

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 18, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.

OUR preparations for renewing the war against the French are more formidable than ever. Five frigates are completely equipped and ready for sea. They are bound to Egypt with fresh troops to reinforce the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier and the captain pacha are making strenuous exertions to aid the execution of the plan of operations concerted with general Koehler and commodore Martin, commander of the English auxiliary squadron.

The famous pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey by the name of the "Terrible-man," has lately made several attacks upon Passawan Oglou, in which he has been very unsuccessful. In his last attack he was completely routed and obliged to retreat with the remains of his army, even to Sophia, where he has intrenched himself with an intention of waiting for reinforcements.

This intelligence caused an extraordinary divan to be convened, in which it was determined, that Passawan Oglou should be deprived of all his honours and dignities, and declared a rebel highly dangerous to the Porte, and that another large army should be immediately raised and sent against him.

S E M L I N, September 9.

According to authentic accounts from Widden, it appears that Passawan Oglou has at present 50,000 men under arms. He is daily raising recruits among the Greeks. It is said he has a secret understanding with the pachas of Janin and Serra. He appears to regulate hostile movements by the events that happen in Egypt.

During the armistice between the grand vizier and Kleber, Passawan shewed a pacific disposition; and his brother Ibrahim, a merchant in Constantinople, who had been sent to him by the Porte, to know from him what were his real wishes and intentions, brought back in the month of August, the most satisfactory assurances. But no sooner had the news of the grand vizier's defeat by the French arrived, than Passawan Oglou resumed his hostile tone, and set about augmenting his army. This gives reason for a belief that he is not a mere rebel, who wishes a redress for personal injuries, but that he has other views, and is secretly abetted by a great power. In what other way we account for his immense resources which enable him regularly to pay so large an army.

He draws all his provisions from Bulgaria and Wallachia, for which he pays with the utmost punctuality. It is supposed he aims at nothing short of subverting the Ottoman empire.

S T R A S B U R G, October 4.

Letters from Augsburg of the 27th, say, that the two armies are entering into their respective quarters. The want of forage has compelled a great part of the French cavalry to retreat towards the Neckar.—The advances from Hungary and Galicia, say, that the Russian troops, which have been for some time assembled on the confines of the latter country, have received orders to return into the interior of Russia.

The Austrian garrisons of Uim and Phillipsburg are now passing through Suabia, in order to join the imperial army. Both has suffered severely through disease. The imperial army is retreating from Bavaria to the cantonments in Austria and in the environs of Salzburg.

The archduke Charles is seriously indisposed, and it is even said that his life is in danger.

F R A N C F O R T, October 5.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel has adopted a sudden and unexpected measure, by putting all his troops on the war establishment. A certain number of men have been detached from the garrison of Hanau, in order to procure tents and other requisites at Cassel. The landgrave besides has taken into pay 3000 of the militia, who will serve on the same footing as the troops of the line. The motive of this measure cannot be conceived at a period when the armistice has been prolonged, and when the most apparent intimacy of the three belligerent powers affords the best founded hopes of the approach of peace. There is reason to suppose that this military disposition is merely eventual in order that the landgrave may be prepared, in case the negotiations should not be attended with a favourable issue.

The regency of Carlsruhe has been officially informed by the French commandant at Grunzheim that the navigation of the Rhine is fully and freely re-established.—The head quarters of the Austrian army are now at Welz Lintz; the troops of the empire occupy the Canton, the Bavarians are at Mahldorf, and the corps of Wurtemberg at Wasserbourg. The speedy arrival of the French head quarters has been notified to the inhabitants of Singard. Moreau, Dumas, Eble, the French commandant of artillery, Mabit, Ferret, Pezay, and others will remain there during the armistice. Moreau was on the list

at Augsburg, with his corps of guides. General Ney is to occupy the fortrefs of Ingolstadt, which is now surrounded by his troops. General Angereau has granted a neutrality to the princes and counts of Nassau. The king of Prussia has interceded in their favour. The state of their territory is distressful; they have withdrawn their contingents from the army of the empire, and they are now in treaty for a separate peace.

P A R I S, October 5.

In the beginning of last month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 105 prisoners, Spanish, Ligurian and French rescued by the English from Turkish slavery. The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the soul. Among them was young Thevenard, son of Thevenard of Toulou. He had lost a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himself had languished in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was apprised of the circumstance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his release. But this generous enemy did not stop there. He furnished Thevenard with money, cloaths, &c. and recommendations to his brother at Constantinople, and for all the English naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generosity to far as to equip an aviso to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters—Thevenard has, out of gratitude, preserved them all. They testify the pleasure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in restoring a son to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts though fruitless, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the temple.

Copy of a letter from commodore Sir Sidney Smith, to captain Gabriel Thevenard.

On board the Tiger, June 15, 1800.

M. Thevenard is requested to come and dine with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the Tiger, this day at three. Sir Sidney Smith takes the liberty to send some cloaths, which he supposes a person escaping from prison may require. These, however, are not of the best; but excepting the English naval uniforms, they are the only ones he has on board the Tiger, and they are the same Sir Sidney wore from the temple till his reaching the sea.—They will have done good service if they answer the same purpose a second time, in again restoring a son to his aged father dying of grief.

