

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1801.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

When our paper was nearly prepared for the press last night, the ship *Mary* arrived in 35 days from Greenock. Capt. B. has obligingly furnished us with London papers to the NINTH of AUGUST, and from a merchant of this city we obtained Glasgow papers to the TWELFTH, from which we have selected the following:—

PETERSBURG, June 30.

THE court gazette of this day contains the following article under the head of Bamberg: The ecclesiastical princes are, in the constitution of the German empire, a part full as legitimate as the secular princes. The one and the other have for their support the peace of Westphalia, which has placed the shaken empire upon a basis on which repose the rights of the ecclesiastical princes. This peace has strong guarantees, none of whom has as yet made known his opinion. The wife Catharine II. always took care to support with a firm hand the bond of the Germanic constitution. Her successor upon the throne wishes to follow her system, and the ecclesiastical princes may confide in his powerful mediation. The delay in deciding the business of the indemnities affords ground to believe the peace of the empire will be yet subjected to a great many changes. Russia herself, notwithstanding the friendship that unites her to France, does not treat this important affair with precipitation, &c.

LONDON, August 8.

Lord Nelson has returned in the *Medusa* to Margate Roads. Part of his Squadron, consisting of about 16 small vessels, have also anchored in the Roads. The remainder of the ships have returned to Deal. As soon as his lordship arrived in Margate Roads he sent off dispatches to the admiralty. They will be published in this evening's gazette. We understand they state, in substance, that ten out of 24 of the enemy's gun brigs opposed to us had been taken or destroyed; of the former four, of the latter six. The object of the attack, his lordship observes, has thus been effected, particularly as the enemy must be convinced that they can be indebted only to their batteries for escaping entire destruction; that they must now be sensible that they cannot venture to send a vessel to sea without being exposed to suffer for their temerity. Indeed his lordship had ascertained that the preparations of the enemy at Boulogne were quite contemptible, if intended for the purpose of invasion. The loss which we have experienced in the attack is very trifling. We have not heard of one man having been killed, nor of any person having been dangerously wounded. The town of Boulogne has not been much damaged, though we understand that the bombardment killed or wounded a great many of the enemy on board their bomb and gun vessels.

A mail from Halifax, was this morning received in town, dated July 8, brought to England in his majesty's ship *St. Alban's*.

The Paris papers which we received yesterday, say, that "A faction composed of several individuals, enemies to government, had for some time past distributed, clandestinely, printed pamphlets and songs, in which the first magistrates of the republic were basely and outrageously calumniated. These libels were commonly thrown into the letter boxes, or slipped under the hall doors, of those for whom they were intended. The authors have at length been discovered, and among them are Sooz, ex-cannon of St. Charles; Tromoule, ex-president of the mint, and Journet, officer of the colonies, who enjoyed a pension from government."

His excellency count Woronzow, who came over here only as envoy extraordinary from the Russian court, has received within the last week the appointment of ambassador, in order that he might be on an equality with the situation held by lord St. Helens at Petersburg. His excellency on Wednesday quitted London for Weymouth, where he will present the necessary credentials to his majesty.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, August 8.

Copy of a letter from lord viscount Nelson, K. B. vice-admiral of the blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board his majesty's ship *Medusa*, off Boulogne, the 4th inst.

SIR,

The enemy's vessels, brigs and flats, (lugger rigged) and a schooner, twenty-four in number, were this morning, at day light, anchored in a line in front of the town of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to be cast, I made the signal for them to weigh, and to throw shells at the vessels, but as little as possible to annoy the town; the captains placed their ships in the best possible position, and in a few hours three of the flats and a brig were sunk; and in the course of the morning six were on shore, evidently much damaged; at six in the evening, being high

water, five of the vessels which had been aground, haled with difficulty into the Mole, the others remained under water. I believe the whole of the vessels would have gone inside the pier, but for want of water. What damage the enemy have sustained, beyond what we see, is impossible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no farther consequence, than to shew the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outside their ports.

The officers of artillery threw the shells with great skill; and I am sorry to say that capt. Eyers, of the royal artillery, is slightly wounded in the thigh by the bursting of an enemy's shell, and two seamen are also wounded.

A flat gun vessel is this moment sunk.

I am, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Copy of a letter from capt. Mudge, commander of his majesty's ship *La Constance*, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated at sea, the 28th July, 1801.

SIR,

I beg you to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that at ten yesterday morning, Cape Ortugal S 4 miles, a large brig and lugger hove round the point, tracing the shore within a quarter of a mile, running down before the wind. Relying on the Spanish charts I had in my possession, I run so close to the Fingu rocks, as to oblige them to run through the inner channel, both receiving the broadside as they past. The *Stork*, which was beating up, stood into the bay, and by a well directed fire obliged the brig to run on the rocks directly under a high cliff, which was defended by the militia of the country, who kept up a constant, but ill-directed fire. Lieut. Stupart, of this ship, with the several boats of the *Stork*, &c. gallantly pushed in and hove her off without loss: she proved to be the *El Cantars* privateer, mounting 18 eighteen-pounders, and 4 sixes, with 110 men, had left Corrunna the night before (with the lugger, of 10 guns, which I also captured) and had taken nothing.

