

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1801.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.  
From Glasgow papers to the fourth of July.

LONDON, June 24.

WE learn from Leeds, that such is the happy effects of the northern ports being again free, that the industrious in that town are all employed; and that the spirit of trade, which has advanced the West Riding of the county of York to its present commercial importance, has again had all its energies called into action.

Mr. Pitt attended on Sunday at the treasury for several hours. The principal clerks were busily employed under his direction in superintending the financial statement brought forward by Mr. Addington.

From the Glasgow Courier, of June 30.

VENICE, June 6.

The British frigate the *Ostris* is arrived in our port. She comes from Egypt by way of Malta. She states, that at her departure from Egypt, the British had succeeded in cutting off the water from Alexandria. It adds, that 6 or 7000 British and Seapoys had landed at Suez.

ROME, May 30.

The greatest silence is preserved here upon all events, particularly upon his Sardinian majesty's departure, and the political state of the papal territories. It is certain that several thousand French troops are stationed at some leagues from this capital, and that a great number file off daily towards Naples, whose political horizon is still cloudy, notwithstanding the profusion of Russia and Prussia.

HAGUE, June 14.

We learn that the mission of citizen Hultman to Berlin, draws to its conclusion. The negotiations carried on between him and the deputies of the prince of Orange, under the mediation of France and Prussia, are on the point of being terminated, to the satisfaction of all the parties. The house of Orange will be suitably indemnified for the loss of his personal properties situated in the Batavian republic. We do not know whether this indemnity will be made in money or in lands situate within the Germanic empire.

Another letter of the same date. The number of carriers passing and repassing between this city, Paris and Vienna, is very great. Early in the month an extraordinary courier arrived from Vienna, with important intelligence; and this morning at nine o'clock, arrived one of general Buonaparte's secretaries, who immediately proceeded to the French minister, Cauxant. A consistory was lately held by the pope, which lasted fifteen hours, and his holiness proposed to renounce the temporal government.

Cardinal Mauri, and several other prelates, coincided in sentiment with the pope, but the majority expressed a different opinion, and his holiness has adhered to the recommendation of the latter. On the breaking up of the consistory, the cardinals Ruffo and Albini set out for Naples.

The speedy arrival of the French troops seem certain, and they are preceded by the arrival of several of the most distinguished of the Roman patriots, particularly M. Pisanelli, who commanded the Roman troops when the republican government was established.

June 27.

A letter was received yesterday from on board *La Loire* frigate, dated the 23d instant, which mentions, that on the 20th, that ship, in company with the *Mudstone* frigate and *Wolverene* gun vessel, attacked 25 French gun boats close under the batteries of Havre; that the action continued an hour, until the tide ebbed, when our ships were obliged to return, without receiving any material damage, though red hot shot were fired from the batteries. The letter observes, that the inhabitants of Havre have been much alarmed of late in consequence of the repeated attacks made by our ships of war; and the commander of the French Squadron is much harassed, notwithstanding at other times great civilities pass between capt. Newman and him; the latter frequently sending the French papers by the fishing vessels.

Accounts from the Channel fleet, received at Plymouth, on Monday afternoon, state, that the combined fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the line, which were distinctly counted, was at single anchor in the water road of Brest.

A body of 5000 infantry have either sailed, or are about to sail, on a secret expedition, from the Cove of Cork. This does not augur much apprehension on the part of government for the security of Ireland.

The Chouan chief Videlot, the friend and confidant of Georges, was apprehended on the 16th inst. in a concealed apartment of Morbihan. His retreat was discovered with the utmost difficulty, though so large as to contain 200 men with ease. A casket filled with important papers were found in it. Videlot had 24 double louis and nine guineas, which were taken from him; and distributed among the party who

seized him. Two ladies of the name of Penvern, to whom the castle belongs, are also taken into custody, on a charge of assisting the internal enemies of the republic.

The prorogation of parliament is now certainly fixed to take place, by commission, on Thursday next. The house of commons is to adjourn on Monday next, in order to give time to the house of peers to go through the pending business.

Many of the French papers endeavour to represent the matter of the German indemnities as of little moment; they cannot, however, conceal the anxiety with which this subject is viewed by all parties. The primary object of Duroc's mission to Petersburg, is, it is said, to obtain the emperor's consent to the French plan of indemnification. "The Adriatic," says the *Moniteur*, "is covered with British vessels. The commandant of their flotillas, having entered Trieste, issued a notification, that all the ports in that sea, where there were French troops, were in a state of blockade, and that all ships bound to those ports would be deemed lawful prizes."

The pope has sent his secretary to Paris to soothe Buonaparte, but it is thought this conciliatory will have little effect.

From a Glasgow paper of July 2.

PARIS, June 20.

The communication between Dover and Calais is, at this moment, more than usually free, and though great measures are in preparation, conducted with equal vigour and ability, the friends of peace expect that the two governments will at length come to a good understanding.

[Clef du Cabinet.]

All the accounts we received here from sea, says a letter from Marseilles of June 16, agree in announcing the total defeat of the British under the walls of Alexandria; and they also confirm the excellent disposition of Mourad Bey, and of the Egyptians towards the French, notwithstanding all the arts of the British to debauch their principles.

