

other ships of the line, and two frigates. The Hamburg mail which became due this morning, arrived in course. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 24th ult. contains an article which states that Buonaparte has succeeded in tranquilizing Egypt, and from an article from Constantinople, of the 3d ult. it appears that he had been very successful, and had penetrated into Syria. An army of 30,000 men under Ghez zar Pacha, is stated in the articles from Constantinople, to have been defeated by the French general, and great apprehensions were entertained that he would make himself master of Damascus, Jerusalem and all Syria.

The Archduke Charles is stated in the Vienna article of the 24th, and in that from Stockach, to be recovered from his illness.

On Monday Lieut. Alt, commanding one of his Majesty's Schooners, arrived at Portsmouth from a cruise off the coast of France: and was yesterday morning at the admiralty to communicate to Mr. Nepean, the following information relative to the Brest fleet.

Lieut. Alt spoke several neutral vessels from different ports in France, all agreeing in the sailing of the above fleet which they state to consist of 19 sail of the line only and 6 frigates. The captain of a neutral from Brest to Cherbourg acquainted him that he saw the fleet sail on Thursday morning the 25th ult. that the next morning, from the hills above the town he saw the whole fleet at anchor in the outer road, and was informed that part had returned the following morning in consequence of changeable winds and fogs. On Saturday the wind coming round to the S. E. they sailed again. One of the neutrals saw the fleet steering N. W. afterwards spoke an English sloop of war, which stood away immediately for Lord Bridport.

Lieut. Alt was very particular in his questions to ascertain the true state of the case; one account informed him that there were 30 sail of transports with the fleet, but this was not corroborated by any other. A foreign gentleman passenger, acquainted him that the general opinion at Brest, was that the destination was Ireland—that in a certain latitude the fleet would separate into three divisions. They expected one might be intercepted, which would sufficiently employ Lord Bridport, to enable the others to land the troops, of which every ship was as full as they could stow. An embargo had been laid on in all the ports previous to the sailing of the fleet.

No further intelligence from the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport had reached town when this paper was put to press.

The Pope (Pius VI) departed this life on the 19th of April, in the Citadel of Turin, on his way to Brinacou, in the mountains of Dauphine, the place appointed for his exile. His infirmities would not permit him to bear the shaking of a carriage, for which reason he was carried in a litter.

May 11. Yesterday information was received at Lloyd's coffee house, that the French fleet had been seen by a Dane, steering directly towards the coast of Spain, and that he had the day before passed through a squadron of six Spanish men of war, cruising off Ferral, as if waiting to be joined by the French fleet—This intelligence was in part confirmed by one of our own frigates, which reconnoitered the Spanish ships, but the admiralty have no regular advices of the fact. It was, however, very generally credited, and gave a strong countenance to the supposition that the combined fleet is bound for the Mediterranean, in hopes again to possess the dominions of that sea.

Russia and Turkey
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.
Treaty of defensive Alliance, between his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.
In the name of the Omnipotent God, his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated by a sincere desire, not only of maintaining, for the good of their respective states and subjects, the peace, amity, and good understanding, happily subsisting between them; but also to contribute

to the establishment and confirmation of the general tranquility, so greatly disturbed at the present, and which is the most salutary gift of Heaven to man—Have resolved to extend still further, the connections by which they are united, by the conclusion of a Treaty of Defensive Alliance: In consequence, their Majesties have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, viz.—The Emperor of the Ottomans, Meid Ibrahim Hined Bey, with the title of Kadilickier of Romelia, former Estambul Effendi, and Achmet Atif, Reis Effendi—And his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the Noble Vassili Tammara, his privy councillor and ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte, who, after communicating their respective full powers, which are found good and in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

1. There shall be Perpetual Peace, Friendship, Alliance and good Understanding between their Majesties, their Empires and Subjects, as well by sea as land, inasmuch, by this defensive alliance, an union so intimate shall be established between them, that they shall hereafter have the same enemies and the same friends.—In consequence, their Majesties promise to open themselves without reserve to each other with respect to every object reciprocal relative to each, and to take every measure necessary to oppose all hostile enterprises, against either of the parties, and re-establish the general tranquillity.

