says, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and America, is reported to be this moment on the tapis.

The report of the capture of nine sail of French ships of the line is without foundation; for we find that Lord Bridport, in the Royal George, had arrived at Spithead the 23d October.