

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 4, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.

THE captain Pacha has at length sailed on the 25th of last month with his division, consisting of two ships of the line, three frigates and 12 gunboats. The day before yesterday the vice-admiral sailed also, with the second division which is not numerous, a third division is to sail in the course of a few days; all this naval force will immediately proceed to the coast of Egypt. If we can judge from appearances, the Porte is resolved to make the greatest efforts to get possession of that country; preparations were never carried on with greater activity; people are employed day and night in fitting out a new armament, but notwithstanding these dispositions, it is doubted whether our government will accomplish its object.—According to the last advices, the army of the grand vizier is entirely destroyed by the plague, famine and desertion. There scarcely remain to this generalissimo a few hundreds of men, who serve him as an escort. On the other hand it is confirmed that the French have received a numerous reinforcement, which has been landed at Alexandria.

All the English settled here seem to apprehend some political change; a great number of them hold themselves in readiness to quit this capital. Mr. Spencer Smith will set out in a few days, on his return to London.

Lord Elgin, who for six months past has resided in the Hotel de France, is to leave it in consequence of a hint from the Porte. This ambassador has laid aside his quality of envoy extraordinary, to assume that of ordinary minister of his Britannic majesty. He will continue to manage the affairs of the East-India company.

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

As the English fleet may now proceed to make an attack on Sweden, his Swedish majesty has given orders that several more ships of the line and frigates shall be put in commission at Carlscrone, and the military preparations here are continued both day and night. The garrison has been reinforced with several regiments of the line; and should the English fleet attempt an attack on the Swedish capital and fleet, it will find us prepared for a vigorous defence. Col. Ebbeltoft is appointed commander in chief of the fortrefs, and is ordered to fire on the English fleet with red hot balls as soon as it shall appear.

BREMEN, April 13.

The report that counter orders had been received by the Prussian troops is entirely false. A detachment of those troops arrived here yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, and took possession of the two gates of the new town, and the bridge over the Weser. About ten o'clock the battalion arrived, which immediately had quarters assigned it. Every thing here is quiet. To-morrow the regiment of Schluden will come, and the next day the other regiments.

HAMBURG, April 15.

Yesterday morning arrived here lord Nelson's captain, Mr. Doyle, from Copenhagen, and to-day proceeded on his journey with dispatches to Berlin. He is the son of the general of that name.

PARIS, April 17.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

The maritime prefect of Egypt to the minister of the marine and of the colonies.

Alexandria, March 16.

CITIZEN MINISTERS.

The Ostis packet boat not having been able to set sail yesterday, I take advantage of this delay to inform you that the general in chief, Menou, arrived at Rhamanie on the 20th. It is said that he there concentrated the army. We expect him before the 21st of March. If the English army has not re-embarked before that day, it will never re-embark. I have learnt nothing certain with regard to the number of the enemy's ships of war. It is said that they have several merchant ships armed en suite, which makes the number of their ships of war appear much greater than it really is. It appears that at the utmost they have not more than nine. Health and respect.

(Signed)

MR. ROY.

The chief of military and movements, to the citizen maritime prefect of the 6th district, dated Alexandria, 15th Ventose (March 16.)

CITIZEN PARLIAMENT.

The 11th instant, at mid day, the enemy's fleet was perceived from Alexandria. At first we reckoned about one hundred sail, which on their approaching the shore, lay to, and in the night approached Aboukir. The fleet consisting of about two hundred sail, among which were twenty three large English ships, and a great number of light vessels, moored in the

morning of the 2d in the bay of Aboukir. The English cruising squadron, which blocked us up, joined it and left our ports open. The frigate La Regenerée, and the Lodi, took advantage of this situation to enter into the old port. La Regenerée moored at ten in the morning, and the Lodi at four in the afternoon of the 2d. La Regenerée, which left Rochefort the 15th February, with the Africaine, was separated from that frigate by a gust of wind from the east, the day but one after their departure. The Africaine has not yet appeared.

In the morning of the 3d, the general of division, Friant, commanding at Alexandria, set out for Aboukir, with a part of the garrison. The 5th, at night, two frigates and a brig, belonging to the enemy, refused their cruising. While the fleet lay moored at Aboukir, the wind set on fresh from the north, and the weather stormy. This wind raised such a heavy swell in the road, that the enemy could not effect their landing before the 8th. In the morning of the 8th, the enemy filled all their landing boats with people, to the number of about 400. This force steered into the bay of Aboukir. It landed in very good order, and formed in battle array, the very minute it set foot on shore. Our division performed prodigies of valour in opposing its landing, but was obliged to yield to superiority of numbers. The enemy succeeded in landing from 6 to 7000 men, after a bloody battle, in which they must have lost more than 1000 men, and in which the republic had 250 wounded or taken prisoners. The number of killed is very much less than that of the wounded: among the latter is the adjutant-general Martinet.

