

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 17, 1800.

CALCUTTA, September 4.
A VESSEL is lately arrived at Tranquebar, from the Isle of France. By this conveyance we are informed, that in consequence of the various accounts which had reached the Island, of the hostilities which had taken place between the French republican vessels and the Americans, governor Malartic issued the following proclamation on the 24th of June last:—

LIBERTY EQUALITY.
 French republic, one and indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.
 Anne-Joseph-Hipolite Malartic, general in chief, governor-general of the Isles of France and Re'union, and commander in chief of the French establishments to the eastward of the Capé of Good Hope:—

Considering the different reports that have been made since the 24th of last Pluviose, by the captains of foreign and neutral ships arrived at this colony:

Considering the certificate delivered to the Danish ship, the 4th of May, 1799, (O. S.) by an American ship of war, and commissioned to that effect by the congress of the United States of America:—

Seeing that it results from all the documents and certificates, that hostilities have existed since the 9th of July, 1798, (O. S.) between France and the said States, and that the assembly itself recognized them by its arrêté of the 2d last Floreal:—

We require their tribunals to pronounce the confiscation of all the American vessels, which have been or shall be brought into this port, as well as of the property with which they may be laden.

Done at Port North West, Isle of France, 5th Messidor, the 7th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.
 True copy of the original, published the 24th of June, 1799.
 (Signed) Le Chevalier de PELGROM, Imperial, Danish and Tuscan consul-general."

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 25.
 Intelligence of a very disastrous kind has been just received from the grand vizier. He took six months to march from Scutari to Damas, and the contributions that he raised for the subsistence of his army, have alienated the minds of the inhabitants of Asia-Minor from the government of the Porte.

When the news reached him at Eryan, that the Turks were defeated at Aboukir, nearly one half of his army disbanded on its way to Aleppo.

The French general Kleber dispatched to El-Arisot a body of troops, to protect that place, and prevent the passage of the desert. The grand vizier transferred his camp to the utmost cultivated part of Syria, at the beginning of the deserts of Egypt. He remained there 15 days, making every preparation, and collecting camels and skins, to enable him to traverse a desert eighty leagues in extent.

General Kleber having been informed of his preparations, reinforced the French advanced guard at El-Arisot, repaired to that place in person, and on the 22d of October, marched forward at the head of 2000 Europeans of French hussars, and a regiment of 12000 men mounted on dromedaries, with foot soldiers behind them. He also took with him a great number of light field pieces, and having made a circuit in the desert, arrived in the rear of the enemy's camp at break of day, nearly about the same time when a corps of 10,000 infantry had arrived at the well of Seidab, about a league and a half distance from the camp. The grand vizier thus unexpectedly attacked, could not make a long resistance; and the French took the camp, a part of his baggage and several thousand prisoners.

The grand vizier immediately retreated with the remains of his army towards Damas which is 10 days march from Gaza.

The French have levied very large contributions in the province of Gaza, particularly in oil and tobacco, which are very much wanted in Egypt. They have left a strong garrison at El-Arisot, and a number of picquets to complete the works. They have also collected at that place near 18,000 Turkish prisoners, who are constantly employed in finishing the works. The intelligence has caused a great consternation among the members of the Divan, and increased the number of those attached to the French. It is thought that the grand vizier will be disgraced, and no hopes are entertained at Constantinople of re-conquering Egypt.

Admiral Maffei has arrived at Constantinople, and has assumed the character of ambassador of his Britannic Majesty.

Admiral Maffei remains at Paris as Spanish and Admiral Gravina respects him with the

January 18.
 The Spaniards have to fall of the line ready for sea at Ferrol. Destination unknown.

EXPEDITION (supposed) FOR EGYPT.
 An official letter from Toulon, dated January 6, says rear admiral Pietri's squadron, of one 74, and four corvettes, is ready for sea. The ships are laden with provisions and warlike stores.

LONDON, February 3.
 The prospect of a rupture between Sweden and Denmark and France increases. Citizen Gröuville has left Copenhagen, and Mr. Dreyer is recalled from Paris.

Switzerland is to be treated in future as a neutral country.
 Accounts from Egypt are extremely contradictory. Some assert that the grand vizier has been defeated, by general Kleber, on the confines of Syria, and has lost his camp, part of his baggage and several thousand prisoners. This news comes from Constantinople, but later Vienna accounts appear to doubt the intelligence.

The Brest fleet appears on the point of sailing, and the channel fleet is ordered to assume its station off that port immediately.

PORTSMOUTH, March 29.
Something NEW under the Sun.

We hear a very singular circumstance happened a few weeks since at Old-York. A well dressed gentleman who had lodged at a public house in that town for a fortnight, was taken very ill with the cramp cholera; a physician was immediately sent for, who soon arrived, and was shewn to the sick man's chamber. In a few minutes he returned and desired the landlady to send for the assistance of some old women, which she did, and a number soon arrived—when, to the astonishment of all present, the gentleman was safely delivered of a beautiful male child, which is likely to do well.

BOSTON, April 2.

From ST SEBASTIANS, January 18.
 "It is considered here, that our envoys have arrived in Europe, at a very favourable period; and that they will be able to adjust the disputes between the two countries, very satisfactorily, and form a treaty upon very liberal principles.—Buonaparte the premier consul, who in fact, has the government entirely at his control, appears to be disposed for pacific measures particularly with the American government; and those unjust arrêtés, against the commerce of neutrals, which marked the intamy and impolicy of the late rulers of France, are repealed."

