

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1799.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.

On the 28th February, 1500 Bostangis were embarked on board of two Turkish frigates and several transports, destined to join the division of Egypt. These troops form part of a body of infantry trained to the practice of European tactics. Buonaparte, whom Ghezzar Pacha was preparing to attack with a numerous army in Egypt, has anticipated the attack by sending a part of his troops, under general Kleber, into Syria, who has taken the town of Gaza. The news has been sent to the Porte by Ghezzar himself, who was still at Acre, the seat of his government. The English began to bombard Alexandria on the 3d of February: and though the fire was terrible, it did not succeed in making the French evacuate the place.

SEMLIN, March 20.

It appears certain, that Passawan Oglou has disbanded his troops. Letters from Moldavia state, that this Pacha had disappeared on a sudden, and taken refuge with his treasure in Transylvania. This account is not improbable, as it may be recollected that one of the conditions of the treaty concluded between the captain Pacha and Passawan was, that the latter should receive a large sum of money, with which he should be at liberty to retire into any of the states of the emperor of Germany.

NAPLES, March 23.

The commander in chief of the army of Naples has ordered a camp to be established at Acre, a small town about five miles from Naples, in order to prevent the soldiers from being corrupted by the effeminate and voluptuous life which they lead in this city, and which they are enabled to do by means of the riches they have acquired by plunder. Calabria still continues to be the theatre of insurrection, and a column, principally composed of Neapolitan patriots, left this place a few days ago in order to attack the insurgents. The communication between Rome and Naples is once more intercepted, and the French couriers have not been able to pass for four days back. The peasants of Campania have again made an irruption from their mountains and attacked the French posts on the high way.

RASTADT, April 7.

The French couriers have been obliged to pass the Rhine, since yesterday, at Seltz. It appears that the Austrians have already cut off all communication with Kehl.

April 11.

The French ministers sent on the 9th a note to M. Metternich, but he sent it back, accompanied by a letter, stating that as he no longer filled any character to receive or transmit any official communication between the deputation of the empire and the ministers of the republic, he was compelled with reluctance to return the note which they addressed to him. The chancery of Metternich set out from this place to-day, and he is to depart to-morrow.

FRANCFORT, April 7.

The French and Austrian generals have agreed to treat Franfort and Rastadt as neutral towns, but the Austrians appear determined not to extend the privileges of neutrality to any other territory. In that part of Wirtemberg which belongs to the prince of Hohenlohe Ingeltingen, they have pulled down the posts on the frontiers with the inscription of "neutral country." The king of Prussia, however, appears determined to defend the neutrality of the empire, and his army of observation is to be augmented to 15,000 men. On the 10th the deputation for the pacification of the empire held a conference on the actual state of circumstances. The envoys of Saxony, Bremen and Wurtzburg, declared that they should depart without waiting for the orders of their constituents, but it was agreed by the majority that it would be improper to adopt any resolution before the opinion of the diet was known, whose duty it was to have collected with respect to that object the opinion of the united states of the empire.

FRANSBURG, April 13.

General Massena, after having examined the state of the army of the Danube, and made all the necessary dispositions, set out yesterday evening for Halle, where the head quarters of both united armies are to be established. We learn to-day that general St. Cyr has established his head quarters at Leipsic, at a small distance from Aulenburg. Some corps have returned to the right bank of the Rhine. The greatest part of the 4th division, which forms the vanguard of the army,

repassed the Rhine yesterday morning, and immediately marched to Switzerland.

LUCERN, April 3.

Our legislative bodies have just passed several decrees; the following is the substance of the most important of them.

1. 18,000 auxiliary troops shall be completed with in 24 hours by a communal requisition. Whoever refuses to comply with the requisition shall be tried by a council of war, and punished with death.

Every citizen of Helvetia, and every foreigner who, by speeches, shall excite opposition to the measures taken by the government for the defence of the country, or seduce citizens from their obedience, to the laws, and who shall propose submission to a foreign power, shall likewise be tried before a council of war, and punished with death.

3. All citizens shall pay a monthly war tax.

4. The Executive Directory is authorized to make requisitions, and every preparation necessary for the defence of the country.

More than 2,500 men have already assembled, but the scarcity of arms prevents a great number from proceeding to the frontiers.

RATISBON, March 17.

The following is the note published by Austria in the college of princes.

The legation has received orders to make the following declaration in the name of his majesty the emperor, relative to the object in deliberation.

It is with reason we express our surprise that a foreign power, with which the empire has not yet concluded peace, and at a moment too when the issue of the negotiations remains uncertain, and war seems on the point of being renewed, should, in a tone so very unbecoming, make demands relative to the measures of safety which may be necessary in the empire; demands which, it must be evident, circumstances will not admit of answering, and which are far from being consistent with the dignity of an independent state. Without referring to the considerations which present themselves under this point of view, we will only remark, that during 15 months the negotiations have failed, the deputation of the empire, for the attainment of a just, solid and general peace, has in every instance, made the greatest concessions, and has consented to the greatest sacrifices; that notwithstanding these sacrifices in territory as well as subjects, France has not till now given any satisfactory assurances relative to the important and justly founded conditions, by which the fairest provinces of the empire are to be ceded to her, but far from it, without say regard to the suspension of hostilities solemnly agreed upon, the provinces of the empire as well on the right as on the left bank of the Rhine, are treated in an hostile manner, by contributions and vexations of all kinds; and, finally, the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein, although its provisioning was stipulated by the most formal agreements, has been so closely invested and blocked up, that it has been forced by famine to surrender, and been arbitrarily taken possession of by the French.

