

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 22, 1799.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.
 The grand vizier sets out from hence on the 10th instant. The Selim of 120 guns, carries him to the coast of Asia, with a squadron of 21 ships of the line and two frigates. The rendezvous of the troops whom the grand vizier will farther take with him, is to be at Scutari, General Kochler, major Prucklin, and other English officers, will accompany him.
 The Porte has some time back invited all brave Musselmens to rise in a mass against the French.

RATISBON, May 22.
 It is now three months since private letters from Russia announced that the Swedish fleet of flat-bottomed vessels would join the Russian galley fleet, which was to sail upon a certain expedition in the course of June. Sweden has also recalled her ambassador from Paris, and the declaration since made by the king of Sweden to the diet shews, that these measures were preconcerted long ago.
 The 45,000 Russians, who march into Austria, will be employed against the French conquests on the Lower Rhine, &c. it being the interest of England, that pays those troops, to have the enemy attacked in those parts.

LONDON, June 11.
 It is a circumstance not less curious than true, that such is the disposition of the Spaniards towards their republican allies; that when lord St. Vincent thought it necessary to send a dispatch to Lisbon, announcing the arrival of the French fleet off Cadiz, it was forwarded by the Spaniards with more speed than they are in general accustomed to employ in the conveyance of dispatches.
 Since our last two of our Hamburg mails have arrived—that which came to hand yesterday put it beyond dispute, that the accounts on Sunday of a bloody battle fought near Alexandria on the 13th of May, was premature; but subsequent intelligence makes amends for the disappointment.
 In Switzerland, just as we suspected, the progress of the Austrians has been completely such, as the French directory, who must have garbled Massena's dispatches, would wish should not be known. It appears there was a severe battle on the 28th, the consequence of which was, that the whole French army fell back, and left Zurich entirely uncovered; which city, private letters say, was taken possession of by the Austrians on the 31st of May. The posts occupied by the French according to the last accounts, were simply such as might enable Massena to protect the French frontier till reinforcements arrive.

June 12.
 Finding the Spanish Cadiz fleet will not, or at least has not, followed the Brest squadron, the French papers are daily employed in fabricating excuses for its non-arrival at Toulon. Among others, they report it has been forced into Carthagen by stress of weather, where they say it is repairing.
 We believe the Spaniards are very desirous the English should keep a squadron off Cadiz, to afford them a pretext for keeping in port.
 Other letters detail very obstinate engagements near Mignano, on the 18th of May, in which the French attacked and fought with great bravery, but were overcome at last, lost 5000 men in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners. The Imperialists, with the Piedmontese insurgents, took the town and citadel of Turin.
 The Court Gazette of Vienna, May 29, is silent respecting the above victory of the 18th of May, but it is given in circumstantially by private letters, which come in a direct course through Germany, that it may be expected government will speedily receive the official statements of the fact in addition to those which relate to the French in Switzerland.
 We further learn from the London Gazette of last night, which contains a short dispatch from Sir Murray Eden, of one day later date than the accounts from Vienna, by the mails, that the citadel of Milan surrendered on the 24th ult. Ferrara, Casale and Ceva, have also been taken. Thus we are enabled to account for the retreat of Moreau to Com, who, at this time, it is probable, has been driven entirely out of Piedmont, unless he should have succeeded in forming a junction with Macdonald, which, however, would be the more difficult to effect, as the allies have advanced to near to the Genoa frontier at Ceva.
 The defeat of the French in Syria appears to be at length finally confirmed by letters from Constantinople of the 10th date.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.
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of the French army in Italy, that the army of Buonaparte in Egypt had taken the plague, which made such havoc as to destroy a thousand daily of it, and that the French forces near the Rhine were flying before the victorious army of the archduke Charles.
 The weather is so intensely hot that the troops are not allowed to work on the king's works, until the season is further advanced and becomes cool—a very necessary precaution at present.
 The number of prizes lately taken going to and coming from St. Domingo, under pretended neutral colours, and sent into New-Providance and Jamaica, are astonishing, among which are many true Americans; the others are chiefly under Danish colours.—Very few escaped condemnation.
 July 20.
 We are sorry to say that the avarice of many of the American merchants is such, that they overload their vessels, which makes them so crank, that they easily overfet, and great numbers of valuable seamen perish by that means. Many vessels have arrived here (some in distress) with the decks absolutely under water. Some vessels have put in here in distress from the continent lately in so rotten a condition as to be condemned and their cargoes sold. A regular list of such will be given in future for the information of the insurance companies.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.
 Extract of a letter from colonel Hawkins, to his excellency governor Jackson, dated Creek Nation, 17th July, 1799.
 The Chehaw Micohas visited me and shewed me your address to him, having here the public interpreters, I had it interpreted to him, in presence of several chiefs, and it produced those sensations which it was calculated to inspire.
 I have addressed the chiefs on the improper conduct of young McIntosh and demanded in your name that the negroes should be sent back, and informed them that if he (McIntosh) had claims, the courts of Georgia were the proper places to determine on them. The affair has been received by them so as to determine me to lay it before the national council which is to convene as soon as the Bookketh is over, which will be some time in August. I sent a demand down in the neighbourhood of Kinnard, for some negroes in that quarter, belonging to citizens on the sea-coast, and received assurances that they were apprehended; and should be sent down to fort James, and lately an Indian informs me, that two belonging to the late Joel Walker, one to Mrs. Baily, one to Mr. Waldhaur, are taken down by Kinnard, and that one other has been apprehended on his way to the nation, and delivered to lieutenant Thompson at fort James.
 I left this on the 16th of April, and returned on the 12th of this month—I went to Pensacola at the request of Mr. Ellicott, to arrange matters with the Indians of his agency, to insure to the commissioners and their assistants a safe passage through this country. The surveyor with the guide line arrived on the 22d of June. The line strikes the river about 20 miles above the mouth of Flint river. There has been a feeble show of opposition from the Seminoles.
 I believe the murderer of Moreland is discovered; he is said to be a Cussetaw man. I have demanded him, and expect to be able to report to you the issue next month.
 This address was the talk given to the Chehaw king by the governor in this town when he paid him for his stolen horse—and which we are informed had the happiest effect in the nation.
 A young half breed, who under some pretence of claim to them plundered Mrs. McIntosh, of Milo, in McIntosh county, of all her prime hands, leaving the unfortunate widow lady with six small children, with scarcely the means of subsistence.

