

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 30, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Egypt that Rosetta is now likewise in the hands of the English, but that the French garrison at Alexandria still continues to make a valiant defence. The English had bombarded the latter city, and attempted taking it by storm, but were driven back with considerable loss. The blockade of Alexandria, by sea and land, still continues. It is said that very few houses remained without some damage from the bombardment; in consequence of which the French had desired and obtained a cessation of hostilities for 31 days. While some persons here expect the speedy surrender of Alexandria, and the evacuation of Egypt by the French, others maintain, that at Alexandria, as well as in several other parts of Egypt, the inhabitants are attached to the French, and rather support them than the English.

BARCELONA, May 13.

A detachment, of the 47th demi-brigade, from Montpellier, passed through here a fortnight ago, on its road to Carthagena. Another detachment is now proceeding to the same destination. Orders have been given to prepare for the reception of 4000 men of the best troops in France, who are, it is said, not two days journey from hence. Nine hundred French soldiers are also to repair hither. They will immediately go to Carthagena; and the land troops will take the road to Saragossa.—There are in our ports seven or eight sail of transports.

LEGHORN, May 15.

The French continue the siege of Porto Ferrajo. It is said that the order to surrender the place will arrive from Vienna, before the English can introduce reinforcements, and get entire possession. Admiral Gantheaume's squadron failed several days ago for the place of its destination.

PETERSBURG, May 18.

The embargo on the English ships, and the sequestration on English property, was taken off yesterday. The Russian admiralty has received orders to get all the British ships in the Russian harbours repaired at the expense of Russia. The 24 ships at Riga, which were given to the heirs of Zuckerlucker, to discharge demand which they had made upon the English government, have likewise been restored to the lawful owners. The harmony and friendly relations which formerly subsisted with England, are again entirely restored.—Lord Nelson is expected here on a friendly visit.

VIENNA, May 20.

Though the letters from Constantinople of the 25th of April, which were expected on the 15th or 16th instant, have not yet arrived, probably on account of the troubles in European Turkey, we know from circumstantial reports, that the rumour that a new action had taken place in Egypt to the disadvantage of the English is unfounded. These indirect reports from Constantinople come down to the 28th of April, and were received by the way of Bucharest.

About the middle of April, the Copts, and other natives of the country had left general Menou, and joined the English, who continued to blockade Alexandria both by sea and land, but without undertaking the siege of that place in form, which was deferred until the arrival of the grand vizier. The march of the latter had been before purposely delayed, because the emperor Paul I. would not consent that the Porte should give any assistance to the English; but now both the grand vizier and the captain Pacha have received other instructions.

H A G U E, May 21.

Several versions of the new constitution are in circulation, all of which the committee has declared to be false. It is, however, certain, that the legislative body will be divided into two chambers; that the one will consist of thirty-seven deputies, and the other of sixteen. The meeting of these chambers is to take place twice a year. The first sitting is to be on the 15th April to the 1st of June; the last on the 15th October to the 15th of December. The members are to have a salary of 2000 florins per annum.

There is also to be a council, in whose hands the executive power is to be lodged. It is to be composed of seven members, with a salary of 10,000 florins each. The council is to have under it a secretary of state, another for foreign affairs, another for war, another for naval affairs, and a secretary of the interior.

May 26.

Yesterday the plan of the new constitution, together with the report of the committee, was published. It consists of 174 articles, and is divided into the following sections:—1. On the right of

voting. 2. The college of national electors. 3. The legislative body. 4. The state directory, or executive. 5. The finances. 6. The departmental administration. 7. The judicial power. 8. The national supreme court. 9. The courts of justice in the departments. And lastly, 10. General regulations relative to religion, public instruction, agriculture, trade, &c.

The report of the committee consists of eighteen pages. Among other things it is suggested, that when the legislative body shall have decreed, that the plan of the constitution shall be presented to the people, a billet shall be left at the house of every active citizen, in which he shall write 'yes or no, subscribed with his name, according as he means to accept or reject the new constitution. These billets will then be collected, and the majority decide for or against the acceptance of the new constitution.

The director Van Zwinden has protested against the plan of new constitution.

Admiral De Winter has left his ship and gone to Amsterdam.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.

STATE PAPER.

By order of his majesty, the following decree was published here the day before yesterday:—We, Gustavus Adolphus, &c. make known by these presents, that, having been induced to break off all commercial intercourse, by the unfriendly measures of the English government, and its acts of hostility against the Swedish flag, we have hitherto, and as long as there appeared no prospects for a change, faithfully adhered to that resolution, founded upon such firm principles, in order that we might faithfully observe the engagements entered into, and, on every occasion, watch over the honour and dignity of our kingdoms. Having, however, now learned, that our allies have resumed their former commercial intercourse with England at an earlier period, and the commander of the English fleet in the Baltic, having likewise solemnly declared, that the Swedish merchant vessels shall not be molested in the Baltic and in the Categat, we find ourselves no longer bound, circumstances being thus changed, to persevere in a resolution which at present would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between us and his Britannic majesty. We, therefore, hereby, not only revoke the prohibition of trading with England, issued by our college of commerce, on the 30th of March, but grant permission to all English merchant ships to sail to and from the Swedish ports without molestation, and import and export all permitted commodities, paying the customary tolls and duties which were in force before the late misunderstanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the English government will by this measure be convinced of the justice and moderation of our sentiments, and be induced to treat our subjects with similar moderation and justice.

