

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 21, 1801.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Penman, captain Marschalk, we have received London papers to the 3d of April. The most important articles will be found in this day's gazette.

No event of political importance has occurred in Europe since the date of our former accounts.

Couriers pass frequently between the governments of the two great contending powers, on the subject of negotiation for peace; but, if we may be allowed to form a judgment from appearances, that desirable event is yet at some distance.

Flour in London on the 2d April was at 85s. sterling, the barrel.

In the house of commons, on Tuesday, March 31, Mr. Sheridan gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion tending to criminate his majesty's late ministers, for reducing the country to the perilous situation in which it now stands. He named the 20th April.

T I E B A U, (Russia) February 23.

THE price of wheat is now here 150 rix dollars per last, flax 21 and 22 rix dollars per ship pound, hemp 15 rix dollars per ditto.

Our store of salt is exhausted. St. Ubes salt costs 100 rix dollars, Liverpool and French 80 rix dollars per last.

CONSTANTINOPLÉ, February 25.

The Turkish astrologers having declared that the 23d inst. was the most fortunate day for the sailing of the Turkish fleet, it got under sail on that and the following day, and proceeded to the bay Buschcktar, whence it will again sail with the first fair wind. This naval armament, which is destined against Egypt, consists of four ships of the line, seven frigates, and a number of gun-boats, which will be joined by fifty others at Rhodes.

Captain Pacha commands this squadron, in person, and the ship of the line in which he sails is very magnificently fitted out, and provided with every convenience. The English admiral, lord Keith, will not sail from Mamora, till he is joined by the squadron of the captain Pacha.

According to accounts from the Turkish camp, the dragonian of the grand vizier has died of the plague.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.

The English fleet, under admiral Sir Hyde Parker, which is cruising in the North Sea, in the night between the 22d and 23d inst. failed from Anholt to Gilletteve, on the northern coast of Zealand, and there anchored. Yesterday and this day, however, it has again retired.

The English legation, which on Saturday evening left this city and went to Elsinour, on Sunday went on board the English frigate the Blanche, which came with the flag of truce, and sailed for the North Sea. Mr. Westling, the messenger, was sent off for England.

Several English families have left this city with Mr. Drummond.

P. S. At this moment (seven in the evening) the wind is north-west, and therefore fair for the English fleet, so that we may to-morrow expect very serious events in the Sound.

E L S I N E U R, March 24.

On the 22d, in the evening, the English minister, Mr. Drummond, and the envoy plenipotentiary, Mr. Vanstittart, arrived here from Copenhagen. The English who reside here were required immediately to leave Denmark with them, but they refused; and some of them even said, that they would remain in Denmark, whatever might be the consequence. Only the English consul, and some other persons who had particular reasons for it, went on board the English frigate lying here, which about noon failed for the English fleet lying above Kullen. The rest have not only received permission from the Danish government to remain here, but are even permitted to choose the place where they will reside, and are promised security and full protection from the laws.

The day before yesterday, and yesterday, the English fleet was very plainly to be seen from hence.

On the day before yesterday it was in the bay of Korrekow, but yesterday in the afternoon it was on the Danish coast, near Gilletteve, two (German) miles from Elsinour. It is said the admiral has dispatched a fast sailing ship to England, and waits its return before he undertakes any thing further. The truth of this report, however, is much doubted.

Yesterday afternoon the Danish cutter brig Ganven sailed from hence for Copenhagen. The inhabitants have received orders from the magistrates to hold themselves in readiness; in short, we are prepared to repel any hostile attack with vigour.

To-day we can see nothing of the English fleet.

The day before yesterday it was reported here that the great Russian fleet of 61 sail had arrived at Bornholm. This, however, we now know to be without foundation. It is now said, that not the great fleet from Cronstadt, but the small Russian fleet of 12 sail of the line, and some frigates, has already arrived in the vicinity of Copenhagen.

To-day, from noon, till four in the afternoon, the wind has been N. W. and therefore very favourable for the English fleet, if they intend to attempt the passage; but as yet not a ship is to be seen; they seem all to have vanished. We are, however, fully prepared for them.

P. S. We are this moment assured that the English fleet is at the entrance of the Sound, and will take advantage of the favourable north-west wind to attempt the passage of it.

A L T O N A, March 26.

We have received intelligence that the English fleet is off Anholt, steering towards the Belt. The guns have been taken out of some of the frigates. It appears, therefore, that the passage will be attempted with the smaller ships of war.

P A R I S, March 23.

Citizen Costaz is arrived from Egypt in the Aviso le Saint Philippe, which anchored in the port of Frejus on the 16th. This vessel sailed from Alexandria on the 4th of February, and the preceding day the two frigates la Justice, of 44 guns, and l'Egyptienne, of 50 guns, arrived there from France, with 15,000 muskets, 60,000 bullets, and 500 picked men, of whom 100 were artillery of the line. The frigates put to sea from Toulon on the 25th January so that they had a passage of ten days only.

On the 4th of February the plague had not shown itself in Egypt, but continued its ravages in the camp of the grand vizier.

De Costaz, member of the institute of Egypt, in his letter to Buonaparte, dated the 16th, on board the packet boat le Saint Philippe, gives a long account of the state of the French army and Egypt, from which we extract the following passages:

"The day before we sailed from Alexandria, the two frigates la Justice and l'Egyptienne, entered that port, and immediately landed the detachments belonging to the artillery, and the other reinforcements which they brought. The following day they proceeded into the old port, for the purpose of more conveniently disembarking the ammunition, arms and artillery.