Such conduct, which so little flatters the hopes of a peace consistent with the safety of the empire, necessarily inspires well founded apprehensions for the maintenance of the tranquillity of the empire; and the more so, as on the other hand France during the course of the negotiations, has overturned the government of Rome, of Switzerland and Piedmont, and its proceeding, by arbitrary acts, to destroy the integrity of the members of the empire, and the rights of supremacy and sovereignty of the emperor and the empire; that furthermore, by a levy of 200,000 men in its own country, by alliances offensive and defensive, obtained by force in the new so distant free states, it has created, and by the forced levy of troops in Switzerland and the other provinces occupied by its armies, it has so augmented its forces, that the measures of the French government cannot but be obviously hostile to the pacific intentions and general wishes of the states of the empire. In this situation of affairs, it is left to the world to judge, whether circumstances, and the present prospect of peace, afford the least hope of such an one as is compatible with the true interests of the Germanic body; and whether it is prudent to defer measures of precaution, or to refuse the alliance of a powerful court, which manifests a real regard for the interest of the Germanic empire, and of which in circumstances less dangerous, five circles of the empire and other states have demanded aid. Finally, whether it is prudent to renounce the hope of a powerful protection for the defence of the frontiers of Germany, and preservation of the empire. Further, in case his imperial majesty shall deem it necessary to add any thing upon the subject in deliberation, he formally reserves the right of an ulterior declaration. The majority in the College des Villes leave every thing to the wisdom of his imperial majesty.

PARIS, April 16.

In pursuance of an arrete of the 15th, general Massena is definitively named commander in chief of the armies of Helvetia and Germany. It is stated that he is invested with very extensive powers for the re-organization of the army, and that he is authorized to appoint provisionally the generals of division and brigade, as he may judge necessary.

LONDON, April 25.

By the packet which brought over the Hamburg mail, accounts were yesterday received from Mr. Grenville, who has arrived at Vienna. On the subject of his mission to the Imperial court, a ministerial paper of this morning says, "we understand he is to conclude a new treaty of alliance between that court and ours, but it is only to be the accession of the house of Austria to the treaty concluded between Russia, the Porte, and Great Britain."

In addition to the intelligence from the continent, published by government in the Gazette of last night, the following bulletin was yesterday handed about in the ministerial circles:

"The French have retreated to Zurich and Lucern; the whole canton of Bern has refused to march with the French against the Austrians, in consequence every peasant who refuses is to be shot."

Lord William Bentinck is going out envoy to the Russian army in Italy; whether his brother, Lord Freerick, will accompany him.

Orders are issued for the immediate recall of the British troops now in Portugal, the security of that kingdom being no longer endangered by the machinations of the French directory: general Tarleton, and his military suit, are expected home early in the next month.

The 13th March was a melancholy day for Constantinople: almost two thirds of the suburb of Pera being laid in ashes by a dreadful fire. The hotels of the English ambassador, Mr. S. Smith, the Austrian internuncio, baron Herbert, and several other magnificent edifices, were entirely consumed. The number of houses consumed is estimated at 1300.

A letter from Alicante says, "The proceeds of a cargo of fish were lately stopped here, under pretence that a discovery was made that the fish were English caught.—Through the exertions of the American minister at Madrid, however, the property was released."

This morning the Hamburg mail due yesterday, reached town.

The accounts from Italy by this mail do not come time enough to admit of an official detail of the action of the 5th, in which Scheer acknowledges himself to have been defeated, and in consequence of which he had been obliged to shelter himself under the walls of Mantua. An article from Nuremberg of the 11th, mentions the report of an action on the 3d, in which the French are stated to have lost 8000 or 12,000 men. This report most probably originated in the action of the 5th, which we some days ago knew to have taken place, and the result of which was so favourable to the Austrian arms.

Though the foreign papers contain no details of the action of the 5th in Italy, we are happy in being able to add, that intelligence has this morning been received from Vienna, by Massette, which comprises this interesting account. [SUN.]

It appears that the action was highly favourable to the Austrians as it was honourable to their military character as so far from waiting an attack from the enemy; they actually stormed the French camp.—The enemy lost a vast number of men killed, wounded and prisoners. [SUN.]

By our private letters from Hamburg, of the 19th instant we learn, that with the exception of 10,000 men, composing the garrison of Kehl, and 3000 that of Mannheim, the French have no force on the right side of the Rhine.

The archduke had his head quarters on the 10th Hill at Eugen, six leagues from Schaffouse, and was making great preparation to enter Helvetia; to aid the two powerful diversions making by generals Bellegarde and Horze.

Massena's head quarters were temporarily at Rhenan, a little way from Schaffouse, but was so embarrassed, and appeared so little certain of maintaining it, that he demanded his dismissal.

It is believed that general Hotze was at Rhineck, but this was not quite certain. The archduke had sent him a reinforcement of 15,000 men from his own army.

On the 4th general Hadik entered the Bogading, after a very warm action, in which he took three pieces of cannon, and made 300 prisoners.

Our private letters add, that the Prussian ministers had invited Rastadt, and that the French ministers were inclined to establish themselves at Seltz.

Twenty thousand French troops, it is said, were to be intrusted with the defence of Kehl, while it to be attacked by 30,000 Austrians, while the archduke