

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 7, 1801.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

M I L A N, March 1.

WE have received the news by the way of Marseille and Genoa, that Gantheaume's squadron has directed its course towards Toulon. It will be strengthened by the addition of the ships in that harbour, and then pursue its destination.

V I E N N A, March 4.

It is again reported that the reigning prince Esterházy, will go as Imperial envoy to St. Petersburg. Notwithstanding peace is concluded with France, great preparations are making to place the Austrian armies on a respectable footing, put the fortresses in good condition, fill the magazines, &c. The recruiting of the corps of Austrian riflemen is again revived. Natives who enlist receive 20 florins bounty, and foreigners 20 florins and are only engaged for six years. This recruiting we are assured is not with a view to any new wars, but merely to repair the great losses which the Austrian army has suffered.

L O N D O N, March 13.

It is now said, that as the Portuguese have refused to accede to the heavy terms proposed by Buonaparte, a treaty has been concluded between the French and the Spaniards, by which it is stipulated that Portugal shall be conquered and guaranteed to Spain by the French. In return for which they are to yield to France the provinces of Biscay and Catalonia in Old Spain, and two parts in the Brazils.

The channel fleet under admiral Cornwallis failed on Torbay on Sunday morning.

March 16.

Tuesday advices were received at the admiralty, of the actual commencement of hostilities against the Swedes. The Dryad frigate, capt. Mansfield, on her passage to the West-Indies, fell in with a Swedish frigate. Capt. Mansfield willing to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, sent a boat off to inform the Swedish commander of the orders he had received to stop, and detain all vessels of that nation he might fall in with, and notifying to him the inevitable consequence of his not surrendering his ship. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, a smart action ensued; and the event was such as might be expected. The Swedish frigate was brought into Cork, with the loss of five men killed, and 17 wounded.

The king of Naples is stated to have consented to the exclusion of the English from all the ports of his dominions; and further to suffer French troops to arrive at those ports.

On the 2d instant, his royal highness the prince Adolphus, arrived at Berlin, and the next day dined with his Prussian majesty, in company with the earl of Carysfort, his majesty's minister at that court.

The Spanish ambassador has left Lisbon, preparatory to the invasion of Portugal. Buonaparte has modestly demanded, that French garrisons should be admitted into Lisbon and Oporto.

A letter from Oedenburg, of February 17, states, that 6000 Turkish troops at Ilrajona, were surprised by Pallasan Oglou, in the night time, and the greater part of them put to the sword. The city was afterwards given up to pillage, and a great number of the houses reduced to ashes.

A letter from Lisbon, dated 23d ult. says, "The Portuguese admiral, who came in from sea the other day, reports that 11 sail of the line got out of Brest, besides frigates; seven sail had gone up the Mediterranean, and the other four to the West-Indies. The Seahorse frigate and Chichester store-ship, of 44 guns, were put in here with 40 sail of vessels, to repair some damages received in the late storm; they will sail in four or five days, chiefly laden with supplies for the army in Egypt. Three transports laden with cloathing, and taken by a Spanish privateer, have been brought in here; but in consequence of their masters swearing that they were captured within the given distance (four miles of the Portuguese shore,) the prince regent will have them restored."

It is said, that a secret expedition, of four ships of the line and two frigates, will very soon sail from the Texel. Several ships of war of the northern powers, are likewise expected in the Batavian harbours early in the spring.

A Danish squadron has orders to sail to the North sea, with the first favourable wind. It consists of 4 ships of the line, and some frigates.

The prince Adolphus packet arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last, after a passage of seven days from Lisbon. She brings intelligence of war having been declared by Spain against Portugal, on the 22d of February, and by the latter against the former, on the 5th inst.

Friday night, capt. Dorney, arrived with dispatches to the admiralty, from lord Keith in the Mediterranean; and captain Austen, with dispatches from gen.

Abercrombie to the war department. They contain a statement of the debarkation of the British army, under the orders of gen. Abercrombie, at Jaffa, in the neighbourhood of which place it had formed a junction with the principal force of the grand vizier.

Letters from the Hague state, that the equipments in the ports of Holland are carried on with the utmost activity; and it is expected that, by the 1st of April, there will be ready for sea five ships of 76 guns, eleven of 68, six frigates, and ninety-three gun-boats.

The regency of Hanover has declared to the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen, that his Britannic majesty will not, in his quality of elector of Hanover, take any part in the dispute with the northern powers, and that the English shall not receive any assistance whatever from the electorate.

March 19.

The dispatches received by government from lord Elgin and lord Keith are not, we understand, calculated to excite very sanguine hopes of the success of our expedition against Egypt.

The chavelier D'Almeida, the Portuguese minister, is recalled from our court, and the arrival of his official successor is hourly expected.

It is stated as a positive fact, in a private letter from Copenhagen, that Mr. Drummond, who had been left charge d'affaires, at that court, had on the 5th instant, received letters from London, appointing him minister plenipotentiary at that court.

It is also stated in private letters from Stockholm that a fleet of 12 men-of-war failed from Carlscroon on the 11th instant for the Sound. The fact is as positively avowed in this letter, as the appointment of Mr. Drummond in the preceding. For the rest, it is hardly probable that the ice should have given way in the gulph of Finland.

Government have received advice, that the French squadron, under the command of admiral Gantheaume, passed Carthage on the 25th of February, having been reinforced by two Spanish sail of the line, and three frigates from Cadiz.

March 20.

