

Tippoo, by the Red Sea and Mangalore. This port is doubtless long since in the possession of the East India company. By this time the fate of both the Mahometan chiefs is determined.

Letters from Portsmouth state, that Sir Alan Gardner is so ill, as to be obliged to strike his flag, and give up his situation as second in command of the Channel fleet.

RATISBON, July 15.

An Imperial Aulic decree has been published here on the 12th inst. by which the Empire is again declared in a state of war against France, and the payment of the Roman months, as well as the quintuple contingent, is demanded of the states of the Empire.

LEGHORN, July 12.

Last night citizen Reinhard, the commissioner of the government and all the public officers embarked on board feluccas for Genoa. It is this morning reported that they have been captured by the English cruisers, and it is also said, that the vessels with general Macdonald's equipage, &c. have been taken. The French seemed at first determined to defend our city, but they are now preparing to evacuate it. Part of the troops have marched to join Moreau, but there remains a garrison in the fort and citadel.

STRASBURGH, July 18.

A dangerous conspiracy has been discovered here, which had for its object the delivering up this place into the hands of the Austrians, by previously setting fire to different parts of it. The conspirators were very numerous, and had made the most formidable preparations to ensure success.

July 24.

It is confidently stated, that gen. Moreau will arrive here the 2d of August. Accounts from Stuttgart and Zurich, furnish us with the following details respecting the armies.—Gen. Suwarow's head quarters are between Tortona and Alessandria. His right wing extends beyond Coni; the centre is posted between Tortona and Alessandria, on the Bormida, and the left wing reaches beyond Bobbio. The van-guard is at Novi and in the valley of Orba. The strength of the army amounts to 60,000 men, and consists of the Austrian divisions of Vukassovich, Froelich, Zopff, Bellegarde, and Kaim; and of the Russian troops under the command of Pankraton and Rosenbergh. The corps of general Ott had advanced from the country of Modena in Tuscany, which has been evacuated by Macdonald. There is still a French garrison at Leghorn.

Massena is certainly superior in force to the archduke, and it causes great surprise, both in Switzerland and France, that it has not yet attacked the enemy, for it is not looked upon as a difficult matter to compel the Austrians to re-cross the Rhine. The Austrian army is in want of every thing, the soldiers are discontented, and are sometimes without bread for four or five days. Desertion is very common among them. The archduke has fallen back a little. The camp traced before Zurich has been raised, and is about to be transferred a league behind that place. The park of artillery has also fallen back. The head quarters of the archduke have been transferred from Kloten to Flach, 2 leagues backward, and those of Hotze from Zurich to Kloten. The advanced guard, which is not very numerous, is in the Limmat.

LONDON, July 26.

The French evacuated Bologna on the 30th June, after having occupied it three years. The patriots followed the French. The Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna went to meet the Austrians with the inhabitants; and at night the place was illuminated.

Letters have been received from Sir S. Smith, written after the 14th assault upon Acre. They state the French army to be in such a state of distress that it was highly improbable another assault would be attempted. During the last assault, 100 Frenchmen, with a general at their head, succeeded in penetrating as far as the court yard of the governor's house. They were to a man cut off by the English. The breach was fifty feet wide, and in it fell the flower of the French army.—Certificates of good behavior at the battle of Lodi and on other occasions, were found in the pockets of many of the slain. Sir Sydney writes, with respect to the garrison, that the Turkish troops were at first staggered by the tremendous fire of the enemy, but that they soon recovered from their terror, and behaved with the greatest bravery.

A subsequent letter from a young French officer, one of the party employed in accomplishing the French entrenchments, states; that previous to Bonaparte's retreat, he made a 12th and feeble attack, and that Sir Sidney had failed in the Tigre, towards Joppa, in the hope of reducing it, and intercepting Buonaparte.

The following intercepted Dispatch from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory, has been published by the Ottoman Porte, and received by his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador. The Dispatch was found on board a French lugger, captured by the Turkish cruisers.

April 16.

