

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 18, 1801.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, March 15.

WE learn from Constantinople, that the English minister there being prevented by an official order of the grand signior, from keeping up the communication with the divan, was preparing to leave that city. The same letter states, that a Russian fleet of 16 ships of war, had arrived in the Dardanelles. It was at first refused the liberty of passing, but in consequence of a direct application from the Russian ambassador, an order was immediately issued that the Straits should be at all times open to the ships and vessels of his Imperial majesty.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

The two English transports with military stores, which were taken at Scheeren, have been given as a present by the king to the coast pilots and fishermen who made the capture. The fleet of galleys will set sail the first convenient day. It has received orders to break the ice, if it cannot pass otherwise. The troops assembled here will be reviewed the day after to-morrow. Half of the regiment of artillery in our garrison has received orders to repair to the army.

March 31.

Yesterday the chamber of commerce published a proclamation, in which the king forbids all kind of commerce with the English.

April 3.

This morning our grand fleet, consisting of 50 sail, set to sea with a very favourable wind. There are on board, besides the crews, three regiments of infantry. The Russian fleet from Revel, is to join ours in the environs of the Sound; to effect which pilots have been sent.

Every necessary measure is taken here to repulse vigorously the English in case they should intend making an attempt on our country. The land and sea armaments are still continued with the greatest ardour, and relieve us at present from any apprehension of danger.

TURIN, April 8.

We are positively assured that the king of Sardinia has obtained a suitable establishment; and that he has been declared duke of Urbina and Ancona, marquis of Senegaglia, and lord of Abruzzo and Ceruso.

KONIGSBURG, April 3.

At this moment the Russian fleets destined to act against the English are entirely equipped and ready for sea. One of these fleets will take on board a great number of troops, whose destination is unknown; another will join the Danish and Swedish squadrons.

BERLIN, April 7.

Baron de Krudener, minister from Russia to our court, has been confirmed by the new emperor.

April 10.

The king has received a letter from the emperor Alexander, in which his Imperial majesty testifies a desire to maintain the northern confederacy against the pretensions of England—at the same time the emperor insists that the German princes should be fully indemnified, and recommends many in particular to his majesty—assuring him that he would settle it with all his power.

LUBECK, April 8.

It is said that his majesty the new emperor of Russia, has confirmed the dispositions taken by his illustrious father with respect to the engagements made by that monarch with the northern powers, to ensure their neutrality, and that he will propose measures to terminate their differences.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.

The English have set all the prisoners at liberty.

Admiral Nelson has caused three of his ships to be burnt, has sunk one, and sent two to England which were left damaged and susceptible of being repaired.

HAGUE, April 13.

Admiral de Winter, having received all his instructions, set off this morning for the Texel, where he will have his flag hoisted on the admiral ship.

The English have appeared in sight of that strait, towards the point of the Helder. This is what has determined the directory to prolong for seven days the embargo laid on all merchant vessels now in our ports.

Citizen Buys, our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Peterburg, was presented, on the 28th March, to the new emperor of Russia, who confirmed the alliance already given by his father to maintain and cultivate the friendship which subsists between the two empires, and Russia.

April 18.

A letter from Cleves, of the 16th inst. informs that the Prussian army of demarcation, destined for Hanover, have received orders to suspend their march till further orders from Berlin.

ANTWERP, April 17.

Letters from Holland mention, that the English, who appeared to have entirely abandoned the Batavian coast, have lately re-appeared in considerable force, within sight of the Texel and the Helder Point. Some of their frigates and brigs are also stationed at the mouth of the Meuse. This has induced the Dutch executive directory to prolong the embargo for seven days more.

Letters from Holland mention, that 17 Dutch ships of the line, 6 frigates, and a number of smaller vessels, are in complete readiness for sea. These vessels are formed into two divisions, that of the Texel, and the Meuse. The English have at the mouth of the Meuse, only five ships of war of an inferior force, and eight or nine in sight of the Texel. These dispositions of the enemy cannot prevent a junction of the two Dutch divisions, should they receive immediate orders to put to sea. Besides which, we are informed of an event extremely probable, that is, that admiral de Winter was to depart the day before yesterday from the Hague for the Texel.

LONDON, April 25.

By a reference to our paper of the 4th instant, it may be seen, that while the other London prints were appointing lord St. Helens to manage the negotiation between England and France, we alone announced, that the resolution of the new ministry were fully directed on the immediate employment of his lordship towards a reconciliation with Russia. It is with much pleasure we are now enabled to confirm that information, which was then so much questioned. Lord St. Helens will immediately leave England as our ambassador to the court of Petersburg, where, it is believed, his profound talents and conciliatory manners will make the wished-for impression on the mind of the new emperor. For this judicious appointment, and at this very critical period too, when Buonaparte will use his utmost exertions to gain an ascendancy in the cabinet of Russia, Mr. Addington and his friends are certainly entitled to the highest encomiums. Lord St. Helens' merits, as a negotiator, are too well known, and too generally approved, to require our commendation. Suffice it to say, that from his profound knowledge of diplomacy, from his long experience of courts, and the motives by which they are actuated; in short, from his fidelity, honour and patriotism, we may entertain the most flattering prospect of success. The French character, it must be allowed, has always been admirably calculated for court intrigue; but that Frenchman must possess wonderful abilities indeed, who, in a political contest of the nature now described, can surpass the patient, active, and persevering qualities of lord St. Helens.