A letter received from an officer of the inshore squadron, off Brest, dated the 13th instant, at noon, states, that there were seven sail of the line, besides frigates, cruising to watch the motions of the French fleet. On the 12th the guard-boat fell in with and captured a Spanish boat belonging to a frigate of that nation in Brest. They informed our people that they were now quite ready for sea, in Brest, for a secret expedition, on a plan similar to Gantheaume's, seven sail of the line and four frigates and corvettes; they were also to take in troops, and try to get out the first N. E. wind. In consequence of this important intelligence, a very strict look out is ordered to be kept throughout the whole of the British squadron.

Dispatches have been received at lord Hawkebury's office, from lord Elgin, at Constantinople, dated February 5. They state, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had, in all probability, failed for Egypt before that time, and that the most favourable hopes might be entertained of the expedition; the original plan of attack had been changed, for one less subject to incidents, and more prompt in execution. The Turks were to co-operate on the side of El-Arish.

Lieut. Harris has likewise brought dispatches from lord Keith; they were landed at Portsmouth from the Constance frigate, on Tuesday last.

The Constance has brought an account of La Minerve frigate having taken a Danish frigate, and having carried her into Minorca.

By the same frigate we learn, that Sir Robert Calder passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 4th inst. so that with Sir J. Warren's squadron, which passed on the 12th, lord Keith has an accession of force in the Mediterranean, of 11 sail of the line.

By a cartel arrived at Plymouth from Nantes, it is reported that four ships of the line and eight frigates had escaped out of Brest water. It is certain that the Brest fleet was preparing for sea, but as admiral Cornwallis, with thirteen sail of three-deckers, and one eighty gun ship, is off that port, and as the inshore squadron, under Sir James Saumarez, consisting of eight sail of 74's, besides frigates, &c. were within seven or eight miles of Brest on the 12th inst. it is not probable that they could steal out unperceived, especially as they could not shelter themselves under the covert of a long night. The report adds, that they are destined for the East-Indies; that each ship of the line has 300 troops on board, and the frigates a proportionate number.

Letters from the Hague, of the 7th bring advice, that the Dutch directory, on the 4th inst. sent a message to the legislative body, the sum of which was, that as the constitution was found to contain many errors, and, like all human institutions, was susceptible of improvement, under the guidance of prudence, and the benefits arising from experience, a revision of

the constitution was recommended. This communication gave birth to a violent debate in the legislative chamber, the result of which was, that a commission should be appointed to examine the same, and to report thereon on the 16th inst.

The present form of legislation in Holland, will yield to that of a consular, similar to that in France; and report states, that the king of Prussia has expressed a wish, that the hereditary prince of Orange should be appointed first consul of the Dutch republic; but this report rests merely on the authority of a few private letters from that country, founded, perhaps, on the hopes of the friends of the stadtholder, who are permitted of late to express their sentiments with greater freedom than for some time past.

Private letters by the last mail state, that a Spanish army of 25,000 men, destined for the invasion of Portugal, had been assembled in Galicia, and the next advices will probably inform us of their hostile movements against the menaced territory. The demands made upon the court of Lisbon, as the price of peace, were of so exorbitant a nature, that their total rejection, even in the present weak condition of Portugal, can by no means be considered as a matter of surprize. France is stated to have insisted upon twenty millions of livres, a part of the Brazils, the entire exclusion of the shipping of England from the Portuguese ports, and the cession to Spain of all the strong holds on the frontiers of the kingdom. A compliance with these claims would reduce Portugal to as complete a state of dependence and wretchedness, as she can possibly be placed in by the event even of an unsuccessful war. Her troops are already in motion along the frontiers, where several batteries have lately been erected, under the inspection of English and French emigrant officers of engineers; and from this quarter, therefore, some important advices may shortly be expected.

The British merchants at Lisbon, according to the last accounts, had shipped their goods in order to be in readiness to depart as soon as the hostile army should approach.

March 21.

It was last night reported, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army had returned to Malta, in consequence of the Turks not providing the small craft they had promised, without which our troops could not land on that part of the coast most convenient for debarkation. They had declared that these craft would not be got ready sooner than March; and, under these circumstances, it is supposed that the expedition has been suspended.

March 24.

The Swedish minister, baron Ehrensward, has applied to lord Hawkebury for a passport to quit this country, which has been granted him; and he is to leave London, we believe, this day, to pass by the way of Dover into France. His excellency departs in a very unbecoming manner, without taking leave of the king.

His majesty's ship Mercury, in the Mediterranean, has fallen in with 20 sail of merchantmen, laden with wine and brandy, from Cete, bound for Toulon, of which fifteen were made prizes. The same ship also fell in with and captured a French corvette, laden with arms and ammunition, out one day from Toulon, destined for the army of Egypt. All the prizes have been carried into Minorca.

March 25.

Admiral Gravina has succeeded admiral Masferedo in the command of the Spanish fleet in Brest harbour.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 21st inst. inclusive.

Preparations continue to be carried on with the greatest activity by the Spanish government for the invasion of Portugal. Twenty-nine battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry, are ordered to march into the province of Galicia, where there are at present no less than 15,000 troops. The Spaniards expect to be joined by a large body of republican troops.

An armistice has at length been concluded between the French and the king of Naples, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia. The first effect of this convention was to order the departures of all the English shipping in all the ports of his Sicilian majesty, and to order that no English vessels shall in future have access to them. The same order extends to Turkish ships. The English merchants at Naples have requested passports to return home.

The French frigate, the African, has been captured in the Mediterranean, after an obstinate engagement of four hours, during which she lost her captain, two lieutenants, and 127 men killed, and 176 wounded. The English ship that took her is mentioned in the Monitor.

March 27.

We find that the Dutch government have sent a commissioner to Berlin to treat with the hereditary