

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1801.

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, April 13.

Since our last, the Galen, capt. Hinckley, has arrived from London. The latest paper by her is of the 7th March.

The British king was rapidly recovering his health. Mr. Pitt still continues to direct the helm of state; but it was supposed would retire when the king's health was re-established. The best English politicians pronounce the affairs of the nation to wear the most melancholy aspect; and peace was not expected. Naval preparations were making with spirit throughout the kingdom; and the price of bread was falling.

It has been ascertained that the squadron which escaped from Brest, has arrived at Toulon; having captured the Success British frigate, of 32 guns; a cutter and a fire ship.

An article in a London paper of the 6th March mentions information having been given an American vessel at sea, that the French government had issued orders for sending into France, all neutral vessels bound to England with provisions.

LONDON, March 5.

APRILY council sat yesterday some hours, supposed to have had under its consideration the propriety of laying an embargo on all Prussian vessels.

We hope that one of the first acts of government will be to stop the payment of all foreign bills drawn on our merchants. If the continent will be ungrateful to this country, by beginning an envious war against our maritime greatness, we ought to retaliate by every means in our power. We think that to the present temporary suspension of many of the functions of government is solely to be attributed that some order of this kind has not already been issued.

March 6.

The departure of citizen Otto is delayed solely on account of the king's indisposition, as his majesty's opinion must be taken before any answer can be given to the note which M. Otto has presented to the transport board.

It is very generally mentioned that the duke of Portland will not long remain in office.

Letters received yesterday from Plymouth state that some passengers landed there from the Lydia, an American ship, report, that she was boarded in the Channel, by la Bougainville French privateer of 12 guns. The Lydia having some provisions on board, had nearly been detained, as the American captain was told, orders had been issued by the chief consul to stop and send into French ports all neutral vessels for England with provisions.

A number of large north country ships have been cut down at the different yards at the river; and are converted into gun vessels for the naval expedition against Sweden and Denmark. Many of these vessels will carry eighteen 32 pounders.

The 4th regiment of infantry have marched from Winchester to Northampton, where transports are expected to take them on board. Their destination is not known.

The report of the death of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, is unfounded.

March 7.

BULLETIN. Queen's house, March 6.

"His majesty's fever, though not quite subdued, still continues to abate."

Signed, "T. GIBBORNE,  
"H. R. REYNOLDS."

Providence continues to hear the prayers of this grateful country. The progressive amendment in his majesty's health has tranquillized his physicians. The fever having gradually abated during the last three days, leaves no professional doubt of his perfect recovery.

The recal of M. Otto appears to have produced the most opposite effect to what was intended by Buonaparte. Far from embarrassing either their new ministers or their successors the old ones, it has convinced the nation of the perfidy and rancour of the enemy, and of the impossibility of expecting peace from any thing but the firmness of our councils and the vigour of our arms.

There is an unofficial account in one of the late French papers, of a private treaty between France and Spain, by which the latter engages to cede to the former Louisiana and its dependencies. It is by no means improbable that some compensation has been promised to France, for the cession of Tuscany to the duke of Parma.

The French funds continue to fall.—Between the 17th ult. and the 2d instant, they fell 3 per cent. On the 2d they were at 55. For this depression no reason is assigned.

We are sorry to hear that a vessel, the Lady Grey, with the clothing of ten regiments in the Mediter-

ranean on board, has been taken off Lisbon.—The loss must occasion considerable inconvenience to the troops.

The French have been put in possession of Mantua.

A letter in the Moniteur of the 1st inst. dated Constantinople, Jan. 10, but without any signature, contains a few facts, but many observations relative to the expedition to Egypt. It states a report, that three French frigates had entered Alexandria, and that their arrival must give a decided superiority to the French; but even in the event of this reinforcement not having been received, the writer contends, that the French, if apprised of the place where the enemy should attempt to land, must defeat them. This conclusion is drawn from the state of the French force in Egypt, of the distribution of which the letter contains a partial account, from want of discipline and skill among the Turks, and from the probability that the Ottoman Porte will be detached from the interests of England by the influence of Russia.

An ambassador from the Portuguese government has gone to Paris.

## FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Expedition under Gantheaume.

Rear-admiral Gantheaume, councillor of state, to citizen Forfait, minister of marine.

From the height of Cape Gatta, coast of Spain, Feb. 18.

### CITIZEN MINISTER,

Discovered upon our route by a great many neutral ships; obliged, by circumstances, to enter the Straights, and to pass before Gibraltar in the day time, and our arrival in this sea, and it not being possible, in consequence, that our presence in this sea could be a mystery, I have thought it my duty to give you some news of the squadron, and an account of our voyage up to the present day.

