

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 4, 1799.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

VERY unfavourable accounts have been received here by two tartars from Ghezar, pacha of Acre, the Turkish commander in chief sent against Buonaparte. The French have not only taken Gaza, in Judea, but also Giffa, formerly Joppa, only nine leagues from Jerusalem, and 100 Italian miles from St. John d'Acre. Their progress has been particularly favoured by the mountaineers of Mount Lebanon, who have made an alliance with them and who have always been the avowed enemies of the Turkish government. Ghezar Pacha writes, that he is now between two enemies equally dangerous, and that he could not leave his residence, being himself afraid of an attack. He had sent 30,000 of his troops against the French general, but they had also been miserably defeated. He had demanded 10,000 Europeans of the Porte, but no more than 1000 had been sent him; he therefore earnestly renews his demand of reinforcements, being afraid to be besieged himself in his own castle by the French and Libanese. Great apprehensions are entertained at Constantinople, lest Damascus, Jerusalem, and all Syria, will fall into the hands of the French.

On the 1st of April a second fire broke out at Constantinople; and on the 2d, a third conflagration took place.

## LINDAU, April 16.

On the 13th instant, the Imperialists attacked the French, who were entrenched in the abbey of Peterhausen, and drove them across the Rhine, whereby some hundreds who could not pass the river quick enough were taken prisoners. General Piatschack thereupon summoned the garrison of Constance, which consists of French and Swiss troops, to surrender. This being refused, the Imperialists began to open their batteries upon the city, whereby the cathedral suffered considerably. On the 14th the garrison was summoned the second time, the commander demanded six hours for consideration—therefore Constance was bombarded anew yesterday or has surrendered. On the 10th the Imperialists destroyed about 60 Swiss vessels, which lay at Constance, by their shot. Col. Williams lay with his flotilla at Stands, between Morsburg and Constance. General Hotze was yesterday yet in his former position, between Feldkirk and Rheineck. On the 5th inst. the Helvetic directory demanded anew from the legislative body a declaration of war against Austria, but this proposal has been repeatedly rejected by the grand council; they answered that no means ought to be omitted to defend themselves against the attacks of an enemy, but the Helvetic people would declare war against nobody.

## CRACOW, April 10.

The other Russians will not pass through this city; but 60,000 men are marching by Sniaton, through Hungary, to Italy. Fourteen thousand men have already passed through this town.

## BANKS of the NECKAR, April 13.

In the country called Oberwalde, on the borders of Franconia, the peasants have armed themselves with scythes, sickles, pikes and any weapon they could find, and risen against the French. At Weinheim, and other places on the great road from Francfort to Basle, there have been several skirmishes. It is said that a considerable corps of Austrian troops is advancing from the vicinity of Wurtzburg towards the Oberwalde.

## HEPPENHEIM, April 15.

We have here a war conducted by the peasantry of the country. All are under arms, and the whole of the Oberwalde has risen in a mass. The head quarters of this rustic army are here. They have their advanced posts in form, and their piquets of cavalry, and they are encamped from Eberstadt and Weinheim. In the whole they amount to not less than 20,000, armed with all kinds of weapons, just as they left their houses and farm yards. They are exasperated against the French, and determined no longer to submit tamely to their oppressions.

## VIBENNA, April 24.

A letter from marshal Suwarow, dated Veliglo, April 18, states, that the French had repassed the Edda, after throwing fifteen thousand men into Mantua, and five thousand into Peschiera; and that the marshal was preparing to follow them, after leaving general Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places. Marshal Suwarow's patrols had been pushed as far as Cremona, and general Klenau to the neighbourhood of Bologna, without meeting any considerable body of the enemy.

By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up intrenchments at Lodi and Cassano. Marshal Suwarow, with a body of between forty-

five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro, on the Chiefs, in order to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on to Oglio and Adda.

His royal highness the archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaffhausen:

As the enemy still retained possession of the town of Schaffhausen and the suburb of Constance, called Peterhausen, both situated on the right bank of the Rhine with an apparent view to assemble there, and particularly into Schaffhausen a number of troops, and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of lieutenant general count Nauendorf, which was posted in the neighbourhood, his royal highness directed that the enemy should be driven from these two points, and that their stations should be occupied by our troops.

In consequence of this arrangement, lieutenant general count Nauendorf was charged to order lieutenant general count Baillet to advance against Schaffhausen with a considerable body of light infantry and cavalry, supported by four battalions of the line and some reserve artillery. He obeyed these orders, and summoned the enemy to abandon the town in the course of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in Schaffhausen fought to gain time by negotiation, with a view to draw unto himself a reinforcement; but lieutenant general count Baillet, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had posted to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town; and notwithstanding a very obstinate resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat.

The enemy left upon this occasion several hundred men killed and wounded, and one hundred taken prisoners; seventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various descriptions were taken. Our loss does not exceed twenty men.

## RASTADT, April 25.

The French ministers have now declared that they will leave Rastadt within three days, but they will be ready to recommence the negotiations for peace at Straßburg. The following is the note which they gave in to-day.

