

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 23, 1801.

COPENHAGEN, May 16.

LORD St. Helens, who goes as ambassador from the court of London to St. Petersburg, arrived yesterday in our road, on board the frigate Latona. The frigate came to an anchor, and his lordship landed, and had a conference with the secretary of state, count Bernstorff. It is said that he will proceed on his voyage to St. Petersburg this day. Lord St. Helens made a visit to M. Lifakovitch, the Russian envoy, with whom he dined to-day. On the arrival of the Latona, the commandant, Mr. Billz, sent an officer on board to compliment his lordship.

The squadron which arrived here, under the command of admiral Totty, failed on the 13th inst. for the Baltic; and on the 12th, the fleet of admiral Nelson was seen off the island of Bornholm.

PARIS, May 20—22.

The cabinet of Vienna has made a proposition to the electors of Mentz and Treves, to the duke of Wirtemberg, the prince bishop of Wurzburg and Bamberg, to keep in pay a part of their forces for the space of four years. It is added, that this proposition has been adopted, and instead of being disbanded, they will be removed into the service of Austria. It is besides certain, that the Imperial army is put upon the peace establishment, and the regiments which compose it are, in the mean-time, on a full footing.

If we may judge from the last news from Berlin, contained in the last German gazette, a difference appears to have arisen between Prussia and Denmark, on the subject of the seizure of Hamburg and Lubec. His Prussian majesty wishes to take hold of these places with his own troops, and Denmark seems unwilling to retire from them, in spite of repeated solicitations. If this power persists in the refusal, Prussia is determined to seize Holstein by its own force.

A letter from the Hague, of the 14th of May, states, that the report of the committee upon the new constitution was announced for the morning of that day, but that it did not take place. The same letter adds, that admiral De Winter was to send back, in the course of that week, the pilots whom he had engaged to conduct the ships of war of the fleet under his command. These persons have become useless to him, since the changes which have arisen in the political situation of the northern powers; changes which must have produced one in the plan settled, by which the Batavian fleet was destined to co-operate with the other fleets in a grand expedition. All the troops which were embarked on board this fleet, and destined for the Indies, will immediately be re-loaded. They will be cantoned in the vicinity of Helvesthuys and the island of Gore.

Letters from Leghorn of the first of May, say, "The French, not content with performing wonders on land, also perform them on sea—Last night we saw a fleet of 30 sail arrive here—this morning we saw one of 12 belonging to it, of which 6 are of the line, and 6 frigates. Two of them have arrived in port with two cutters. They have landed the youngest brother of Buonaparte, who will go this night to the theatre."

Arrival of Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Dawson, the minister of the United States to the French republic, arrived on the 17th instant, at Paris.

Mr. Dawson, envoy extraordinary of the United States, accompanied by general Kosciuszko, went, within these few days, to the house of Thomas Paine, and delivered him a very affectionate letter from Mr. Jefferson, in which he invites him to return to America, and offers him a national vessel for his passage.

Capture of the Isle of Elba.

A naval expedition fitted out from Corsica has taken the isle of Elba, on the Italian coast. The possession of that place was of little advantage to us, except, perhaps, that it enabled us to ascertain the naval preparations in the different Italian ports. A French squadron of six sail of the line, and as many frigates, were seen off Leghorn on the first of May. This must have been Gantheaume's squadron, which sailed from Toulon on the 27th April.

We are assured that the French fleet, on its route to land on the isle of Elba, the troops which have possessed themselves of it, has taken two English frigates.

General Macdonald was to set out on the 19th for Copenhagen, in quality of minister of the republic at the court of his Danish majesty. He brings his aide-camp with him.

The Journal of Genoa of the 9th May, contains the following article:—A captain of a vessel which arrived at this port yesterday, in eighteen days, and who passed through the islands of the Archipelago, states, that it was generally reported the English had been beaten under the walls of Alexandria, where

the French sprung several mines with great success. Being asked whether the English had re-embarked, and returned with their fleet to Malta? he answered that he did not know that circumstance.

LONDON, May 20.

A letter from an officer on board the British fleet, off Alexandria, dated the 7th ult. says—"Yesterday about 500 of our troops, followed by the Turkish army, of about 6000 men, landed by the captain pacha, crossed the passage of the Maadie Lake, on their march to Rosetta, which I hope soon to hear will be in our hands, as it will give us a mouth of the Nile, and enable us to water the fleet, which we are now obliged to do from the coast of Caramania. P. S. At length we have moved forward a force of 4000 men, under the commander in chief Hutchinson, who last night marched for Rosetta, and will, I hope, proceed to Rhamanic."

M. Otto, it is reported, received some further dispatches yesterday from France.

Vice-admiral baron Nelson, it will be seen by the gazette of last night, is promoted to the dignity of a viscount, and rear-admiral Graves has received the red ribbon of the order of the bath. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, though he commanded both those officers in the Baltic expedition, is for the present overlooked. We understand, he means, at a proper time, to call for an inquiry into some circumstances of the action of the 2d of April, relating chiefly to the signals made by him on that occasion, as commander in chief of the fleet.

The unceasing discipline and valour of the 42d regiment is thus naturally accounted for: it is a corps so peculiarly attached to Scotland, as to be invariably recruited out of two Scotch counties only, immediately that it is made known what levies are wanted to complete it, and no other men are received into it whatever: this is an *esprit du corps* which cannot be too much applauded and encouraged.

May 27.

By advices from the Hague of the 12th of May, we learn, that the indemnity which the prince of Orange demands for his estates in Holland is eight millions of florins.