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 You have here an account of the different fleets in the Straits. The French fleet passed Alicanti, on the 10th May, of 24 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 2 brigs. Lord St. Vincent passed with his fleet, on the 13th of May, consisting of 17 sail of the line, and some smaller vessels. The Spanish fleet consisting of 24 sail of the line, put into Carthagen, on the 23d of May—seven sail dismasted. Admiral Gardner, passed Gibraltar on the 11th of June, with 17 sail of the line, one 40, and a frigate.
 I also annex an account of the American vessels in Alicanti.
 The ship General Washington, of Boston, captain John Roberts, captured by the Spanish gun-boats, and detained by the captain general of St. Roque.
 The ship Hope, of Philadelphia, captain George Hardie, captured by the French and ransomed.
 The brig Sally, of Philadelphia, captain William Bell, captured by the French and ransomed.
 The brig Ceres, of Philadelphia, captain Thomas Norris, arrived without capture.
 The ship Ardent, of Baltimore, captain Alexander Smith, captured by the French; the captain was killed by some powder taking fire on his deck; the ship ransomed.
 The ship Mary Anne, of New-York, captain Adams, captured by the French and had one man killed and 7 wounded; the ship is ransomed and sailed for Barcelona.
 Left at Gibraltar, the ship Assiduous, of Philadelphia, captain Bray, waiting for convoy.
 On the 4th of June, spoke the United States's brig Sophia, captain Geddes, bound to Lisbon, with a British convoy.
 On the 26th of July, in lat. 36, 29, N. long. 59, 30, W. spoke the United States's brig Scampel, captain Mark Furnel, 8 days out from the Delaware, bound to Surinam.
 On the 2d August, in lat 35, 42, N. long. 62, W. spoke the United States's frigate Constitution, captain Talbot, 7 days out from Boston; bound to Norfolk; all well.
 I have this moment arrived, and put under quarantine.
 Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 19th June, 1799, in a respectable mercantile house in this city.
 I have not a doubt, from the authority I received the intelligence, that the king of Spain has been obliged to sign a permission for the French to march through his territory to invade Portugal; but the difficulty that would attend such an enterprise, the unanimity among the Portuguese (convinced of the false liberty held out by the directory and their generals, under that name, to rob, plunder, assassinate, and impoverish every country they enter) made me feel very easy about them. From the natural advantages of this country, a very few well disciplined troops, of not more than 50,000 men, will defend it for ever against an army of three times that number; and the Portuguese have at least an army of that number at present, besides not less than 200,000 men, who have enrolled themselves in the different provinces, and are exercising every week, and more at least, 100,000 that can be impressed into the service at a short warning. How is an army to subsist in this country? All the frontiers of both Spain and Portugal are so barren and totally uncultivated, that the inhabitants cannot raise more than from five to six months provisions for themselves, and are obliged to come to the sea ports for supplies.—In the summer months, most of the springs dry up, and in different districts they are obliged to go two, three and four miles to get water for themselves and cattle. The antipathy the Spaniards must bear them, would naturally throw every obstacle in their way; and, above all, the great confidence I have in the wise policy of the government to prevent it.
 The scale is now turned, thank God! all the French have taken in Italy for eight years has been retaken from them; they are by this time entirely exterminated from that country.
 The combined forces of Austria and Russia, (added to the Italians, tired of French liberty) carry every thing before them, and I sincerely hope their successes may continue.
 The Spaniards in revolution against France; they have killed, maimed, and assassinated every Frenchman they meet. The south of France has ever been adverse to the horrid crimes and villainies of the directory.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.
 Extract of a letter from captain John Frankford, of the ship Belvidere, to Messrs. Nichlin and Griffith, dated Fort Mifflin, August 11, 1799.
 I left Corunna the 11th of April, and on the 4th fell in with two French xebecs in the gulf of Gibraltar, one of which engaged us three quarters of an hour, but bore away for the shore before the other came up. We continued our course and arrived at Gibraltar the same evening.
 On the 13th, left Gibraltar for Alicanti, and at 10 o'clock the same day, off Malaga, three sail bore in sight, which gave chase to us, and proved to be a French privateer brig and two xebecs, the brig began to fire, which we instantly returned, and the engagement continued till dark, when they all bore away for the Spanish shore, and we continued our course and arrived at Alicanti the 16th April.
 I sailed from Alicanti on the 28th May, and on the 2d June, off Malaga, fell in with a French xebec, and engaged her two hours in a calm. She towed 20 xebecs, but as soon as a breeze sprung up, that

we could handle the ship, she made sail and pulled for the shore.
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