Having gone out of Brest on the 25d January, at night, with a wind blowing very strong from the north, we encountered in the night a frightful storm in the Yroise. In spite of the precautions which I had taken to avoid separation, it was impossible for us to remain united. The order in which I made the squadron fall out of Brest, was that of battle, the Indivisible leading the way. The vessels were to remain extremely near each other, that they might fight with advantage in case of meeting the enemy. But the night was dark; the sudden and violent squalls succeeded each other without interruption, and with such force, that almost all the ships sustained damage. None of them was in a state to follow me, or observe order. The Formidable which was astern of the Indivisible, had her three top-masts carried away by a gust of wind nearly on the point of St. Mathien. The Dix Aout was obliged to wear to assist the Vautour lugger, which having shipped a heavy sea, was on the point of sinking. The Constitution also, after having doubled the point of St. Mathien, lost her main-top-mast; in fine, all these vessels were separated and remained behind. After having waited for more than two hours without any sail whatever, or being able to discover any, I continued the route which I had pointed out. At break of day I found myself in company with only a single frigate, the Creole. The weather continued boisterous, and the Indivisible lost her main-top-mast at ten o'clock in the morning. During the night we perceived the lights of the enemy's division, which we knew was stationed to the south of the Saints; during the day we were not discovered by any vessel. Hoping to find the dispersed vessels at the point of rendezvous, I hastened for it with all possible sail. Our course hitherto afforded nothing interesting. We had visited some neutrals, from whom we learnt nothing, and we did not see the shadow of an enemy's ship, either of war or any other description. January 29th, we were precisely at the rendezvous which I had fixed for the squadron. A corvette was discovered to windward.—She made signals to us, which induced me to conclude she was an enemy. We chased her the whole day, and it was not but with the greatest difficulty that we succeeded, at nine at night, in coming up with her and taking her. She was the Incendiaire, belonging to the king of England, mounting 28 pieces, howitzers or guns, dispatched from Gibraltar by admiral Warren, to watch our course. This capture was a good omen for us. The day after we joined the Formidable, which also had met with nothing interesting in her course, and on the 31st of January, all the rest of our ships joined also. Captain Monconsu, commander of the Indomptable, had them all rallied on the 24th and 25th of Jan. I was then informed of the damages which all the ships had sustained, and which with the dreadful storm that took place on the night of our departure, were the only causes of our separations. That

commander informs me that he had been observed at several times, by the enemy's frigates, but he had

not chosen to give the chase to them, for fear of losing a moment in repairing to the place of rendezvous; but that, being upon Cape Finistere during the night, and having sent the frigate Bravour, to reconnoitre some ships which were passing within reach of his division, this frigate ventured at too great a distance, and had an engagement with an English frigate. The Bravour commenced the attack within hail of the enemy's frigate, which was laying to receive her. It appears, that our frigate was inferior in force, and that the metal of the enemy was eighteen pounders. Notwithstanding this, after an engagement of half an hour, within pistol shot, the latter, after avoiding an attempt to board which was made by captain Dordelin, sheered off and fled with all her sail. Captain Dordelin, already at too great a distance from his division, could not pursue her; he therefore manoeuvred to rejoin his commander. If the attempt to board, made by the Bravour had succeeded, it is almost certain that the enemy's frigate would have been taken; for, according to the reports made to me, the first discharge from our frigate did her dreadful mischief. Nothing but cries and groans were heard on board; but, unfortunately, in the struggle to board, the Bravour had all her back-sails displaced, her rigging being cut; the helmsman and the first of the steermen killed, and the captain at the same time severely wounded; all which produced a momentary inconvenience, which enabled the enemy to escape. The Bravour lost in this action ten men, among whom is an officer, citizen Korom, ensign; she had twenty-four wounded, among whom is capt. Dordelin, who had half of his right hand carried away by a petard. This affair, nevertheless, citizen minister, does very much honour to this captain, for which I must recommend him to your favour. The son of a man extremely respectable in the men, the brother of a general officer, who, during the whole marine, respected and esteemed by all naval course of the war, has continued to serve with as much distinction as modesty. Citizen Dordelin merits the utmost regard.—By granting to him the rank of captain de Vaisseau which I request for him, you will at once compensate his bravery and devotion, and acknowledge the good services of his brother. It is with infinite satisfaction, that my duty enables me to conclude this letter by giving you an account of the good spirit prevailing in the squadron. Emulation, zeal and ardour, without limits, are common to all the captains, and there is none of them on whose talents the general cannot rely with entire confidence.

### GANTHEAUME.

P. S. Captured on the 10th inst. the Sprightly cutter of 10 guns, dispatched by lord Keith. On the 13th the Success frigate, captain Pearl, of thirty-two guns.

MONTEGO-BAY, March 21.

On Sunday last, at 39 minutes past 11, P. M. two tremendous shocks of an earthquake were felt in this town and neighbourhood; the duration of which, from the most minute observation, was 41 seconds. Nothing of the kind has been felt so severe since the year 1761, by any inhabitant. As yet we have not heard of any very material injury having been sustained.

BOSTON, April 14.

Extract of a letter from London, March 5.

"The price of flour is every day declining. Parliament has guaranteed 70s. per barrel for superfine, and 68s. for common, to be continued until October next."

Latest from Spain.

Yesterday arrived schooner Samuel, captain Williams, from Malaga, 34 days. Mr. Andrew Belknap, the supercargo, furnished us with the following intelligence:

"Madrid, March 1, 1801. War was yesterday declared in the council of war against Portugal. Hostilities will shortly commence. The French army is already within the Spanish lines."

Some Portuguese vessels were detained at Malaga. A French fleet of seven sail of the line and two frigates, had been spoken, bound up the Mediterranean. A small English fleet of three sail and one frigate, bound up also, had been spoken.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish commissioner of finance to the president of the Junta des Rentas Provincials of Malaga, ordering the recovery of the foreign duty (in addition to the one already paid) on all such articles of Spanish colonial produce, as have been imported there since the commencement of the year 1799, whether with or without certificates of their being such produce, and the importer is responsible.

A letter from Richard O'Brien, Esq; American consul at Algiers, to the consul at Malaga, says, "The Tripolitans have demanded a large sum of