2. The treaty of Peace concluded at Jassy, the 29th December 1791, or of the Hegira 1206, the 15th of the Moon Gamzei Covel, as well as every other treaty comprehended in the same, are confirmed in their tenor, as fully as if they were inserted word for word in the present treaty of alliance.

3. In order to give the alliance its entire and perfect effect, the high contracting parties mutually guarantee to each other their respective possessions. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias guarantees to the Sublime Porte all its possessions without reserve, such as they existed before the invasion of Egypt; and his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, guarantees all the possessions of the Court of Russia, such as they exist at present, without exception.

4. Though the two powers reserve to themselves the rights of entering into negotiation with other powers and to conclude with them such treaties as their respective interests may require, they engage in the most explicit and formal manner, not to admit any thing into those treaties, which may cause the smallest injury, damage or loss to either, or affect the integrity of their States. They promise on the contrary to do all they can to maintain and preserve the honour, the safety, and advantage of both.

5. Should any project or enterprise, injurious to both or either of the parties, be formed or undertaken, and the forces employed to frustrate such enterprises be found insufficient, in that case one party shall be held to assist the other, by sea or land, either to act in concert, or to make diversion—or shall assist in money, according to the interest of the allies and their safety shall require in this case, they agree to accommodate each other on the most liberal principles. Every necessary arrangement shall be effected as speedily as possible; and the duties to be performed, shall be immediately after, carried into execution.

6. The choice of succour, whether in troops, or money, shall depend on the party attacked—and in case the former be demanded, the troops or ships shall be furnished within three months after the request has been made. In case of a subsidy in money, the same shall be paid yearly, at fixed periods, calculating from the day of the declaration of war by the aggressor, or from the commencement of hostilities.

7. The two high contracting parties thus making a common cause, whether with all their forces, or a stipulated number, it shall not be permitted to either of them to conclude a treaty of armistice, without including the other, and providing for its safety—and in case any enterprise shall be formed against the party required to furnish, whether in revenge of the alliance made, or succour offered, the other party shall be obliged to fulfil, with punctuality and good faith, the same obligation for defending her.

8. In case the two allies shall cause the whole of their forces to act in concert, or in case of a stipulated succour only, they promise to communicate reciprocal-

ly, and without reserve, the plan of their military operations—to facilitate as much as possible the execution of them—to impart their views in relation to the period of continuing hostilities, and the conditions of peace, and to meet each other on this subject as far as possible, conforming themselves to the principles of peace and moderation.

9. The auxiliaries shall be provided by their respective sovereigns, in proportion to their number, with artillery, ammunition and other necessary objects—they shall also be paid and supported by them. The party requiring succour, shall furnish them with provision and forage, agreeably to prices to be agreed on, to date from the day when they pass their own frontiers. The requiring party shall likewise procure them quarters and other conveniences, the same as their own troops enjoy or such as the required party are accustomed to have in time of peace.

10. The requiring party shall furnish the auxiliary squadron with the provisions they may stand in need of conformably to terms agreed on: to commence from the day of the arrival of the Squadron in the channel, and during the whole time they shall be employed against the enemy. The requiring party shall furnish without difficulty, from its arsenals and magazines, to the squadron, at the ordinary prices, whatever it may want, in case repair be necessary. The ships of war, and the transports of the allied courts, shall, during the continuance of the war, have free entrance into their respective harbours, either to water or repair.

11. Every trophy taken from the enemy, and all captures, shall belong to the troops by which they are made.

12. The Ottoman Emperor, and the Emperor of all the Russias, not having in view, by the present alliance the making of conquests, but solely the defence of their respective possessions, the safety of their subjects, and also to maintain the other powers in the respectable situation in which they find themselves at present, and by which they form a political balance so necessary for the support of the general tranquillity; their Majesty's will not fail to invite their Majesty's the Emperor King of Bohemia and Hungary, the Kings of great Britain and Prussia, as well as every other power, to accede to this treaty, whose object is so just and salutary.

13. Though the two high contracting parties, are sincerely desirous of maintaining this engagement to the most remote period: yet, as it is possible that in time the succession of circumstances may require that some changes be made in it, they agree to fix its duration to the term of 8 years; from the day of exchanging the imperial ratifications. The two parties, before the expiration of this term will concert measures relative to the renewal of the treaty, agreeably to the state of things at that period.