"The undersigned ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic for negotiating a peace with the German empire, having been officially informed by the baron d'Albina, the directorial minister, of the result of the sitting held the day before yesterday by the deputation of the empire, of which a certified copy has been transmitted to them, cannot but see, with great regret, that arbitrary acts, equally contrary to the rights of nations, and the express declaration of the letter of his majesty the emperor, of the date of the 13th Brumaire, 6th year, (November 3, 1798), together with the mournful prospect of the continuation of these vexatious proceedings, have compelled the deputation to suspend for the present the negotiations for peace: The undersigned could the less expect such a conduct, as a totally different example had been given by the general of the French army, who, passing the Rhine on the 11th Ventose (March 4) to resume his former position, in conformity to the orders of the French government, paid the most inviolable respect to the place where the congress was held, the freedom of its deliberations, the safety and inviolability of members, and deprived of many of every pretext.

"The undersigned has seen with the greatest astonishment, the deputation reduced to less than two thirds of its members, by several of the states having recalled its envoys, so that it is impossible it should come to any resolution agreeable to the terms of its instructions. They had supposed, that though the states of the empire had the undoubted right of changing their sub-delegates at the congress, it only appertained to the diet, considered as a body, to withdraw the powers of the states themselves—in this situation of things and persons, the undersigned, to whom the Executive Directory, ever disposed to peace, has recommended not to leave the place of congress till the last extremity, eager to seize the hope offered them by the deputation of resuming the course of the negotiations, since they are only momentarily suspended; persuaded that the excesses which have impeded them will serve to convince the states of the empire of the lively interest they have taken to remove the scourge of war, and in general all the obstacles which violence or ill faith may oppose to the peace—considering besides,

1. "That the deputation has formally declared in its conclusion, and made it the principal motive of its resolution to quit Rastadt, that there was no longer either tranquillity or safety in the congress, whence it results that it was an actual state of oppression;

2. "That the existence of a congress between two free states ought to depend on the will of the con-

trasting parties, and can never be subordinate to the intervention of any force; they therefore remit to the deputation of the empire the following protestation and declaration: The undersigned protest,

1. "Against the violations of the rights of nations committed with respect to them by the Austrian troops and of which the object is positively announced in their note of the 30th Germinal, (April 19.)

2. "Against the answer which the commander of the Austrian troops, stationed at Gerösbach has returned to the directorial letter of 1 Floreal (April 20), an answer which the deputation, by making it the ground of its deliberation of the day before yesterday, has considered as the expression of the general orders of the Austrian army, and which is conceived in these terms:

To his excellency the baron d'Albini, intimate councillor of his Imperial majesty, and electoral minister of Mentz at Rastadt.

"I regret to be under the necessity, in conformity to my duty, of stating, in answer to the letter, remitted to me by councillor baron Munich, that in the present circumstances of the war, in which the safety as well of the military as of the country requires that patrols should be placed at Rastadt, and in the environs, it is impossible to make any satisfactory declaration relative to the maintenance of the diplomatic body now there, since the recal of his excellency the Imperial plenipotentiary, we can no longer on our part consider Rastadt as a place which the presence of a congress protects against hostile events, and that city must after this feel the necessity of conforming to the laws of war like any other place. I entreat your excellency, however, to be assured, that except in case of necessity imposed by the events of war, our military will consider personal inviolability as sacred; and that on my part, I will continually do my utmost to testify to you the profound respect with which I am your excellency's most humble servant,

(Signed)

"BARBACSY, colonel.

"They call in the name of the French republic insulted in its rights, the serious attention of the diet to an act equally contrary to its own independence, and subversive of all the principles hitherto practiced among civilized nations. They expect a just and full redress. In fine, in consequence of what has been stated, the undersigned inform the deputation of the empire, that in three days they will quit Rastadt; but wishing to give to Germany a last and signal proof of the forbearance of the French government, and its wish for peace, they declare that they will repair to Straßburg, where they will wait the recommencement of the negotiations, and attend to such propositions of peace as shall be made.

(Signed)

"BONNIER,

"JEAN DEBRY.

"ROBERJOT.

"Rastadt, 6th of Floreal, (April 25)  
7th year of the French republic."

## HAMBURG, May 1.

Constance is not taken, and the Austrians dare not, or to speak with more precision, are not in sufficient strength to make any serious attack upon Switzerland.—The longer they delay, the more Massena is fortifying himself there, and the greater addition does the directory make to his army, of all the troops that they are able, on this side of the Loire. The reinforcements which the archduke receives are not in the same proportion, which makes me apprehensive, as I have already said, that this prince may meet with great obstacles, and that he will put off the execution of his designs upon that country until the directory, in order to preserve Scherer, shall oblige Massena to send him 30,000 chosen men. This period cannot be far distant, for Mantua is already surrounded, and the French are retiring behind the Oglio.—Their head quarters are, it is said, at Lodi, and those of the Austrians at Goito on the Mincio.

The garrison of Mantua is composed of 20,000 men, consisting of French, Cisalpine, Piedmontese and Poles. Since the 5th, there has been nothing but feeble engagements of advanced posts. General Klenau continues to make progress into the duchy of Ferrara, and to increase his army by a great number of insurgents who flock to join his standards. The inhabitants of the territory of Mantua, the Brescianese, the Bergamasco, and the Cremonese, in general, testify the most favourable dispositions towards the Austrians—they call upon them with loud cries, fly towards them as soon as they appear, and begin already to break out into insurrections at several points. Letters from Italy assure us, that general Macdonald is evacuating the kingdom of Naples with the greatest speed, in order to avoid being placed between two fires; and, in fact, he has no great time left for saving the wreck of his army, which is now reduced to 15,000 men, as very numerous bodies of insur-