

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1801.

New-York, June 27.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

A respectable merchant of this city, who received by the schooner Sarah from Bourdeaux, a file of French papers to the 6th of May inclusive (the Gazette de France, a Paris paper) has politely put them into the hands of the editors of the New-York Gazette, from which they have made the subsequent translations—they offer no comments, but leave the reader to reconcile, if he can, the confusion of dates and reports relative to the operation of the armies in Egypt.

HAMBURG, April 24, (4th Floreal.)

THE members of the commission, appointed to sequester English property, have not yet met—They have announced that their first sitting will be preceded by an advertisement posted up at the exchange. Our city has nominated the Syndic Gries for its representative at the congress of the different deputies of the Hanse towns, to be held here.

According to authentic letters from Petersburg, Paul I. had ordered, on the day of his death, three officers of his guard to suffer the Knout, which would have been executed on the day following—his death, however, freed them of it. His majesty proposed to transfer his residence, to Moscow, for a certain time.

Several neutral vessels have arrived here lately from England, but for some days since the Danish government have not permitted the departure of any vessels; they have even ordered the return into port of vessels which have no cargoes on board, so that commerce is absolutely at a stand.

STRASBURG, April 28.

Letters from Hamburg speak of the arrival in that city of deputies from Bremen and Lubeck, to renew the ancient association of the Hanse towns, an association which has rendered so great services to commerce and civilization. These three towns have, on this important subject, sent a deputy to Paris. The commissioners at Hamburg, which have been nominated to judge on the affairs respecting the sequestration of British property, will commence their business immediately.

11th Floreal (May 1.)

Citizen Duroc, first adjutant of the first consul, called by this city, accompanied by four officers of the consular guard—He goes to Petersburg.

M. d'Edelsheim, minister of state of Baden, is also arrived here on his way from Paris to Carlshuhe. General Moreau is expected every day. We are preparing to present him with superb fire-works on his arrival.

STUTGARD, April 22.

The papers announce that the Prussian troops in Franconia, under the command of prince Hohenlohe-Schillingen, were in motion on the 6th inst. to occupy, in the name of the prince of Orange, the bishoprics of Wurzburg and Bamberg.

We also learn from Hildensheim, that they will occupy that bishopric. The regiment of Schladen is expected there for that purpose.

M. de Rechberg, envoy from Bavaria, is gone to Petersburg, to compliment the new emperor on his accession to the throne.

Several able French engineers were unwilling to quit Hohenlinden, without taking an exact plan of these celebrated plains, on which French valour immortalized itself. The plan is to be engraved at Paris.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.

Yesterday we received a declaration from Alexander the I. officially communicated by the Russian minister, in which his Imperial majesty expresses a hope that harmony and good understanding will soon be restored between Great-Britain and the northern powers; in which expectation he has charged his minister to notify to the admirals Parker and Nelson, that he will hold them responsible for all acts of hostility which said powers. This declaration was immediately sent to admiral Parker.

PETERSBURG, April 5.

It is not true, as some have pretended, that the new emperor Alexander I. has suppressed the order of St. Anna; he has on the contrary, issued an ukase, whereby he takes that order under his immediate protection, until the entire reinstatement of the order in its rights and possessions, and till they have chosen a new grand master.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.

Pasha Oglou is dangerously ill. Since his arrival at Widdin, whither he has retired, many of his partisans have left him.

ROME, April 5.

According to letters from Sinigaglia and Ancona, the English, constrained to abandon Egypt, have gone into the Islands of the Levant; and have taken possession of Corfu and other ex-Venetian isles.—But this news is not founded at present on any authentic advices.

MADRID, April 15.

Every thing is in motion here. Magazines of provisions for eight months are provided, and we only wait the arrival of the French to open the campaign. It appears that they are to be on the frontiers before the beginning of May. The ambassador Buonaparte and general St. Cyr assure us that on the 10th April, 22,000 men were assembled at Bayonne, who were to march without delay for their destination.

In the ports of Carthage, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Bayonne, the greatest activity is used in fitting for sea all the ships of war. It is conjectured by many that another expedition to Egypt is contemplated; and if a sufficient number of seamen do not offer, an order for their impressment will be issued.

ALTONA, April 20.

Among the Danish troops garrisoned here, a collection has been made in favour of those Danes who fell in the action of the 2d, which has produced 1611 dollars, and which were forwarded to Copenhagen with the following letter:

"The garrison which is stationed here is filled with admiration at the bravery of their brethren in arms on board the fleet, and is desirous of imitating their courage. Not less sensible of the woeful situation of the wounded, and the widows and the orphans of those who have fought with so much glory for their country, and who have sacrificed their lives for its prosperity. To prove our sentiments, a collection has been made in this garrison, to which even the common soldiers have contributed, and we with the amount to be applied for the good of the blessed, the widows and the orphans. Long live our brethren on board the fleet! Long live the hereditary prince! Head quarters, at Hamburg, April 12, 1801, in the name of the whole corps, COUNT AHLEFELD, Lieut. Gen."

WARSAW, April 16.

A letter from Petersburg, contains the following news of the 6th April.

It is with pleasure we announce to you, that the office of liquidation, (established on the subject of the sequestered English property) is on the point of being shut, and we expect that the sequestered property will, in a few days, be restored to the proprietors. The exportation of grain is free.