"The army of the east is in the most flourishing state. The soldiers are armed and clothed in a superior style of magnificence, that has excited the admiration of the French recently arrived from Europe, where it appears to me that the most absurd ideas are entertained with respect to our situation in Egypt.

"The most perfect discipline and good order are observed throughout all the branches of the military department. The hospitals are provided with every thing necessary for the sick, of which I was myself an eye-witness. The sentiments of the army are truly patriotic, and the soldiers are convinced that they are responsible to France for the preservation of Egypt, which they know they cannot abandon without betraying their duty, their glory, and the interests of the state.

"There is at present no difficulty in collecting the taxes, and some villages have demanded permission to pay them in freely, and without solicitation. Signal posts are placed along the coasts, to enable our troops to transmit the earliest news of the enemy's movements.

"The army of the grand vizier is ruined, so fatal have been the ravages of the plague. It is also in want of the means of subsistence, as the Turks committed the most dreadful excesses and devastation on their way through Syria, and that country can no longer furnish them with necessaries.

"We were chased by an English frigate and a sloop on leaving Alexandria; but escaped by using our oars, as there was very little wind, and the sea was calm. We were afterwards driven by a violent gale as far as Malta, but it seems certain that the enemy has no cruisers off that island."

Extract of a letter from general Menou, to the first consul.

"Head quarters, Cairo, Jan. 25.

"Rest assured that every physical and moral faculty which I possess shall be exerted in executing your views for the preservation of the conquest you have made. No force shall wrest it from the army of the east. Its bayonets are prepared to receive and defeat any enemy that may present himself.

"The troops have read with sentiments of gratitude, the account of the negotiations entered into with England, for the purpose of concluding an armistice, and are convinced of what importance Egypt is in the political balance. They have beheld the interest which you have taken in their situation, and charged me to offer to you the tribute of their gratitude. It is here, citizen consul, that I am called upon to represent to you the indignation felt by the army on hearing of the attempt made upon your life by villains; but it directs me to say, that you are bound in such circumstances to forget your customary principles of generosity. Your days are not your own—they are the property of the republic, and of all the French who love their country.

"The Ottoman army is reduced to the most deplorable condition, and is daily destroyed by the plague, by famine, and by desertion. I often send detachments to cut off their convoys, and the dromedaries would have taken El Arisch, were they not apprehensive of the plague.

"The English have resumed their station off our ports.

"The commerce of the Red Sea has been resumed with activity, and seven vessels laden with coffee, have entered the port of Suez. I have issued proclamations, which have been circulated as far as the Persian gulf.

"The interior of Egypt enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. The taxes are levied with facility, and the inhabitants repose in us the utmost confidence."

L O N D O N, March 31.

A messenger arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, with dispatches from Mr. Vanstittart, by which we understand that government has reason to expect, that the obstinacy of that court is likely to produce an early commencement of hostilities.—The dispatches were dated the 15th. We still, however, anxiously hope, that the moderation, and sincere disposition shewn on the part of ministers to terminate the dispute by negotiation, may yet prevent things from coming to that extremity.

We this morning received a set of Paris papers to the 29th instant. The following observation is the only extract which the *Moniteur* affords us:—

"The English last year refused to conclude a naval truce. The chief reason for their refusal was, that the French wanted to send six frigates to Egypt. Citizen Otto required from the English government passports for the safe return from Egypt of six Savans, members of the committee of arts. This was refused by the English. In the course of the winter, more guns, more bullets, and more men, have entered Alexandria and Damietta, than six frigates could have carried. Of the six Savans to whom passports were refused, three have arrived; the other three had not arrived from Mount Sinai when the last ship failed."

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last. It has brought us no intelligence which changes the state in which affairs have for some time remained. The military preparations for defence continue in Denmark and Sweden. The embargo imposed on our ships in the latter country still continues, but none has been laid on in the former. The most recent letters from Stockholm are of the 10th, and from Elsinour of the 17th. The next mail will, therefore, probably bring us intelligence, by way of Germany, of the arrival of our fleet in the Sound, but it is probable that we shall receive earlier advices of it through other channels.

The emperor of Russia, accustomed to destroy his own acts, has revoked the prohibition of exporting merchandise from his territories, but has permitted it only under severe restrictions.—If we are to give any credit to letters from Vienna of the 4th, Turkey has already taken umbrage at the military preparations of the emperor on the frontier of his states, and at the quantity of troops which he is collecting there. We should not be astonished if it should prove true, the sultan has made such a remonstrance to the emperor of Germany, while we see that he has not ventured to do the same with the emperor of Russia.

The greatly increased number of foreign vessels which frequented Calcutta during the last season, and the consequent extension of foreign trade, have excited the jealousy and attention of our government; which we understand to have in contemplation some arrangements to prevent the further growth of the evil.

Such has been the alarm excited in India, by the apprehended establishment of the French in Egypt, that all the principal forts on the Malabar coast have been double garrisoned. A Frenchman who had long resided at Onore and carried on a political correspondence with his countrymen, by means of native contraband traders, has been taken into custody.

Hamburg, March 20.

A very singular affair has happened here, which has thrown the city into great embarrassment. Last Tuesday a courier, called citizen Le Coite, arrived here from Paris, with dispatches from the minister