A naval officer arrived at the admiralty yesterday morning, with dispatches from admiral lord Keith, containing (as we understand) an account of the troops under the command of general Sir Ralph Abercrombie having effected a landing in Egypt with 15,000 well appointed troops. Of the subsequent proceedings, however, no mention is made, so that we are unable to ascertain, at present, the truth or falsehood of the enemy's statement respecting the military operations in that quarter. The Indian army, of 12,000 men, is reported to have actually debarked at Suez for the purpose of co-operating with the forces of gen. Abercrombie. The next advices are expected to prove of the highest importance.

April 26.

The only intelligence that seemed wanting, to complete the measure of good tidings we had the pleasure to announce in our last paper, was a successful account of the progress of our expedition to Egypt. This, as might have been expected, stock-jobbing speculations was willing to supply; and the defeat of the French, with its consequences, the evacuation of the country, found a ready circulation. The only intelligence, however, which has yet reached this country from Egypt, is that received through the French papers. It appears that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had effected a debarkation of about 14,000 men, with whom he had repulsed the troops sent to oppose him, and that he was proceeding to attack Alexandria. His ultimate success, in a great degree, will depend on the co-operation of the army sent to Suez from the East Indies; and the assistance of the grand vizier. Should their arrival and efforts be seasonable and vigorous, the French will be so harassed and so unable to supply forces to make head on each of their three points, that we think the issue will be favourable to our arms.

A kind of correspondence between the British and French government still continues, but at present it promises but little. While two expeditions of such magnitude as those under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir Hyde Parker, are pending, it is impossible that any terms should be agreed upon likely to form a permanent basis of negotiation.

A schooner which is arrived at Plymouth from Naples, saw the squadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren consisting of eight sail of the line, cruising off Sardinia, on the 6th of March. We have had accounts, however, later by several days. On the 17th, Sir J. Warren was off Naples; and on the 19th, it is said, he obliged Ganthzume to return to Toulon, from whence he had sailed two days before.

It is reported, on what authority we could not learn, that some tumults had broken out at Stockholm, and that the king had judged it prudent to quit that capital.

One hundred thousand quarters of grain of different sorts have been purchased in Prussia, and shipped for England, at Dantzick, Helving, and Koenigsburg. This supply is expected to arrive immediately.

The Danish troops, it is said, on the authority of a vessel arrived in the Downs, evacuated Hamburg on the 17th inst. the senate having also been assured, say letters from Cuxhaven, that the king of Prussia had no intention of occupying that city. This latter statement is less probable at the moment than the former.

April 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Baltic fleet.

Copenhagen Roads, April 14.

"We are now in a state of the utmost activity, in getting out our guns, to go over the grounds, (a shallow passage) into the Baltic, where, we understand, the Swedish fleet is actually waiting to receive us, in an advantageous position, near the island of Bornholm. Its strength, however, is not sufficient to oppose any serious resistance to our force, unless as some reports say, it is to be joined by the Russian squadron. It consists of only nine sail of the line, some frigates, and fifty row-galleys.—The Swedes boast much of the formidableness of this little armament; but possibly they may be induced to change their minds, in consequence of an important event has lately taken place—I mean the death of the emperor Paul, of which we have received positive intelligence. Some are of opinion, that the new emperor is pacifically inclined. Of this, however, we profess to know nothing here; but we are going to ascertain the fact, and if the case be so, to offer the olive branch to Alexander at the mouth of our thirty-two pounders.

"On the armistice between our commander in chief and the prince of Denmark being concluded, the following general orders were issued to the fleet, by the admiral's first captain, viz.

G. O. His majesty's ship London,

Copenhagen Roads, April 10, 1801.

"An armistice being now concluded between the government of Copenhagen and the commander in chief, by which all hostilities are to cease for the space of fourteen weeks, or until the courts of Great-Britain and Copenhagen have arranged their present differences:

"It is the commander in chief's express direction, that no act of hostility or insult be offered by any officer or seaman under his command to the Danish flag, as it is meant such supplies as are wanted for the fleet are to be sent off by the Danish boats from the shore. The commander in chief strictly prohibits any officers or boats going to the shore from the fleet, except by his special permission first granted.

(Signed) W. DOMETT.

April 28.

Another set of French journals, of the 23d inst. was received yesterday; but they seem chiefly to be the echo of those of the preceding day. The reports of ill success in the Mediterranean are repeated on the authority of various letters from Italy; but the Monitor still continues silent on the subject. It does not appear that any certain information has been received at Paris from Egypt since the 16th ult.

The report of the alliance between France and the Ottoman court seems fully confirmed. For some time past it is well known that the intrigues of France and the influence of Russia have estranged or intimidated the Turkish government from the alliance of this country. The death of Paul was expected to clear up all these difficulties; but the prospect is not now so flattering as it at first appeared.

A letter from the Hague of the 15th of April states, that so far as has yet been discovered, the politics of the court of Peterburg, have undergone no change. The Batavian minister, M. Buys, had re-