"On my arrival in Egypt I witnessed the success of all my plans and my enterprises, according to my most sanguine expectations. I also entertained the design

of accomplishing all the projects which we had formed, at Paris in our secret conferences, of raising the glory and the estimation of the Republic to their height, and of enjoying the happiness of seeing all our wishes fulfilled. But who could anticipate the fatal action of Aboukir, or foresee the total destruction of our maritime power? The stations of the Ottoman and English squadrons off these coasts, prevent any vessels from passing without being examined, and this vigilance of our enemies deprives me of every means of sending you intelligence, or receiving any from you, and confirms me in the despair of finding out a proper communication in order to acquaint you with my real situation. You know the number of troops which I brought with me to Egypt. It is with the deepest concern I must inform you, that it is considerably reduced, and that I have experienced the most affecting losses. The engagements which I had to sustain in my march from Alexandria to Cairo against the different borders of Arabs; the various battles which I have had with Mourat Bey; the difference of the climate, and the quality of the water, to which our troops have not been able to accustom themselves; the infinite difficulties which we have suffered in passing the Deserts; the want of customary firewood, which obliged us to mix with it a kind of rubbish, to enable us to cook our provisions; the infectious exhalations arising from filthy streets, where dust of a very fine kind, driven by the slightest wind into the eyes, render a great part of our army blind, and deprive it of all activity; and finally the plague which prevails at Cairo and Alexandria making a prodigious ravage in the environs of those cities among our soldiers who are not seasoned against its attacks, are the several motives which have reduced this fine army to nearly one third of what it was. I am also obliged to distribute the number of troops remaining between the different posts of Cairo, the adjacent country, and the coasts I find it necessary to guard; and it follows from this division of my force, that I am weak in every point.

"I had at first succeeded in drawing over to my side, a prodigious number of the natives of the country; but their chiefs, who seemed only to yield to the force of our arms, resumed the offensive when they perceived they could do it with impunity, and became each of them a separate enemy whom we have had to oppose, whilst the lower class we had subdued, being naturally plunderers, took advantage of our weakness to exercise their piracy, and fled from us with as much of our provisions and ammunition as they were able to carry off. They even drove away, in several places, our camels, with the baggage of the army. We expected support from these people who have left our troops in want of all kinds of provisions, so that the different bodies of our army, weakened as it is by the causes I have enumerated, are constantly harassed by those we first brought over to our side, and who have since deserted us, finding we were not formidable enough to keep them in awe. They now join the other natives, march in bands, intercept all the passes, and cut off the communications and convoys of the different corps of the army.

"In such painful extremities, gens. have commonly no resource but in the strength and courage of their troops; and until the present moment I have had every possible reason to gratify my feelings with proofs of the valor, attachment, and subordination of the troops under my command. But since the misfortunes with which we are oppressed, and particularly since my army has been informed that the Turkish army of a considerable force is in full march to these countries, it has begun to murmur, has no longer disembled its discontent, and has even manifested open demonstrations of disobedience and insubordination. Since then my courage has abandoned me, my despair has been extreme, and seeing no safety but in the evacuation of Egypt, collected a body of soldiers, who like myself were desperate, and with the hope of finding some vessel on the coast on board of which we might return to our country, I advanced to attack Arsen, Gaza, and Joppa; and I even approached the town of Acre. But Ghezzar Pacha, who commands in the latter place, and the English squadron, anchored in the road, have placed my corps between two fires. I have to engage a considerable army, and I lose every day a considerable number of men. Neither do I see any means of extricating myself on the other side of the coast, as we are in the middle of Deserts, almost without any provisions, at the mercy of Bedouin Arabs. It would have been very fortunate for me to have returned to Egypt, but our retreat was cut off by a certain Gezar Oglou, of Naplous, who is at the head of 20,000 Arabs, and is an active leader. The Chief of the Druses had dispatched a letter to me a short time before my departure from Cairo, and had engaged me to advance to Arsen, by assuring me that they would come to meet me with an army of from 80 to 100,000 men. Ghezzar Pacha having however, discovered the subject of the letter, took their children and relations as hostages, and confined them in the Castle.