Given at our palace, at Stockholm,

May 19, 1801.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

The above unexpected publication has caused the most pleasing sensation on our exchange, and trade will soon resume its former activity.—In the neighbourhood of Carlscrona some English ships have still continued cruising. At Cimbrithaven an English frigate made its appearance, with two white flags, the commander of which desired to speak with the Swedish officer commanding the guards of that part of the coast, of whom he requested leave to see the place and purchase provisions, which being refused, he expressed his astonishment, saying, that England might be considered as being at peace with Sweden.—He further stated that that frigate was cruising between Bernholm and the Swedish coast, in order to meet the English merchant ships that had been under an embargo in the ports of Russia.

L U B E C, May 23.

At ten o'clock this morning, this city and its territory were evacuated by the Danish troops under the command of lieutenant-general his serene highness the prince Frederick of Hesse, after a stay of seven weeks. Travemond had been evacuated by the Danish garrison last night. A deputation from the senate returned thanks to the prince for the exemplary conduct of the officers and men, who, in return, gave them the most flattering assurance of his satisfaction with the good reception they had met with. Hamburg is also evacuated.

H A M B U R G, May 24.

The Danes left us yesterday, after a residence of nearly two months; and this event affords us great satisfaction, as their support cost us an hundred thousand crowns per month. Prince Charles of Hesse, received his orders on Tuesday last; in consequence

of which he removed his head quarters to Pefenberg, and cantoned his troops in the environs.

June 2.

Count Bernstorff, the Danish minister of state, who goes as ambassador extraordinary to London, is arrived here on his way to Cuxhaven. The English fleet under admiral Nelson is at present off Warnemunde, two leagues from Rostock, in order to take in provisions. Strangers are flocking thither from all parts to see the fleet. Lord Nelson went on shore, and visited Rostock. On Sunday last a convoy of 36 sail arrived here from Hull, to the great joy of the inhabitants of this city. They passed the Danish ships of war in the Elbe, without saluting them as formerly.

P A R I S, June 2.

A courier extraordinary from Madrid, who arrived to-day, at the count of Leghorn's has brought him a letter from the king of Spain who informs him that the left of the Spanish army has entered Portugal by the bay of Badajoz, following the Guadiano; that it has taken Olivenza, Monte-Maggiore, and surrounded the fortrefs of Elvas: the court of Portugal hastened to send M. de Pinto to demand a truce, shewing his full powers to negotiate and sign a definitive treaty: but that his Catholic majesty had ordered the army to continue its march until, as a preliminary, an embargo has been placed upon English ships, and the ports of Portugal shut against England. M. de Pinto proceeded towards Lisbon, to wait for fresh instructions, and the army continued its march.—(Official.)

L O N D O N, June 1.

Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, who was defeated by earl Howe on the 1st of June, has arrived at Brest, and taken the chief command of the fleet, which, according to the dispatches received yesterday morning at the admiralty, was lying ready for sea in the outer road. It consists of 29 sail of the line, but although more numerous, it is not so powerful as that under the command of admiral Cornwallis. The British squadron is composed of 22 sail only, but we count among them no less than thirteen three-deckers, and those of the enemy do not exceed six. Admiral Cornwallis will also be soon reinforced by the arrival of Sir Robert Calder's division, which is every day expected, on its return from the West-Indies.

June 4.

A letter received this morning from an officer cruising off Brest, states that the French fleet is full of troops, but very ill manned with sailors, owing to desertions and dislike to the service. This intelligence was obtained from the crew of a boat picked up by Sir James Saumarez. It was reported in the French fleet, that the first consul was soon to be at Brest to expedite its sailing.

June 5.

O F F I C I A L.

From EGYPT.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street: June 4, 1801.

The following copy of a letter from lieutenant-general Sir J. H. Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the right honourable Henry Dundas, has been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hobart; as also the copy of a letter from lord Elgin, addressed to the right honourable lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state for the foreign department:

Copy of a letter from lieutenant-general Sir John H. Hutchinson, K. B. to the right honourable Henry Dundas, dated Camp before Alexandria, 20th April 1801.

It is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of the corps of Turks and British under the command of colonel Spencer. They were ordered from hence about 10 days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making any serious resistance.

The enemy had about eight hundred men at Rosetta when they were attacked.—They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort—against which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it surrendered on the 19th inst. the conditions are the same as were granted to the castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to col. Spencer, for the zeal, activity and military talents which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and