

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 16, 1801.

C A L C U T T A, February 28.

SUNDAY the 22d instant, being the day set apart for annually rendering homage to the virtues of the deceased Washington, in the United States, sixteen minute guns were fired from each of the American ships now in the river.

S T U T G A R D, April 22.

The Prussian troops were in motion the 6th instant, to occupy in the name of the prince of Orange, the bishopricks of Wurtzburg and Bamberg. They also contemplate taking Schladen.

W E S E L, May 7.

All the Prussian regiments of Franconia are in a state of readiness for war. The officers have received advances for providing their camp equipage; besides, considerable bodies are in full march from the Prussian provinces in the interior. They successively arrived at Berlin and its neighbourhood, where they will learn their ulterior destination. The number of disposable Prussian troops ready to take the field amounts to 100,000 men.

H A M B U R G, May 16.

We have here many private letters from Paris, which state that Buonaparte lives in the greatest apprehensions of his life, and he takes all the precautions of a man who actually fears. He has caused large ditches to be dug round his seat at Malmaison, and a guard is mounted both before and behind, and the greatest formalities are observed, when he arrives. It is generally believed at Paris, that he will cause himself to be proclaimed *Supreme Chief of the State*—that he will suppress all the authorities which appear to be at variance with him—that he will name a first minister, who will be Joseph Buonaparte, and unite the two ministers of police and the interior into one; and it is apparently on the 14th of July that these changes will take place.

H A G U E, May 12.

According to accounts from Paris, count Cobentzel is very frequently with the chief consul at Malmaison, and makes every exertion to mediate, if possible, a peace between England and France.

P A R I S, May 14.

The army destined against Portugal.

Head quarters of the French army at Burgos, April 29.

The advanced guard of the corps of observation of La Gironde, after a month's march, has arrived in the capital of Old Castile, situate about 40 leagues from our frontiers. We cannot but give praise to the care with which the Spaniards have lodged our soldiers in the corridors of convents, and their zeal to procure us provisions of a quality really superior to those of France.

We are assured that general Vandamme is on his march with 10,000 men to join us. Every thing leads us to expect the most perfect harmony between the Spanish and French troops, and we do not doubt the success of the expedition, should Portugal leave us to enter into its territory before a peace shall be concluded.

One of the Hamburg papers of the 5th inst. says, "Letters from Strasbourg speak of great changes intended in the government of France, such as an establishment of chambers, and a president for life in the place of the three consuls."

The French are fitting out expeditions at Rochfort and at Brest.

L O N D O N, May 14.

Removed changes in Holland.

We yesterday stated that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French government to incorporate the Batavian republic with France. A letter from an officer on board admiral Dickson's fleet, cruising off Goree, to a naval officer of rank in town, states, their having received information that the measure was resolved on by the French government, and an attempt made to carry it into execution about the 8th. The following letter gives some particulars of this project, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy, as we know not the channel through which the information comes.

Amsterdam, May 4.

On the 29th ult. the long expected gen. Angereau, arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public distinction. On the 1st of May he assembled the members of the Batavian government, and announced to them the arrest of the consuls, and announced to them the arrest of the consuls, bearing date April 11th, declaring, that in consequence of the revision of the Batavian republic, which was long since found necessary, they had decreed that the Batavian republic should from henceforth lose all separate distinctions, and form a part of the French republic, one and indivisible. This com-

munication was heard with evident marks of disgust, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of discontent were manifested by the lower orders of the people through the day, and the Orange cockade was hoisted in the evening.

May 15.

No farther information has been received of the reported changes in Holland. The story of De Winter's putting the fleet under the protection of this country is universally considered, as we stated it yesterday to be, quite unworthy of credit. It is very generally believed, however, that the intrigue for the incorporating union, has been for some time carried on by the French government. The cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries no longer maintain their former good correspondence, and many think that Buonaparte had reason to suspect that the intrigues, and perhaps the arms of Prussia, would have endeavoured to dispute with France for the leading influence in Holland.

L O N D O N G A Z E T T E, May 15.

Head quarters, camp, 4 miles from Alexandria, April 5th, 1801.

SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the lake of Aboukir, on their left. In this position we remained without any material occurrence taking place until the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

"The enemy made the following disposition of their army:

"General Lanusse was on the left with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by general Roize; generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; general Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; general D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

"The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under major-general Graddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed against our right, which they had used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

"While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French during the whole of the action refused their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check; which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

"We have taken about two hundred prisoners (not wounded;) but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented commander in chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, until long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

"It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit.—They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major-general Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier-general Oakes was wounded nearly at the time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent officer.—The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Colonel Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

"Brigadier-general Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit: indeed it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and the spirit exhibited by the British troops, and perfectly succeeded. Major-general Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked; under his guidance the guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of general Coote's brigade. Brigadier-general Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the services of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer.

"The loss of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of three thousand killed, wounded and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Boudet, are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed, that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

"I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, his majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHISON."

Here follows a list of killed, wounded, &c. the total of which was 10 officers, 9 sergeants, 224 rank and file, killed; 60 officers, 48 sergeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, wounded; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file, missing. The names of the officers killed, general Abercrombie, colonel Dutens, lieutenant-colonel Ogilvie, major Bisset, captains St. Perrin, Gibson, lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, Stewart, Jocelyn, Duvergie, Dejean, and ensign Campbell.

Of the officers wounded were major-general Moore, brigadiers-general Hope, Oakes and Lawton.

N. B. One stand of colours, and two field pieces were taken.

The attack in Egypt on the 21st of March, was commenced by the "Invincible Legion," a regiment of 1300 picked grenadiers, to whom the directory presented a standard called the Invincible Standard; who made the attack in a state of intoxication; the flints having been taken out of their guns, that they might rely only on the bayonet. It commenced upon the 42d regiment of Highland foot, which was mistaken for Turkish. They penetrated the lines, and being nobly opposed, fought equal to any but British troops, and refusing to surrender, were, every man killed and buried within the English lines; not one survived to tell the dreadful tale.

May 17.

A Paris paper of May 9, mentions that nine Spanish ships of the line have escaped from Brest, bound to the Mediterranean.

The Spanish ships which chased the George cutter, arrived from the Mediterranean, did not escape out of Brest, as was supposed, but are those which were one of the objects of Sir James Pultney's expedition, to have destroyed in Ferrol. It is believed they are only gone to Cadiz.

May 18.

The emperor of Russia has invited the emperor of Germany to a renewal of friendship.

It is reported that the court of Berlin has given assurances of the speedy evacuation of Hanover. A considerable jealousy exists between the French government and this court.

It is expected that the embargo in England, on northern ships, will soon be taken off. The trade of the northern powers is no longer interrupted.

The British government has conferred new titular honours on lord Nelson, given him the command of the Baltic fleet, and recalled Sir Hyde Parker.