



MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1799

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

SIR Sidney Smith mentions, in a dispatch dated Acre, May 24, "Buonaparte has lost the popularity, and confidence of his troops. The princes of the mountains have abandoned him and joined the Turks and English."

When the grand signior received the news of Buonaparte's defeat, he presented the messenger with seven purses, or 3000 florins.

Seven bags are arrived here with the ears of the French killed in Syria. When the grand signior heard the account of the carnage before Acre, he fled away.

Yesterday the grand signior sent a tartar to Sir Sidney Smith with an aigrette and fable sur: (similar to that of lord Nelson) worth 25,000 piastres.

When Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Acre, Ghezar Pacha, declared himself ready to evacuate the city, at the same time requesting Sir Sidney Smith to bring off the pacha's treasures and the women of his seraglio. Sir Sidney granted this, insisting, however, that before Ghezar left the place, it ought to be undetermined, so as to afford no residence to the enemy. This being done, the resolute Sir Sidney declared, that those mines were made both for and against him (the pacha) if he should attempt to quit the city. The pacha's courage revived, and he remained.

General Buonaparte we learn to have been wounded, though not mortally. He is said to have left only 1000 Frenchmen in Egypt exclusive of the Cops and Algerines, so that this country may now be considered as lost to France. The entire loss of the French, before Acre, is estimated at 20,000 men; including many Jews, Greeks, &c. The communication between Jaffa and Cairo has been cut off from the French.

ROVIGO, May 30.

Some accounts report the taking of Pontremoli by the Austrians, from which place they immediately advanced over the mountains of Sarzana, in order to cut off the last road out of Italy to Macdonald. The French have hitherto sent all their corps with arms and baggage, by Tuscany to Genoa, where they were armed in haste, and sent to Moreau's army.

If the occupation of Pontremoli and Sarzana by the Imperialists troops is confirmed, the last mountain passage is shut for Macdonald's corps, which has no other way to get out of Italy, except by sea.

FRANCFORT, July 13.

All the Tyrol prints, and many letters from merchants, speak of a new victory obtained by field-marshal Suwarrow, over general Moreau, on the 30th of June. It is reported, that the French lost several thousand men taken prisoners; and that the Austrians troops have taken the important port Bochetta, the French retreating towards Genoa. We wait the official accounts of this affair.

At Mayenel, the French labour incessantly at the works general St. Suzanne is determined to tread down the village Cornham, which is about half rebuilt. The doors of the fortifications are opened at six o'clock in the morning and shut again at six in the evening. From Merz transports with powder came up the Rhine.

At Ehrenbreitstein, 4000 men labour day and night at the new works of the fortification, several of which are already finished. These new works are surrounded with different pallisades, and contain ditches 50 feet deep. To strengthen the army without, the French generals have appointed, that the 3d battalion of the garrison, which were joined from the camp should be field battalions—the new companies were to do duty in the garrison.

PARIS, July 14.

Yesterday evening there was much agitation in this city. Crowds were collected at the Manege, and in the neighbourhood of the Thuilleries. Each party made its usual exclamations, but a strong armed force posted in the garden intimidated them all, and prevented any disorder from taking place; besides it rained, and as the people were dispersed, there are never any disorders in Paris during bad weather.

Memphis files of young men, and other persons, were observed passing through some quarters of the town. They seemed to seek for each other, as if they had hostile intentions; but all remained calm.

We know not what consequences these meetings may have; but prudence and duty require that the government should prevent wrong-headed persons from promoting divisions in Paris, which will but too soon have imitations in the other parts of the republic.

July 15.

Mr. Debray's reply to his accusers, was published yesterday. He accompanied the copy which

he sent to the directory with his resignation. We know not if it be accepted.

Campionet is gone to the army of the Alps, with the necessary funds for putting it in activity.

Reclamations are made in favour of Barrere, who was driven from the legislative body in the 5th year, as ineligible, because he was before condemned to transportation, by a decree of the national convention.

The old directory are reproached with having intended to imprison him in the Isle of Rhe, in order that he might be afterwards transported to Guyenne.

It is reported, that a meeting of all the ministers of the belligerent courts is to be held at Rastadt or Rastadt, to draw up new propositions to be made to France, or to adopt the declaration which it is said is to be made to the republic, before the allied armies enter the French territory.

NEW-YORK, September 10.
LATEST FROM EUROPE!

London dates to July 25—By the Two Friends, from London.

We give to-day from London papers to the 25th of July, several additional articles of intelligence, of still higher moment than those we yesterday gave.

The ex-directory are publicly charged in Paris with the

ASSASSINATION

of the French deputies at Rastadt. The establishment of Louis the 18th on the throne of his ancestors, and the restoration of

MONARCHY

in France, appear to be events now pretty generally expected.

The return of the Dutch to their allegiance to the

STADTHOLDER

is evinced by a variety of circumstances.

MACDONALD

is in disgrace, and deprived of his command; and

MOREAU

has also been defeated in a most murderous battle, in which he lost 20,000 men.

THE DUKE OF TUSCANY

is restored to his throne and dominions.

BONAPARTE

is now despair'd of, even by the French, and by official intelligence his army was reduced to a handful of men and no hope of escape left him.

THE FLEETS

of France and Spain have certainly eluded the vigilance of the English, and found their way into the Atlantic.

VIENNA, July 6.

