

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1801.

New-York, August 31.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Huron, capt. Hill, in 34 days from Greenock, we have received Glasgow papers to the twenty-fifth of July, containing London dates to the 22d; 7 days later than our former accounts—By which we are enabled to state, that official accounts from Egypt mention, that the captain Pacha had defeated a French corps of cavalry of 3000 men, which was going to succour the post of Rhamanich; and that general Hutchinson had in 6 days also taken 1600 French prisoners, 550 camels, and a large quantity of all kinds of provisions intended for the garrison of Alexandria. The army of general Baird, from India, is stated to amount to 5000 men, and to have joined the grand vizier. The captain Pacha has 17,000 men under him, the grand vizier 35,000.

GLASGOW, July 24.

THE letters from the North have brought us the terms of the convention between this country and Russia. It consists of ten articles. It re-establishes peace and friendship between the two powers; provides that the contracting parties shall abide by their ordinances, prohibiting all commerce in commodities deemed to be contraband of war; declares, that the ships of neutrals shall sail without molestation to the coasts and harbours of the belligerents; the effects on board those ships, with the exception of goods deemed to be contraband of war, shall be free. The right to search is confined to ships of war.

Paris Journals to the 18th, are received, containing an account of the fete on the 14th. It passed off with great éclat.—Buonaparte, whose health is re-established, was present, and afterwards gave a grand dinner to the corps diplomatique, &c. There were no speeches on the occasion, the proclamation being considered as sufficient.

July 25.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, July 21.

Dispatches of which the following are copies have been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hawkebury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from the earl of Elgin and major Halloway.

Imperial Ottoman camp of the grand vizier, Benahassier, May 20, 1801.

My lord,

I had the honour of addressing your lordship on the 21 of May from Salahich, which place his highness the grand vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 15th inst. his highness received intelligence that the enemy had early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbeis, where his highness was then encamped. In the evening a farther confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thousand cavalry, and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and if a favourable opportunity offered, during the obscurity of the night, to attack, if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About ten o'clock at night they met three leagues from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was soon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, six hundred cavalry, and four thousand infantry. His highness therefore ordered Mehemed Pacha to move forward with five thousand men, cavalry, and Albanian infantry, and nine light field pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command, which was attended with the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry who gained the summit. In this manoeuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a distance not less than 7 miles from the place of the first operations. The grand vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any farther. The loss on either side, for the time they were engaged, was small. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty

wounded. The French, I think, had about fifty killed, and one prisoner: the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field. The Turkish force engaged on this occasion did not at any time exceed nine thousand.

While I was congratulating his highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Lisbie, at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your lordship, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lisbie on the morning of the 14th, when it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired.

I beg leave to inform your lordship, that during the action of the 16th inst. myself and major Hope of the royal artillery, were in the field with the grand vizier; captain Lacy, of the royal engineers, with Mehemed Pacha, and captain Leake, of the royal artillery, with Tahir Pacha, to render every assistance in our power.

The combined forces under major general Hutchinson and the captain Pacha, are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the general this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and six hundred French prisoners.

(Signed)

CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major Com. &c.

Downing-street, July 21.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at the office of the right honourable lord Hobart, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general the honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head Quarters, camp near
Alkum, June 1, 1801.

My lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the French had abandoned the position of El Alt, on the 7th of May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th we were advanced to Rhamanich, where the French were posted with upwards of three thousand infantry, and eight hundred cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanich in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night, between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a chef de brigade; we also took the same day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the grand vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of general la Grange from Rhamanich. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of clothing, wine, spirits, &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkum, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon under the command of brigadier-general Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desert; where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent in to them by major Wilson of the Home-speech, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the domestic

corps, one four-pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbie, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burlos; this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th till the 20th, near sixteen hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and crossed the river Boulac.

On the 15th, they marched to attack the grand vizier's army. His highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in the presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of seven hours the French retired, having lost between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanich, and were about four thousand or four thousand five hundred men.

I congratulate your lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Masmalukes, under the orders of Osman Bey, (successor of Murad Bey) have joined us, to the amount of about fifteen hundred cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants.

I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rhamanich, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.
To the right hon. lord Hobart.

Fort of Rhamanich, May 10, 1801.

The garrison of the fort of Rhamanich will surrender to the Ottoman and British forces on the following conditions:

1. The officers shall wear their swords and retain their effects. They, as well as the soldiers, shall be prisoners of war. Granted.
2. The garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not serve against the king of Britain, nor against his allies, until exchanged conformably to the cartel between the two nations. Granted.
3. The wounded are placed under the protection of British humanity.

(Signed)

LA CROIX, Chef de brigade.
CAPTAIN PACHA,
J. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Major-general, commanding in chief.
JAMES STEPHENSON,
Captain, royal navy.

Rhamanich May 9, 1801.

Return of killed and wounded of the army under the command of the hon. major gen. Hutchinson.

Total, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

20th light dragoons. Captain King.
Royal artillery. Lieutenant-col. Thompson and captain Ayde.
79th foot. Capt. Macdonall.

(Signed)

JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from lieutenant-colonel Murray, dated Cossire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the first division of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of general Baird with the remainder.

STATE PAPERS.

The following is a copy of the note lately presented by the Russian ambassador, count Kaliricheff, to citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs.—

PARIS, June 30.

The undersigned takes the earliest opportunity of acquainting citizen Talleyrand with the orders he has just now received from his court. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias hopes, from the good opinion he entertains of the equitable disposition of the first consul, for which he has been so much and so deservedly celebrated, that he will fulfil the engagements