I am, &c. &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

Whitehall, August 4.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, to the right honourable Horatio Viscount Nelson, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, and vice-admiral of the Blue Squadron of his majesty's fleet [duke of Bronte in Sicily, knight of the grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Imperial order of the Crescent] and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of baron Nelson, of the Nile, and of Hillsborough in the county of Norfolk, with remainders to Edmund Nelson, clerk, rector of Burnham Thrope, in the said county of Norfolk, father of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, and to the heirs male, lawfully begotten, and to be begotten, severally and successively of Susanna, the wife of Thomas Bolton, Esquire, and sister of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson, and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Catharine, the wife of George Matcham, Esq; another sister of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson.

EGYPT.

A private letter from Constantinople, of the 25th of June, states some interesting particulars respecting the affairs of Egypt. The whole attention of the government is at present occupied in preparations for the administration of that important province, the speedy recovery of which, from the success already experienced, they anticipate with the utmost confidence. The particular details of the affair of El-Hanka had not been received, but it was known that Menou, apprised of the march of the grand vizier, of the arrival of the English at Suez, and of the approach of the combined body of Turks and English, dispatched 5000 men on the 25th of April to reinforce the corps of Rhamanie, and to put it in a situation to commence offensive operations. After this junction, the French force, consisting of about 5000 men, besides an almost equal number of auxiliary forces, formed of Copts and Greeks, proceeded to attack the army of the vizier, which vigorously sustained the shock, and, after a sharp action, succeeded in compelling the French to take refuge in the forts and citadel of Cairo. This place, after the action, was said to be kept in a state of close blockade by the troops of the vizier, joined by the division of col. Spencer, and the troops of the captain Pacha, who had mounted the Nile with his flotilla. It is mentioned that in the battle of the 21st of March, the dreadful carnage experienced by the left wing of the French army was in a great degree ascribable to the orders issued by general Menou on the morning of the battle, by which Regnier, and Damas were degraded from their command. The inundation of the country in the neighbourhood of

Alexandria is stated not to have been productive of the end proposed. The circumstance of Menou's having dispatched three thousand men from the camp at Alexandria, to the relief of the corps at Rhamanie, appears indeed to be a pretty conclusive proof that the measure has failed in the wished-for success. The city of Alexandria will, however, it is alleged, be exposed to complete destruction, if, before the month of September, the English army does not repair these cisterns from which it annually receives the necessary supplies of water.

The fortune which has attended Gantheaume in his voyage to Egypt, is certainly very remarkable:—in January last he escaped out of Brest harbour while it was blocked up. He was pursued by the squadron under Sir Robert Calder, who missing the track, went out to the W. I. in quest of him. He was then followed by the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren, who fought him with no better success. He eluded likewise the vigilance of lord Keith's fleet and cruisers, as well as those of Sir Richard Bickerton. Though the object of his voyage was fully known, he sailed about the Mediterranean for six months, and finally returned home, after accomplishing the object of his voyage. This example shews how impossible it is for a superior fleet always to prevent an inferior enemy from executing naval expeditions, especially when they are favoured by local circumstances, and by an intimate knowledge of the navigation of particular seas.

An article from Genoa, July 18, says—"The crew of a fly boat from Corfica has brought certain intelligence of the return of admiral Gantheaume's squadron from the coast of Egypt, where the troops on board were disembarked. On the 14th, this squadron was seen from Oneglia and Porto Maurice, steering for Toulon.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock.

3 per c. Cons. 59—Reduced 59 5 8—Omnium 77 1/4.

The subjoined letters shew that admiral lord Nelson has not yet done with the enemy's gun-boats. Where his next attack will be made it would not be proper in us to state, if we knew it, which, however, we do not; nor would the public thank any one for such information, as might injure the public service, were it given.

Sbernesi, August 7.

All row boats lying in this harbour are getting ready as quick as possible for immediate service.

The arms and accoutrements belonging to the yeomanry and foot volunteers of this place, were inspected yesterday by colonel Smith, of the royal artillery.

Margate, August 7.

Admiral lord Nelson, with that part of his fleet which has come into our roads, lies at single anchor, ready to depart as soon as the vessels shall have taken on board some beer, ammunition, and a few other necessaries, with which the *Diligence* sloop, which has been appointed to that service, is now supplying them.

Ramsgate, August 7.

This morning an express arrived here from lord Nelson (whose flag is now flying in Margate roads) to capt. Rudsell, the commanding officer of the Ramsgate sea fencibles, desiring him to call together immediately at this place, all those persons who had enrolled their names in that corps. His lordship further desired captain Rudsell to inform them that in the present situation of affairs, it appeared very likely that his lordship would have occasion to call upon them for their services; and it was therefore necessary for him to know how far he might depend on the Ramsgate sea fencibles for their assistance, should he have occasion to do so, which his lordship conceived very probable; but at the same time to assure them, if that should happen, that all those who came out should be dismissed home again as soon as the particular service was over, which they might be called upon to assist in. The answer given to lord Nelson's message was highly to the credit of the corps. It was to the following effect: That the Ramsgate sea fencibles were ready to attend to his lordship's summons whenever he chose to call on them for their assistance; and that if lord Nelson thought proper to send a gun vessel for them, if wanted, they would go on board immediately.—This answer they begged their captain to convey to the noble admiral, and which was accordingly communicated to him this afternoon. Lord Nelson is expected to sail from Margate roads this evening or to-morrow, on another expedition.

The supplementary militia, disbanded at Christmas 1799) are to be embodied, warrants under the king's sign manual, having been circulated to the lord lieutenants of counties for that purpose. Lord Romney, as lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, has publicly ordered the attendance of the supplementary militia of that county at Maidstone, on Friday next, to be embodied and sent to join the present regiments of militia of that county.