SURINAM, Feb. 6.
 "On the arrival of the fleet in the United States, that sailed yesterday, under the protection of the Maryland, captain Rodgers, it will be reported that American vessels are permitted to be laden here with any produce—I have it from his excellency the governor, that no such permission is granted. The report which I imagine will be circulated, ought to be contradicted, to prevent any illusive speculations to this colony, which is yet gorged with almost every article of consumption or use. Superfine Baltimore flour was this day sold at 20 guildres, or about 7 dollars, payable in sugar at four shivers—the former paying a duty of 8 per cent. and the latter about 14 1/2 per cent.

Your humble servant,
T. TUFTS.

April 3.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew, dated February 16, to a gentleman in this town.
 "The admission of French planters who have property at Martinique, but were absent for some time, becomes very difficult since the arrival of Victor Hugues at Cayenne. Yesterday we received here the certain tidings that this bold and enterprising man had taken possession of Demerara; and it is apprehended that he won't stop there, but that he is likely to carry his views to some other point, having a considerable force under his command."

April 4.

Captain Lovell from St. Jago (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) informs us, that on the 28th of February he was at the Isle of May, and on board the ship Proteus, Patterson, of Philadelphia, who had arrived a few days before, in 20 days from some port in France or Spain, whether he had been carried in the consequence of a capture by the French, and had been acquitted after a detention of 8 or 9 months, together with the other American vessels, at the same port, he believed in consequence of the arrival of the American envoys at Paris.

NEW-YORK, April 5.
Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in South America, dated last in December.

"This city has at present the prospect of again becoming the great mart for the supply of the continent, and of resuming the rank and importance it formerly held among the commercial cities of Europe."

"The all effects which resulted to Great-Britain herself from the blockade of our ports, has tended to bring about a change of system in this regard, and they are now declared free for all neutral navigation."

"It is said that to the designation produced by the blockade, and the late invasion of Holland, we may in great measure attribute the disasters which have within a short time past overwhelmed the mercantile world."

"Nothing can prove more clearly than this, its importance in the commercial scale, while the manner in which the merchants of this place have withstood the wreck of bankruptcies in Europe, must at once tend to shew the weight of their capitals, and to establish abroad, a confidence in the prudence of their negotiations."

"I cannot but congratulate you particularly, that the intercourse between the two countries should be restored, at a time when the probable adjustment of the disputes between France and the United States, will open a new and advantageous connection with the French colonies, from whence a supply of West-India produce can be drawn, for which you will find here a valuable market, especially if peace should be made with the emperor, as that would revive a large demand from the interior of Germany."

April 8.
 Yesterday arrived here the schooner Polly, Clift of New-London, 28 days from Surinam.

March 10, in lat. 12, long. 60, at night, was boarded by the United States ship of war Maryland, then in chase of a French corvette brig, of 14 guns, which was not more than two miles ahead. From their having failed in the course of three hours, two miles to her one, there was not the least doubt of her soon becoming a prize to the Maryland.

Captain Mansfield, in lat. 30, was boarded by the English sloop of war Pheasant, and was informed, that they had fallen in with a United States brig, with 3 French privateers in tow. The brig Spredwell, Crawford, was captured by the French the day she sailed from St. Vincent.

The captain of the sloop General Greene, arrived here last evening, in 13 days from Bermuda, informs us that a French schooner on her passage from Guadalupe to France, arrived there two days before he failed, having on board the French general Lavaux. She was captured by the British privateer ship Experiment, belonging to that port.

April 9.
 Summary of late European events, received by the British packet Earl Gower, arrived at New-York. In Dublin February 8, the question of union was postponed until the Wednesday following.

A petition from the corporation of Dublin, from the guild of merchants; the corporation of goldsmiths; and from the cotton and linen manufacturers, against the union.

The Paris journals of February 3, state, that the warfare has been favourable in the western departments to the republicans; several of the chiefs, D'Austichamp, Chatillon, and Bourmont, have accepted terms of peace. Several severe skirmishes have taken place in various quarters of the division of M. M. Frote and Georges, in which the republicans claim victory. Georges is said to have been wounded. Brune has declared, that he will pursue them until he compels them to surrender.

A letter from Pise, of the 11th of January states, that a quarrel had taken place between the hon. Mr. Windham and the commander of the Russian troops in Tuscany; the cause is said to have been the disbanding the armed peasants.

The French papers contain a number of letters from the generals of the army of the west, opposed to the Chouans, which all appear to be favourable to the republicans.

Raib Effendi, late envoy of the grand signor, to the court of Vienna, was beheaded in the island of Rhodes, for carrying on a correspondence with the French.

Sir S. Smith has failed in another attempt on Dematis.

A treaty between England and the Porte has been concluded, similar to that concluded between Russia and the Porte.

Mr. Wallace, in the British house of commons, February 7, called the recollection of the house to the vote for the navy last year. There was then voted 120,000 seamen, but from the alteration of circumstances, since that time, particularly by the surrender of the Dutch fleet, it was deemed prudent to reduce the allowance this year 10,000 men. He should therefore move for a resolution of the committee,