Another letter of the 7th April, says,

"The office of liquidation has already received orders to stop all proceedings, and the restoration of all the British property, it is expected, will immediately take place. Our commerce with England is again in its former train."

PARIS, May 3.

In consequence of the decision of the Porte, to release all the French prisoners detained at Constantinople, and in the ports on the Black Sea, general Sallette, and the citizens Bessieres, Charbonnet, and several officers of artillery, have already arrived at Ancona.

May 4.

It is reported that a serious misunderstanding exists between lord Nelson and admiral Sir Hyde Parker; the cause of which is said to be this—lord Nelson having applied to the Danish government for a passport to return home by way of Hamburg, admiral Parker being informed of it, used his influence to prevent it.

It is asserted, that the armistice which has been entered into between Great-Britain and Denmark, has given great dissatisfaction to the Danes, who have manifested a hatred against the English, which discovers itself on all occasions. The Danes are constantly employed in learning military exercises, under a conviction that hostilities will necessarily be resumed.

Intelligence from Hamburg states that the British government has replied to the notification given by the senate of that city, respecting the occupancy of its territory by the Danes; in which reply they express their belief of its innocence relative to any participation in measures of a hostile nature against Great-Britain: consequently, the Hamburg flag will not only be treated with respect, but will also be protected by the English.

It was published yesterday, and we now repeat it; that the government has received official dispatches from Egypt, which confirm the accounts which have prevailed for some time, that the English have been totally defeated.

The minister of the marine has received from citizen Venu, the marine prefect of Toulon, a report dated 1st Floreal, in which we read the following details:—

One of the vessels under the command of citizen Baux, which sailed for Egypt, the 28th Ventose, by orders of general Gantheaume, was taken by the British, when about 20 miles from land, and sent into Mahon.

The captain and crew which were sent back in a cartel, arrived at Marseilles the 29th Germinal.

The captain writes to his agent, who is now at Toulon, that an English frigate, which sailed from Alexandria the 3d Germinal, and arrived at Mahon the 11th has brought the news that the English were completely defeated by general Menou.—The captain adds, that this intelligence has spread the utmost consternation throughout Mahon.

A Journalist observes, that the death of the emperor Paul bears a strange contrast with that of the empress his mother,—Catharine died, when she was on the point of signing an alliance with England against France, and Paul I. died, when on the point of concluding an alliance with France against England.

TOULON, (2d Floreal) April 21.

From Mahon we learn, that the English were totally defeated in Egypt, in different actions which took place on the 16th and 17th of April. This news arrived by a vessel which was sent express from Alexandria, on the 18th April, for Toulon, and which, on her passage, was taken by an English cruiser and carried into Mahon. The English, they say, are in the utmost consternation, their fleets in the Mediterranean being in want of every thing, and the ships crews being in a very sickly state. All the ports in Italy being shut against them, they will shortly be forced to leave those seas, in order to revictual, and to avoid perishing by epidemic.

[By late arrivals from London.]

LONDON, May 6.

By the account presented to the house of commons respecting the public funded debt, and the reduction thereof to the 1st February last, it appears that the total principal debt, as it then stood amounted to 479,934,488l. 9s. 2 3-4d. That the total annual charge for the permanent debt of Great-Britain is 18,405,948l. 4s. 6d.—for the non-permanent debt, 1,738,638l. 3s. 4d. and the permanent debt of Ireland, 633,432l. 0s. 6d. making a total of 20,778,018l. 8s. 4d. The commissioners appointed for the reduction of the national debt had, between the 1st of August, 1786, and the 1st of February, 1801, purchased 52,281,656l. of which 16,162,094l. is redeemed by the new sinking fund, and 36,099,562l. by the old. To this is to be added 16,083,802l. transferred to commissioners by land tax redeemed making the whole reduction of the public debt on the 1st of February last 68,365,458l. The new sinking fund now amounts to 2,578,284l. 2s. 4d. and the old to 2,411,534l. 11s. 9d. making a total of 4,989,818l. 14s. 1d.

We are told that a deputation of the principal bookfellers has waited upon Mr. Fox, with a tender of 5000 guineas for the copy-right of his intended publication of 'The History of the Reign of the House of Stuart.'

The French fleet in the outer road on the 24th ult. were 19 sail of the line and 5 frigates ready for sea with top-sail-yards across. Commodore Sir E. Pellew, in the Impetueux of 84 guns, with two ships of the line, were left on the 24th, blocking up 3s. sail of the line in L'Orient.

May 9.

Parliament, it is at present understood, will be prorogued on or about the 10th of June.

Although the third payment of the last loan is not yet due, there is the sum of 13 millions sterling already paid in at the bank;—a very remarkable instance of the riches as well as of the prosperity of the country.

Lord Keith's prize money on the list of captures in Tuesday's Gazette will amount to about 20,000l.

The division of the gun-boats destined for the protection of Jersey sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday.

Medals are about to be presented by the king of Denmark to the several officers of his vanquished armament in the road of Copenhagen.

A decree has been published in Holland, requiring every person possessing a property exceeding 500 guelders, (40l. sterling) to pay one quarter per cent. of the value of his possession towards the amelioration of the finances.

Gain of every description experienced a further decline at yesterday's market, particularly wheat and flour, the former 10s. per quarter, and the latter 10s.