

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 16, 1801.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.
 SYRIA and Egypt are now again become the theatre of war. The first division of the British fleet is now arrived on the coast of Syria. Admiral Keith has notified to the captain Pacha that he had landed in the bay of Mannory with 50 transports, on board of which was general Abercrombie. The other half of the expedition was immediately expected. The British ambassador here, lord Elgin, has received the same intelligence. British commissaries have been sent to the principal trading places in the Levant, to procure provisions for the British fleet; 5000 oxen, and great quantities of provisions have been bought up at Smyrna. Considerable sums of money have been remitted hither from Britain, to make similar purchases.

It is said here, that the French force in Egypt amounts to 13,059 men, and that the number of their auxiliaries, which consist of Copts, Arabs and Manichaeans, may be estimated at 15,000. In Salachieh there is a garrison of 2500 men, in Alexandria one of 3000, and in Cairo one of 2000. Various other posts have different garrisons of 600, 300, or as low as 50 men.

The report that a mutiny had taken place in the month of November in the camp of the grand vizier, and that he himself was in danger of his life, is unfounded. The report originated in the circumstance that the troops of the pacha of Tripoli, in Syria, who has the same name with the grand vizier, being dissatisfied with him, drove him from his camp. The Ottoman generalissimo, who was encamped at Jaffa, waiting the arrival of the British, has now deposed the pacha.

The preparations in the arsenal here still continue, but it is said that only a part of our naval force will join the British expedition against Egypt. Our government appears to be uncertain with respect to the measures it adopts on this occasion, as Russia views with dissatisfaction the expedition of the British against Egypt.

Admiral Keith, it is asserted, has taken 4 French ships that were escaping from the harbour of Toulon, on board of which was citizen Talien.

The Porte has laid an embargo on all the ships and property of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, in the harbours of the Levant, because these states refused to declare war against France.

To facilitate the landing of the British in Syria, in Egypt, the Porte has taken up all the foreign ships at Smyrna, Snio, &c. to take on board troops and provisions for the British. The Russian ships alone have refused this service.

The ambassador from Algiers has been put under arrest because Algiers has concluded a peace with France. The embargo laid on the ships and property of Algiers, Tunis, &c. &c. at Smyrna and other ports, has caused a great sensation here.

There is a report here to-day of a victory which the French have gained over the British on the coast of Syria or Egypt; but no official advice has been received of it.

VENICE, January 28.

Tranquillity and order have continued to prevail here; and the report of upwards of 100 nobles having been arrested, is without foundation.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

Our naval preparations are carried on with such activity, that our fleets will be ready to sail by the end of March, if the harbours should, by that time, be free from ice.

KONINGSBERG, February 9.

Our Gazette contains the following article:—
 Courland, January 22.—The preparations for war are continued in all the Russian ports with the greatest activity. His Imperial majesty takes every opportunity to testify his approbation of those officers who manifest the greatest attention and industry on this occasion. An army will be embarked which, in conjunction with others, and especially with a French army, will endeavour to effect a landing in Ireland.

VIENNA, February 12.

The following notification has been transmitted from the States Chancery to the agents and states of the empire:

"The French republic has required, as an express condition of the new armistice for 30 days, that during that time, not only the peace with Austria shall be finally concluded, but that the emperor, as head of the empire, shall act definitively for the German empire, in order to avoid the delays inseparable from a congress. The emperor has not been able to refuse consenting to this proposition, and finds it ne-

cessary to give this notice to the states. He will, on this occasion, exert himself as much as shall be in his power for the good of the whole empire; but should the result not prove conformable to his wishes, it must be considered as a consequence of the unfavourable circumstances in which he finds himself; and such of the states as shall conceive themselves to have cause of complaint, must apply immediately to the French republic."

We have received the important intelligence, that the court of Petersburg has declared to those of Naples and Lisbon, that if they do not shut their ports against Britain, his majesty the emperor of Russia will not intercede in their favour with France!

RATISBON, February 13.

Several public prints report, that general Lecourbe, with 30,000 men, will march against Turkey.

HAMBURG, February 14.

The Prussian minister, on the 13th of Feb. gave in another note to lord Carysfort, in which his Prussian majesty expressed his astonishment that Britain should consider the connexion entered into by the northern powers as a measure of hostility against herself, though its object is merely the protection of neutral trade. The note expatiates on the impracticability and necessity of the principles which form the basis of the northern convention, and enlarges on the arbitrary abuse of naval power.

The note concludes by declaring, that as Prussia had acceded to the northern convention, she would support it, agreeably to her engagements, and by expressing a hope, that the justice of his Britannic majesty would take of the embargo that had been laid on all Danish and Swedish ships, as otherwise, his Prussian majesty would be under the necessity of employing the means which Providence had placed in his hands to procure justice for his friends and allies.

February 20.

The note of the count de Haugwitz to lord Carysfort is a sufficient demonstration that if England does not take off the embargo on the Danish and Swedish ships, Prussia will take a very active part in the northern confederacy. In this case, it is believed that the country of Hanover, as well as the city of Hamburg, will be occupied by Prussian troops.