Letters from Nancy, dated October 3, say, "Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, general Clarke, with his suite, arrived here. He alighted at the temple of peace, where, it is supposed, he will hold his residence during the congress. This morning the general of the 4th military division, with the whole of the staff, visited him to confer relative to the preliminary operations of the congress.—Every preparation is making for the completion and decoration of the places destined for the residence of the plenipotentiaries; the roads are covered with articles of consumption, which are forwarding to Luneville."

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinary at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived there. After having conferred with the sub-prefect, and the mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; he spared no pains to procure for the members of the congress lodgings and accommodations suitable to their dignity.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 30th September, to the number of 6000 men. They are there undergoing quarantine. Gen. Vaubois has informed us, that the unfortunate Duloumieu is freed from his fetters, and that he is in a chamber where he can walk, read and write. General Graham interested himself much in his favour, and to that general we are indebted, for the preservation at Malta, of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to that illustrious person. It is now packing up in order to be sent off for Paris.

We are informed from Cadix, that an English fleet, consisting of about 180 transports, escorted by 16 ships of the line, appeared before that city, and made the necessary preparations for effecting a disembarkation.—We can hardly allow ourselves, however, to believe, that the English will attempt a coup de main against a place, the situation of which is painted in the following words by a letter from Barcelona:

"As the malady becomes more alarming at Cadix, it has been thought proper to fumigate all the letters which arrive from thence. We are informed by the last courier, that during the last four days 732 persons died, and of 110,000 inhabitants, who were in that beautiful but unfortunate city, 85,000 have quitted it. The immense population of the suburbs consists only of unhappy wretches, whose dirtiness and poverty add still to the horror of the disease, and must increase its ravages.—There was at Cadix only one Spanish re-

giment which was much reduced by sickness; the sole defence therefore of this city against the English, is the contagion which, doubtless they will not venture to brave.

October 11.

The news from the armies are now entirely uninteresting. They are returning to the cantonments. Moreau is going to Paris. There is now less probability than ever that their services will be required.

It is certain that M. Lifakevitz, late secretary of legation, and now charge d'affaires from Russia, has received orders from his court to quit England and to proceed to Copenhagen, where he is appointed ambassador. The emperor his master, has signified to him his satisfaction with his conduct in the situation he held there, particularly since the retirement of count Woronzow. His Imperial majesty likewise presented him we are informed, with 4000*l.* to enable him to appear at the court of Denmark with suitable splendour and dignity.—On his departure, the emperor of Russia will have no official agent in this country, as we have none at Petersburg. All this pointing is to be considered as previous to the surrender of Malta. What will be the consequence when that event is known to his Imperial majesty.

L I S B O N, September 23.

The following is a new incident which will have a place in the history of the disputes that divide the courts of Spain and Portugal. A great convoy has just arrived from Brazil. At the time it sailed from Europe, the political dispositions of the two nations towards each other were entirely unknown in Europe, or rather it was believed that there was the best understanding between them; five Spanish vessels that were at La Plata, the commanders of which thought they could not do better than take the advantage of the convoy, and joining the Portuguese vessel, with them arrived at Lisbon. It is said that they are loaded with about 12 million of pistres. But while they were on their passage, the state of affairs between the two powers considerably changed, and it is probable that this event will have a considerable influence on the reciprocal conduct of the two nations; one of which must be unwilling to sacrifice its millions, and the other to restore them without pacific assurances for the future.

L O N D O N, October 16.

We mentioned in yesterday's paper the report of the Russian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Lifakevitz, having applied for a passport to leave this country. We have been informed that the fact is as follows:

M. Lifakevitz, after having been during more than twenty years secretary of legation, was invested with the title of charge d'affaires on the departure of his excellency count Woronzow. A short time after, he was appointed minister from the court of Petersburg to Copenhagen. The emperor Paul I. to testify his satisfaction for his services, made him a present of 2000*l.* and two thousand more to defray the expences of his voyage, and to enable him to appear suitable to the dignity of his new mission. The dispatches from his court did not fix the time of his departure, nor require him to make any secret of it. But the minister knowing the character of his master, judged it proper to set out, as soon as he had received the order, without communicating his intention to the office of foreign affairs. The better to disguise his departure, he wrote to Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state, requesting a passport for a messenger he proposed to send to Petersburg with dispatches. Mr. Hammond answered him in a very polite letter, in which he observed, that it was not usual to give passports to Russian couriers, who might embark at Yarmouth without any; but that he had sent him one as he requested. With this passport M. Lifakevitz set off privately, giving out that he was going on a visit to count Woronzow, at Southampton. With the respect to the return of Mr. Shairpe, the British consul, from Cronstadt, we are sorry to say, that we attach little credit to the rumour of his having come back merely on account of an informality in his passport. [Courier.]

October 18.

Pamela, afterwards the unfortunate lady Edward Fitzgerald, is going to be married to Mr. Pittcairn, American consul at Hamburg.

The dinner lately given at Paris to the American envoys was served up on three tables, in three large rooms which communicated with each other. The first was the *Salle de l'Union*, the second and third, which bore the names of *Washington* and *Franklin*, were adorned with the busts of those great men.—The three rooms were beautifully ornamented with flowers and emblematical representations. In the first of these was seen an eagle and Lexington; in a second, the 4th of July, 1776—American Independence—Hancock; in a third, the initials F. A.