"Thus, instead of being serviceable to us, they harass us day and night and kill many of our soldiers. I sent a person to enquire into the motives of their conduct, and their answer was, that they were no longer masters of their own actions, that Ghezzar Pacha had seized their wives and children as hostages, and pointed out the manner in which they were to behave.—They were, therefore, compelled to follow his orders,

and he had threatened to put the hostages to death should they violate his directions; and were forced by the measures he had adopted, to prove their obedience and fidelity. In this critical situation I formed a mine, applied scaling ladders to the wall of the town of Acre, and resolved to storm the place. I sprung the mine, but it had a contrary effect, and 300 of our gallant troops were blown up. The moment the besieged perceived our disaster, they took advantage of it to make a sally, and our troops being unable to sustain the shock, fell back, and above 4000 of them were killed or taken prisoners. We also lost some general officers.—Such is the sad situation in which I am placed, and I have scarcely resolution to inform you of it."

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 10.

[An account of the following we are informed has been transmitted, with the proper vouchers, to the secretary of State, and will doubtless appear in due season. It was, however the wish of the party concerned, that his fellow citizens should be early made acquainted with the cruel and unjust treatment he received on board a British man of war.]

I, RICHARD CARTER, of Kittery, commonwealth of Massachusetts, declare solemnly and truly, that I was a seaman on board the ship Pomona, Nathaniel Kennard, master. That while the said ship was lying in the harbour of Kingston, Jamaica, being on shore at one of the lumber stores, I was accosted by three British officers, who asked what ship I belonged to? I answered them the American ship Pomona. They then asked for my protection; I told them it was on board. They then drew their cutlasses, beat me with them, and dragged me, together with another young man, belonging to Boston, by main force, until they got us to the king's yard. After this a guard was placed over us, until we were carried on board the Brunswick of 74 guns, C. Rutherford, commander. Here the treatment I received was more cruel and abusive. After being on board a little time, I was ordered on the quarter deck—the officers on which ordered the Boatswain's mate to take me down and give me a smart dram, as they expressed it.—I was taken down in the waist, where the said Boatswain's mate continued to flog me with a three inch rope till he was tired: He then called a marine to his assistance, who took the rope, and followed his example, by flogging me until I could scarcely stand or go—my cloaths which I had on, were all cut to pieces. I was then ordered to duty in the waist. In going down the starboard side, not going so fast as the sailing master thought I might, he gave me a kick, and knocked me down upon the gun deck—calling me at the same time a damn'd Yankee rascal, &c.

The next day, captain Kennard, hearing of what had happened, endeavoured to come on board, to effect my release—but the lieutenant ordered the centinel to fire on the boat if she attempted to approach the ship.—Captain Kennard then procured a writ for the captain of the ship, and had him arrested when on shore, who was obliged to give bonds that I should be delivered up—I was accordingly sent on shore, but in so managed a condition that I was unable to do duty on board for ten days. I hereby acknowledge my respects to captain Kennard for his exertions on my behalf. It was owing to his determined conduct, in not stooping to British insolence, that I was relieved from their merciless hands.—Numbers of American sailors are now held by them in a state equal to abject slavery.

RICHARD CARTER.

State of New Hampshire.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BE IT KNOWN, that on this third day of September, A. D. one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, before me Daniel Humphreys, Esq. Notary Public, in and for said State, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling in Portsmouth, within the same, personally came Richard Carter, of Kittery, in the county of York, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, mariner, and being by me duly sworn, on his oath did depose to be true, the matters and things in the foregoing affidavit, by him subscribed, declared and set forth. Whereof an attestation being required, I have granted these presents.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my seal of office, on the day above written.

DANIEL HUMPHREYS,

Notary Public.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Wake, the underwritten Commissioners appointed for the purpose, will, on Tuesday the 3d day of December next, at the falls of Neuse river, proceed to let to the lowest bidder, the building of a public Bridge across the said River, at or near the falls; which is to be kept by the undertaker in good repair for public use, seven complete years from the time it is finished and received by the Commissioners.

Good timber and convenient, will be furnished gratis by the owners thereof, and the money shall be punctually paid when the work is complete.—The undertaker must give bond with approved security to perform faithfully what he may undertake, to

R. SUTHERLAND,
SAMUEL HIGH,
JOHN MARTIN,

Warr, October 1, 1799.