14. The present treaty of defensive alliance shall be ratified by the Emperor of the Ottomans, and the Emperor of all the Russias; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Constantinople, in the term of two months, and sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have subscribed the present treaty of defensive alliance, and have affixed our seals to it.

Constantinople, Dec. 24, '98.
(Signed)
ISSEID IBRAHAM ISMED,
with the title of Kadilickier of Romelia.
ACHMID ATIF, Reis Effendi.
VASSILI TAMMARA, privy councillor.

From the
WHITEHALL EVENING POST.
The State of Politics for this week—
April 27.

Scarcely a week passes now without swelling the number of the victories achieved by our allies, or does there even elapse a day that is not signalized by some disaster sustained by the common enemy. Fortune, that has hitherto seconded their enterprises with such unaccountable partiality, begins at length to turn from them with the disgust they should inspire, and to exhibit, in the humiliation of their insolent triumphs and presumptuous pride, a dreadful example of her characteristic versatility, which delights, as the Poet tells us, ——— Superbos Virtute funeribus triumphos.

And indeed, if we but examine the long and various line upon which the hostile armies carry on their operations: there will scarcely be found a point in which either their plans have not been disconcerted, their projects anticipated and their attacks repelled. From their position in

GERMANY
they still continue to retreat, though they now cease to be so closely pressed by their victorious pursuers. In the neighbourhood of Kehl they betray some intentions of making a stand, and for that purpose are collecting a considerable force. But the Austrians appear equally resolved on their part, to expel the enemy from that fortress, which they are now preparing to besiege with an army of 30,000 men. As for the mock negotiation that was carried on at Rastatt it has been at length dissolved, and the Plenipotentiaries of the different powers that engaged in it, are returning to their respective courts. Every hope of peace is therefore completely vanished! A short pause and transient respite seems indeed to suspend hostilities in some points upon the Rhine, but the gallant Archduke Charles is taking every measure to pursue the progress of the war in

SWITZERLAND,
where he intends to conduct the military operations in person. the Austrian main army already extends in front of that country from the frontiers of the Grison country to Basle, and occupy almost the whole of the cantons of Zurich, Schaffhausen, and Basle. They would ere now have passed the Rhine, had not the enemy, in order to retard their progress cut down all the bridges over which the Austrians intended to have passed. General Hotze is to co-operate with the Archduke, and from this well concerted and combined attack upon the French positions every success may reasonably be expected especially when we take into account the disposition of the inhabitants, all whose hearts still rattle with a rancorous recollection of the many insults and injuries heaped upon them by the French, and which, by assisting the Austrians, they will have a fair occasion to retaliate and avenge. Nor is it in Switzerland only the republican cause appears to be desperate; in

ITALY
it is opposed by forces equally formidable, which, by daily receiving additional strength, must soon ensure a decided superiority to the allied powers. Since the battle of the 3d inst. which was fought near Legnano, and in which the enemy are said to have lost from 8 to 12,000 men, together with the whole of their artillery and ammunition, the Austrians have received a fresh reinforcement of 13,000—to these may be added the 23,000 Russian auxiliaries, whose arrival on the 7th must be so opportune and so powerful as to enable the Austrian General to follow up with success the important advantages which they had gained in the battle of the 5th. Indeed the Emperor of

RUSSIA
begins to take a most active part, and will no doubt obtain a preponderating influence in the operations of the confederated armies.—If report be true, he is to employ no less than 100,000 men in Italy alone; and so high is the tone which he assumes towards the other Northern powers, that he is understood to have issued orders to his cruisers to stop all neutral ships bound for France, wherever they may fall in with them. These orders must naturally strike a ferocious alarm into

DENMARK and SWEDEN,
as they are likely to deprive them of the very extensive and profitable trade which these Powers have almost entirely engrossed since the commencement of the war, and which will be now exposed to incessant annoyance from an enemy, whose councils or whose power they possess no means to influence or to resist. The Emperor Paul seems also disposed to shut out from his ports all ships from Hamburg, that may be suspected of conveying any naval stores to the enemy; and thus