This morning prince Sulkowky, and last night captain Nuchant of the staff, arrived express from Italy, and two Russian officers, as couriers, who set out for Petersburgh, with French standards and other trophies of war. By the first we learn, that field-marshal Suwarrow has defeated general Moreau, after a battle of three days; and the citadel of Alexandria is said to have surrendered to the allies. The latter brings the confirmation of the important intelligence of general Moreau having been completely defeated and put to flight by the allies, in the Genoise, after one of the bloodiest battles. Suwarrow's dispatches are dated the 30th of June, in the evening. To-morrow the court will publish the details.

The loss of the citadel of Turin was very painful to Moreau, as it covered in some measure his rear and left flank.

P A V I A, June 13.

This morning the duchess of Parma arrived here with a numerous retinue; but shortly after field-marshal Suwarrow informed her royal highness, by express, that there was nothing to be feared. On receiving this pleasing news the duchess set out at four o'clock in the afternoon, to return to Parma.

This evening general Suwarrow will arrive at Placenza with 10,000 Russians and 20,000 Austrians. The number of the Imperial troops, who are fighting against Macdonald, amounts to 60,000 men. General Macdonald's force, including the Cisalpine, upon whom he cannot depend, amounts only to 24,000 men. Field-marshal Suwarrow has sent general Ott a reinforcement of 20,000 men.

General Suwarrow will, it is thought, take command against Moreau in person.

PARIS, July 17.

There is circulated in the department of the Lower Seine, a denunciation against Jean Debray, signed by the widow of Roberjot. The object of this paper is to justify Aquila from the accusation contained in our plenipotentiaries, and to throw all the odium on the French government. The libel goes so far as to say that Jean Debray, disguised as a hussar, was himself the assassin of Roberjot.—Ami des Lois.

LONDON, July 21.

Downing-street, July 23, '99. Dispatches, of which the following are extracts were this day received from the right honourable lord Henley by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department.

Extract of a letter from lord Henley to lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6, 1799.

"The letters from Constantinople of the 18th past state, that official intelligence had been received by the Turkish government from Acre, that the garrison of that place had made, on the 21st of May, a general sally against the army of general Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great part of it to the sword; that general Buonaparte had, in consequence, found himself obliged to set fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himself of the darkness of the night to retire towards Joppa; that Ghezar Pacha had immediately not only sent his cavalry in pursuit of him, but had dispatched orders to proper places in as far as might be possible to straiten or cut off his retreat; and that the heads of thirteenth French generals and three hundred French officers, sent by different tartars, had arrived at Constantinople, and had been exposed, according to custom, on the gate of the palace, with a suitable inscription.

"A second messenger from marshal Suwarrow, dispatched from Alexandria on the first instant, is just arrived. I am informed that besides a detailed relation of the brilliant successes of the Imperial army on the 17th, 18th and 19th, past, and by which it appears, that the loss of the French amounts in all to twenty thousand men killed and taken prisoners, he brings an account of the Austrians having re-occupied the town of Tortona."

Extract of a letter from lord Henley to lord Grenville, dated July 9, 1799.

"An express arrived yesterday with dispatches from general Kray of the 11th instant, mentioning the surrender of Bologna, by capitulation, to general Klenau on the preceding day.

"In addition to the intelligence which I lately conveyed to your lordship of the defeat of general Buonaparte, and his flight towards Joppa, I have now to state, that this government has received official accounts from Constantinople, dated the 22d past, that Joppa had been taken by the allied force, (meaning, it is to be supposed, that under Sir Sidney Smith and a body of Turks); that Buonaparte had reached El Arish, on the frontier of Syria, in his flight; and that it was scarcely to be believed that in his present circumstances of distress he would be able to gain in safety the Egyptian side of the desert.

"The master of the Ville de Paris, Lord St. Vincent's flag ship, arrived at the admiralty this morning, with dispatches from his lordship, and advices from general Capler. These dispatches confirm the former accounts received of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets. There had been no action at the date of the dispatches."

From the (London) Daily Advertiser, July 24.

The gazette of last night takes no notice of the defeat reported in the Hamburg papers, to have been sustained by Moreau, on or about the 25th ult. The French journals, which we have received up to the 21st instant, are also silent respecting any such event. The fate of Italy, however, may be considered, as decided, at least for some time. Bologna has surrendered, and Macdonald, who, according to the gazette, lost twenty thousand men, in his battle with Suwarrow, has retired from Florence and Pistoja to Leghorn, there to embark the remains of his army, about 12 thousand men; or, according to French statements, to join Moreau at Genoa, to which place the latter has retreated, and whether the allies are following him, in the hopes of taking the strong pass of Bochetta, without which they cannot approach his present quarters.

Our readers will observe that the accounts in the gazette represented Buonaparte's force before Acre as almost completely destroyed, the feeble remains of his army having fled first to Joppa, and being driven from thence, afterwards to Arish, on the frontier of Syria, from whence it was expected he would never be able to reach the Egyptian side of the desert. On the other hand the Paris paper states, but without any accompanying circumstances to render it probable, that Buonaparte after making a feint to retreat from Acre, had retreated in the night, taken the place, and made Sir Sidney Smith, the Turkish governor, and the whole garrison prisoners.

It is said in various journals, that the French and Spanish fleets have actually sailed from Cadix, and have repassed the Gut of Gibraltar in their way to Cadix. This agrees with the account which appeared in England on Friday last, and is to be accounted for, by the change of circumstances, which has happened since the time of their passing into the Mediterranean.