General Friant fell back towards Alexandria, to be always in readiness, and in a situation to cover that place. The enemy had not then passed the Peninsula. The fort is supplied with a good garrison, and will resist their attempts. The brig Lodi has brought us an account of the conclusion of peace with the emperor, and of the arrival of the squadron of admiral Gantheaume in the Mediterranean. The days immediately after the landing were employed by the enemy in establishing themselves upon the Peninsula, after which they wished to approach Alexandria. The advanced posts had been exchanging shots for some days, but on the 13th the enemy attempting to take possession of some important posts, general Friant attacked them. The success of the battle was equally divided the whole day; but having made an attempt to take the bridge of the canal of Alexandria, they were repulsed and obliged to abandon their operation. The engagement was warm. The enemy lost from 2 to 3000 men, and we have not had more than 300 killed wounded and taken. Some deserters have informed us, first, that the enemy's army consists of 15,000 men, divided into 15 regiments, consisting of some French emigrants, Corsicans and Imperial troops, and the rest English. Secondly, that the enemy's commanders were, by sea admiral Keith; and, by land general Abercrombie.

The 14th the enemy made no movement. The 15th in the morning, they attacked the fort of Aboukir.

Within these few days the garrison of Alexandria has been reinforced, and now amounts to from 4 to 5000 men.

We expect, every day, the commander in chief, Menou, who, it is said, will arrive to-morrow with the army. It is probable that the combined attack will succeed in forcing the enemy to re-embark, should they not do so before.

The body of the enemy's fleet is at anchor at Aboukir. Five or six frigates and other light vessels are there constantly which blockade the port, and cruise from Aboukir to Matoubouk. Health and respect.

(Signed)

GUIEN.

True copy,

VENICE, Maritime prefect.

LONDON, April 7.

A report yesterday morning got into circulation, that Sir Robert Calder has proceeded to the Bralls, which valuable colony, it is said, is to be held by England in trust, during the continuance of the war, by consent of the prince regent of Portugal. The original statement of admiral Calder having failed in pursuit of Gantheaume's squadron was, it is added, circulated purposely to disguise his real object.

We do not learn that lord Whitworth has yet departed for France.—It is said Buonaparte has expressed a wish that a negotiation should commence in London.

April 8.

A Russian fleet of sixteen men of war is said to have lately made its appearance before Constantinople. The Porte, over-awed by such force, is said to have declined further communication with the English minister; and lord Elgin, it is added, was preparing to leave the Turkish capital.—*Clef du Cabinet.*

April 15.

New President of America.

From the American papers which we have received down to the date of the 9th of March, we have given a correct copy of the speech of Mr. Jefferson on entering his new office, which we have no doubt will be considered as extremely interesting. Notwithstanding what violent partisans have said, and continue to say respecting the Anti-Gallican politics of this gentleman, we can trace nothing in his speech (in a part of which he declares his political creed) that manifests an attachment to any one European nation more than another. The language it breathes is purely American, and so far as language may be considered a criterion by which to judge of a man's character, it bespeaks the new president as attracted by no external systems of government, no foreign influence, but acting solely from the impulse of a mind fully satisfied in the enjoyment of a great national good, and deeply apprehensive of the consequences likely to result from any experimental change.

Such is the medium through which we contemplate the present executive head of the American government; if it gives a false tincture to the object, our organs have been deceived, profession is nothing, and Mr. Jefferson is a hypocrite!

April 21.

Yesterday afternoon, after this paper was at press, lieutenant-colonel Stewart, of the 49th regiment, arrived at the admiralty, with dispatches from Sir Hyde Parker; the substance of which was communicated in the evening to the lord mayor by a letter from the first lord of the admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

“MY LORD,

“I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that the honourable lieut. col. Stewart arrived this day with dispatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, containing the terms of an armistice concluded with the Danish government on the 9th instant, by which it is agreed, that no act of hostility shall be committed by either party on the coast of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland, for the space of fourteen weeks; and fourteen days notice to be given before hostilities are recommenced. The court of Denmark has agreed to suspend, during that period, her co-operation under the treaty of armed neutrality.

“I have the honour to be, my lord,

“Your lordship's humble servant,

St. VINCENT.

Admiralty, April 20.

THE ARMISTICE.

“The Danish government on one part, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker, knight, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's naval force in the road of Copenhagen on the other, equally induced by sentiments of humanity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and preserve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous consequences of a continuation of hostilities, have mutually agreed to a cessation of arms.

“With this view his majesty the king of Denmark has appointed major-general Ernestus Frederick Walterdorf, chamberlain to his Danish majesty, and colonel of a regiment, and adjutant-general Hans Lindholm, as commissioners to conclude this armistice; and admiral Sir Hyde Parker has appointed on his part, Horatio lord Nelson, knight of the order of the Bath, duke of Bronte in Sicily, grand cross of the order of Ferdinand and Merit, knight of the Austrian order of the crescent, and vice-admiral of the fleet of his Britannic majesty; and also lieutenant-colonel William Stewart, commander of a detachment of land troops on board the fleet, which commissioners have this day met together, and after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the following conditions:

Article I. From the moment of the signing of this armistice, all hostilities shall cease between the fleets under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish majesty which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city, as also between the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

Art. II. The armed ships and vessels of his Danish majesty shall remain in their present condition, as well with respect to the manner in which they are armed as the military position; and the treaty known by the name of the treaty of the armed neutrality, shall so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended so long as this armistice shall continue in force.

On the other hand, armed ships and vessels under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatever disturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ships and vessels of his Danish majesty on the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and to prevent every thing which may create disturbance or suspicion, ad-