Letters from Florence state, that the forces of Porto Ferrajo consisted of 400 Corsicans, 300 British, several artillery men, and some Neapolitan deserters, making in all 1500 men; the inhabitants are also armed, but it is thought they experience a great dearth of provisions.

It is generally thought that the summer solstice is the longest day of the year; this year, however, according to the astronomer Lalande, the solstice having taken place about midnight, the 21st and 22d were of perfectly equal length.

HAGUE, June 15.

On the 11th instant, the great question relative to the new constitution, was discussed, and the plan proposed, as was expected, rejected.

VIENNA, June 6.

On the 4th instant lord Minto received a courier from Constantinople, containing official advice that the corps of British troops which had sailed from Bombay were safely landed at Suez.

The prince of Conde is arrived here on his way to Britain; he has had a conference of two hours with the archduke Charles.

It is mentioned as probable that count Cobentzel, who had solicited his recall from Paris, will remain much longer there.

June 10.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 23d of May, a French corps of 2000 men, which occupied an entrenched position in Egypt near Rhamnic, was on the 9th May, attacked by the British and Turks under captain Pacha, and driven from thence.

On this occasion 200 of the French were taken prisoners; the remainder retired to Cairo; against which the grand vizier, the captain Pacha, and some divisions of the British are advancing, while lord Keith will support the operations against that city with a number of gun boats on the Nile.

AUGSBURG, June 15.

The British admiral Campbell, and colonel Delme, have arrived here from Egypt. They assure us, that at their departure nothing new had occurred in that colony, and that the French continued to maintain themselves in Alexandria.

ANTWERP, June 24.

The military preparations on the French coast still continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from Garonne to the mouth of the Scheldt, will, it is said, be distributed in the following manner:

A corps of 25,000 men, all chosen troops, under the command of the republican general Hedouville, convoyed by 30 French and Spanish ships of the line, and a proportional number of frigates, will sail from Brest; a second corps of 10,000 men, under the com-

mand of general Humbert, and escorted by four ships of the line and a frigate, will sail from the harbour of Normandy, and a third corps of 12,000 men, under a convoy of one ship of the line and eight frigates, and a great number of smaller ships of war from the harbours of Flanders and Picardy.

LONDON, June 29.

Saturday nearly a thousand letters from Minorca and Gibraltar, brought to Plymouth by the *Santa Margarita* of 36 guns, were delivered from the post-office. A letter from Port Mahon mentions, that the expedition fitting out at Carthage was supposed to be destined against that island, some correspondence between a French emissary and the governor of Majorca, expressive of a project having been intercepted. The garrison was healthy and fully competent to the defence of that place.

An account has been received at the admiralty of a very gallant action having been fought by capt. Lord Cochrane, commanding the *Speedy* sloop of 14 guns, and a Spanish vessel of 26 guns, which ended in the capture of the Spanish vessel. This action, we learn, displayed more than common gallantry and skill on the part of the British vessel, which carrying only 50 men, killed and wounded no less than 80 of the enemy.

The French have imposed a contribution of thirty millions of crowns on the pope, for the support of the French army.

In Spain a contribution has been recently levied on the clergy, of five millions of piastres.

GLASGOW, July 2.

French papers till the 26th ult have been received since our last, but they contain nothing new.

On Sunday and Monday, the first and second of the three Hamburg mails which were due arrived. The intelligence brought by them is favourable, and of considerable importance, and proves the falsehood of the rumours of the defeat of our army in Egypt, as will appear from the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, June 29.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the earl of Elgin, by the right honourable lord Hawkesbury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs

Copy of a letter from lord Elgin to lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 23, 1801.

My Lord,

An officer is arrived from the captain Pacha, with the intelligence that general Hutchinson had marched from Roleta on the 5th instant, with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the captain Pacha, and on the 29th, attacked the French near Rhamanich. The enemy were driven in, and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the intrenchments of Rhamanich. On the 10th, the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the grand vizier, who was at El Hauka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north east direction. Our loss at Rhamanich is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

Rt. Hon. lord Hawkesbury, &amp;c.

From the Glasgow Courier, of July 4.

LONDON, July 1.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint Arthur Whetham, Esquire, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Curacao, in the West-Indies. He this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governor of his majesty's plantations.

Late last night Paris papers were received of the 27th ultimo. They contain the substance of two extraordinary gazettes published at Madrid, giving an account of the successful progress of the Spanish army in Portugal, the capture of Campo Mayore, the occupation of Azumaré, Alegretta, and Porto Allegre, and the retreat of the Portuguese troops across the Tagus to Abrantes, a fortified post about 14 leagues from Lisbon. The French troops have not yet been engaged with the Portuguese; they have acted hitherto as a kind of army of reserve. They will, however, march against Lisbon and Oporto, if the Portuguese government do not prevent them by acceding to the terms demanded of them. An article from Monté de Marson, states, that they have already acceded to them, and quotes a letter from general Mounet to the commander at Bayonne, informing him that peace has been actually signed with Portugal. We are still, however, of opinion, that the first intelligence of that event, will be communicated by the *Moniteur*.

The army of observation is said to have begun its march to Rome. The departure of the French am-