The American brig Parkman, laden with a valuable cargo of Portuguese merchandise, arrived at Cowes, from Lisbon, reports, the greatest consternation prevails at that place, in consequence of the certain approach of the French; an army of 24,000 men being already arrived in Galicia, on the river Dio.

Our letters from the Cape of Good Hope by the India ships just arrived, state, that commodore Sir Home Popham, after landing the new regiments, which he took out, and embarked the 22d and 61st regiments, and the rest of the garrison, in transports, was to proceed on the 28th of February from thence on a secret expedition, supposed to be against the Spanish South-American possessions, on the river de la Plata. A large quantity of horse furniture was shipped, to equip a body of light dragoons on the horses of the country.

May 28.

Our private correspondence states, on the authority of letters received from Italy, that Gantheaume's squadron was blockaded, on the 3d instant, in the port of Leghorn, by Sir John B. Warren's squadron.

We learn with great satisfaction that reinforcements have been dispatched from Malta to Egypt, and there is no doubt that detachments from the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca, which are better enabled to spare them, have been also sent to general Hutchinson.

We understand that dispatches received at a late hour last night by government from lord Elgin, state the arrival in the Red Sea, of the troops from the East-Indies, destined to co-operate with general Hutchinson, against the French in Egypt. They consist of 1200 men from the Cape of Good Hope, 2000 from the presidency of Bombay, and 800 from Ceylon. The naval force was commanded by Sir H. Popham, and the military by gen. Baird.

A detachment of our troops had been sent up the country, by general Hutchinson, who had received information of the approach of the India army, in order to facilitate the march succours, and effect a junction with them.

Our Hamburg correspondent; of date the 23d, writes as follows:

"For some days past it has been generally reported here, that a rupture between Prussia and France is expected to take place, on account of the change in the political system of the former in favour of England. It is even said that French troops are already on their march, and that an attack upon Hanover would be their first object, in which case our city would experience another shock.

On Sunday last sailed from Dundee, the Jean, Taylor, for Norfolk, in Virginia, having on board 49

passengers. It is with regret we observe the spirit of emigration so prevalent in this country.

May 29.

There is no longer any doubt of the evacuation of Hamburg by the Danish troops. Mr. Parish, agent for that city in this country, received yesterday, from the senate of Hamburg, an official communication, stating, that the prince of Hesse had, on the 22d instant, assured them he should, on the following day, restore the keys, and withdraw his troops from the city and its territory.

This event, so important to our commercial interests, must be ascribed to the interference of lord St. Helens, in the conferences which took place between him and count Bernstorff at Copenhagen. We think the influence of Prussia entirely out of the question, as the Prussian army still continued to occupy the electorate of Hanover. [Traveller.]

It is reported that the honourable captain Legg has captured one of the Spanish galleons, for which he was cruising.

On the 22d, Lubec was to be evacuated; so that every thing is restored in this quarter to its former position.

Bremen will also be evacuated by the Prussians; but they will remain in the electorate of Hanover at present, lest the French should be tempted to take their place. It is certain that the French and Prussian governments are not upon their usual goods terms.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 20.—"Our army is already encamped, and in very high spirits. The distribution of our force is not yet known, because the whole of the army has not yet marched. The French emigrant regiment that was to sail for Oporto debarked yesterday, because the men of war, frigates, cutters, &c. that were to convey them were ordered to be ready to sail this evening in quest of a Spanish squadron off Cape St. Vincent, steering towards the island of St. Michael, in pursuit of our Brazil fleet, which is every moment expected. This fleet is accompanied with several Spanish galleons, very richly laden with silver, under our flag.

"I need not tell you the inveterate hatred of the two nations (Portugal and Spain) to each other, and the meanest Portuguese would prefer death to the Spanish yoke; so that you may depend on it, our soldiers and sailors will fight to the last: but if the French should attack us in any body, I am almost going to say farewell old Lusitania.

"We have dispatched an ambassador to Paris, chev. Aranjó, a very sensible man; and another is preparing to set out for St. Petersburg, the marquis de Nizi, formerly an admiral on the Mediterranean station; he is said to be a good politician."

It was, as we said some days ago, Gantheaume's squadron that appeared off Leghorn. It scarcely made any stay there; but proceeded on its destination. It consists of seven sail of the line and eight frigates.

The French papers contain no other news of importance. The new king of Tuscany arrived at Paris on the 27th, and in the afternoon arrived at Malmaison, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador, who introduced him to the chief consul.

The Batavian constitution is speedily to undergo another revision.

A letter has been received from one of the in-shore squadron off Brest, stating, that on the 25th instant, the combined fleets consisted of 35 sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 10 corvettes.—Seventeen sail of the line, 12 frigates and 9 corvettes were in the outer harbour, and the remainder in the inner.—The division in the outer harbour appeared to be completely ready for sea; and as there were several transports in the road, it was supposed that an immediate expedition is about to be undertaken.

The last letters received from the island of St. Marcou, state, in positive terms, that an army of from 8 to 10,000 veteran troops are now collected on the coast of Normandy, for the supposed purpose of proceeding immediately upon some secret expedition.

By private letters, we learn, that on the day the mail left Hamburg, the exchange on this country fell 3 per cent, in consequence of the number of bills from St. Petersburg, and for our fleet in the Baltic.

According to letters from Vienna, the Austrian army is to be recruited to 300,000 men; a fact which excites much astonishment and speculation, and gives rise to fears that the present continental peace will be but a short truce.

MARK-LANE.—This day, we are exceedingly sorry to say, the market has been a little dearer; the reason we shall explain to-morrow: sales bids.

English wheat 130s. 138s.

Red-Hamburg, ditto. 95s. 100s. 105s. 110s.

Dantzick ditto. 110s. 112s.