The intelligence received here, of an English frigate having cut off several Swedish vessels from a port in Norway, causes a great sensation here, as it is considered as a formal rupture between England and Sweden. Denmark, on the contrary, endeavours to ward off the blow, and has nothing so much at heart as to keep on good terms with England.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the sale of English property, put under sequestration, has begun.

COPENHAGEN, February 16.

The Swedish admiral Cronstedt is now arrived here, to confer concerning the naval preparations which are making in common between Sweden and Denmark, and the fortifications of the island of Kveen. On the Swedish coasts batteries are erecting at Helsingberg, and the Swedish fleet will come to the Balts.

Fourteen of our ships of the line are almost ready, besides the frigates; the sailors are in part expected from Norway, and will pass through Sweden.

It is said his Swedish majesty will arrive here this day under the title of Count Von Haga.

February 17.

Defensive works on the sea side of this capital are daily carrying on with the utmost activity.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence that, on the 5th instant, an English frigate took several Swedish vessels in the harbour of Oster Risar, in Norway. Pilots to carry them out, were, however, refused to the English ship.

WESSEL, February 17.

It is now certain in a great degree, that the Prussians mean to take possession of Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, and thus to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent. This measure is in conformity with the convention agreed upon between Prussia, Russia and France. The army of demarcation is to be considerably reinforced.—The house of Orange, in consequence of arrangements made by the king of Prussia, is to find an indemnity in Germany.

PARIS, February 25.

We are informed from Vienna, that the demand made to grant a passage to a French army through the hereditary states to attack Turkey, experienced at first some difficulties; but that all obstacles are now removed, and that the advanced guard, amounting to 18,000 men, will file off in about a month. The Polish legion will form part of it.

February 26.

The following are stated to be the political arrangements which will take place in consequence of the treaty of Luneville:—

In Italy, the king of Naples remains in statu quo ante bellum, and in a given time, his majesty is to shut his ports against the British.

The pope becomes once more the bishop of Rome, and the centre of Catholicity, with an allowance of two million annually. His holiness acknowledges the validity of the oath administered to the clergy of the republic—priests to marry, and the system of divorce to be acknowledged.

The king of Sardinia unites the pope's dominions to his island.

The infant duke of Parma adds to his duchy those of Placentia, of Modena, of Tuscany and of Lucca, which is no longer to be a republic.

Liguria is to possess the Tortonese, the territory of Alessandria, of Monferrat, and part of the Ardean; the remainder of Piedmont to belong in all sovereignty to France, except Navarre and Verceil, which go to the Cisalpine republic.

The gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuscany, and to be dependant on Parma.

The grand duke of Tuscany has his indemnity in Germany.

Poland to be re-established as she stood previous to the second partition; the archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary, is to be king of Poland.

The duke of Modena to have the Briegaw.

(Claf du Cabinet.)

PLYMOUTH, February 26.

Arrived, the Phoenix packet, capt. Thompson, in 27 days from New-York, left there the Duke of Clarence packet, capt. Faulknor.

Also arrived the King George packet, capt. Yelcomb, in 7 days from Lisbon. The Earl Gower and Prince Adolphus packets, with the mails of the 27th ult. and 3d and 10th inst. were safe arrived, each having only four days passage. The King George brings advice of Sir Robert Calder, with six sail of the line, and the Montague, of 74 guns, dismasted in a gale of wind off Ferrol, having arrived off the Rock of Libbn. No account had been received at Lisbon respecting the French squadron; but it was generally believed there, that they were going against the Brazils.

LONDON, March 2.

[Under this head we find the bulletin of health of the 2d signed Doctors Gisbourne and Reynolds, stating, that "the king had some increase of fever yesterday, which has not yet subsided." The following is inserted immediately under the bulletin, and it is presumed, is several hours later.]

We are informed, that the physicians sat up with his majesty till two o'clock this morning, during which time he was able to obtain but little rest. Since the bulletin, however, was sent down, we have heard that his majesty is somewhat better. We hope to be able to communicate in our next paper a more favourable account.

Evening Post.

The exertions in the Marine department at Portsmouth, to meet the northern confederacy early in the spring, are now beyond all example great. All the men deemed capable of sea duty, are immediately to be drafted from the Royal William receiving ship, Puissant sheer-hulk, and Gladiator hospital ship, and such as can make themselves useful in the dock-yard are to be sent there. The whole of the bombs, with their tenders, are ordered round to Yarmouth, from whence a most formidable armament will sail much sooner than the coalsted powers can be in a condition to receive them handsomely.

Ellsinburg and Ellsneur, it is generally believed, will be the first in that quarter to taste of the British thunder: and Copenhagen, about eight leagues distance, will probably be honoured with an early visit.

GLASGOW, March 3.

This day's London Gazette contains accounts of the capture of a number of valuable vessels in the East-Indies, &c. the particulars of which we must defer till our next; among which are two Dutch East-India ships, mounting 22 guns each, laden with rice, powder, shot, gun-carriages, and stores, bound for the garrison on the island of Trenate; several vessels for the same island, which besides their cargoes, had on board 17,943 Spanish dollars; three Dutch East-Indiamen, one of 30 guns and 320 men, one of 14 guns and 65 men, and one of 6 guns and 80 men; the French privateer L'Uni of 30 guns and 216 men, &c. &c.

March 5.

Warlike preparations are continued by the northern powers.