

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 8, 1801.

LEGHORN, July 24.

EVERY thing is at present in motion here for the purpose of reinforcing the troops employed in the siege of Porto Ferrajo, so as to compel that place to surrender. Eight privateers are fitted out to serve as transports, and to act offensively against the enemy. The besiegers have been supplied with provisions, ammunition, and some heavy artillery. It is the division of Vatin which carries on the siege of Porto Ferrajo. General Vatin set off yesterday to superintend the operations. It is not true that an English Squadron has appeared off Porto Ferrajo. The only English vessel seen there was the Rose cutter, the commander of which, after some communication with the chiefs of the city, proceeded on his destination.

VERONA, July 29.

Yesterday the patriots who for upwards of a year were confined in the prison of the castle of Cattaro, arrived at this place. They were received by the national guard under arms, and were drawn by the people in two triumphal chariots. They were greeted by the multitude with reiterated shouts of "Long live the patriots! long live the republic!" There are only thirty-seven of them, one having perished in confinement.

HAMBURG, August 8.

The intelligence of the fall of Cairo has caused the most lively joy to prevail here. As you have, probably, by this time, received the official account, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any particulars.

The number of troops who surrendered was 5000, and their determination to submit was accelerated by the dreadful ravages which the plague had for some time continued to make. I have this moment learned that the fall of Cairo rendering the situation of the enemy at Alexandria entirely hopeless, general Menou proposed a capitulation, by which his troops were to be conveyed home to France. The proposal was instantly sent to gen. Hutchinson, whose answer was not received at the departure of the last accounts, but there is no doubt of its having been agreed to. This important intelligence has been received from Constantinople, and as it seems extremely probable, I think I may venture to congratulate you on the entire subjugation of the enemy in Egypt. The next advices are expected to bring the particulars.

LONDON, August 10.

The emperor Alexander is almost adored by his subjects, especially the inhabitants of Petersburg. The young monarch rises every morning at 6 o'clock, and does business in the cabinet till ten, when he has a military levee till twelve. From twelve he generally walks about with the empress till two, when the dinner is served. He rises from the table shortly after three, and dispatches business till five. From 5 till 8 in the evening concerts are given, in which the monarch himself sometimes sustains a part. The Imperial family go to supper a little after eight; and as soon as the clock strikes ten, the officers of the court withdraw, and Alexander retires to rest.

The tonnage of the merchant shipping belonging to Great-Britain, appears to amount, in vessels above 20 tons burthen each, to the prodigious sum of 7,000,000 of tons.

The effects of the East-India company in England and abroad, consisting of annuities, cash in the treasury, goods, sold and not paid for, goods, unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in the commerce, amounted in the year 1800 to sixteen millions, one hundred and eighty-five thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six pounds.

The sales of the company's goods, which in the year 1793 were estimated on an average to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted last year to 7,367,727l.

August 12.

The king of Sardinia has, it is said, sailed from Palermo to Malta, whither the Russian and Prussian ministers both followed him. The courts of Petersburg and Berlin both continue to interest themselves in favour of that unfortunate monarch, who during his residence at Caserta, had a Russian guard of honour.

By accounts from Vienna of the 25th ult. the duke of Modena has sent a positive declaration from Treviso, his present place of residence, to Paris, "that he will not take possession of the Brisgaw." But this declaration has produced no kind of effect upon the first consul, who also insists upon the literal execution of the treaty of Lunéville, by which the grand duke of Tuscany is to be indemnified in Germany.

August 13.

We understand that the expedition to Batavia was only meant to secure the shipping which might be

found there. The whole island of Java is now under the dominion of the Dutch, who have great influence with the inhabitants. These people are ferocious to a degree. Batavia, which is seated in this island, contains a prodigious number of people, and is very strong, but so very unhealthy that it is scarcely worth possessing. The mortality is so great, that the Dutch are obliged to re-people Batavia every three years.

The statue of Suwarow, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial Garden, at Petersburg, in the presence of the emperor, the royal family, and several regiments of life guards, accompanied by music. Prince Constantine made a fine speech on the occasion.

Fall of Cairo.

Though the Hamburg mail yesterday brought no intelligence of much consequence, yet government received news of the highest importance from Egypt. One of lord Minto's servants, Mr. Hugden, brought the following account:—That previously to his departure from Vienna, a messenger had passed through that city on his way to London from lord Elgin, with dispatches, announcing the capture of Cairo and 6000 French prisoners, by the combined troops under general Hutchinson, the grand vizier, and the captain Pacha. Yesterday afternoon the following bulletin was circulated by government:

"A messenger arrived this morning from lord Minto, at lord Hobart's office, by whom we are informed, that the grand signior had received dispatches from the grand vizier, containing an account of the fall of Cairo, with 6000 prisoners. The guns were fired at Constantinople on the occasion."

Though the above bulletin was issued by government, no extraordinary gazette was published either last night or this morning; nor will any one be published till the messenger arrives with the official dispatches from lord Elgin, which are hourly and anxiously expected.

The contents indeed of an overland dispatch received yesterday, by the East-India company, from Bufforah state, that the siege of Cairo had been deferred on account of the plague. The same cause, however, that induced the combined armies to defer the siege, might force the French to capitulate. It must be observed, the government bulletin does not say that any battle or siege took place: it merely states, that Cairo has fallen with 6000 prisoners. The dispatch from Bufforah, therefore, and the bulletin, are by no means irreconcilable with each other.

The surrender of so large a portion of the French army, and the power which that event affords to the allies of concentrating their whole force against the remainder of the enemy's troops near Alexandria, justify a confident belief that the entire conquest of Egypt will be immediately effected.

Of the landing of troops by Gantheaume, government, it is said, have not received any confirmation. The overland dispatch, from Bufforah, mentions the capture of seven French transports and a xebec, off Alexandria, with troops on board. Were these troops carried out by Gantheaume? Or, is it true that he landed them at Derna or Durasso? This reinforcement, however, even if it has debarked in Egypt, will scarcely now be of any decisive benefit to the French, if the account of the surrender of Cairo and 6000 prisoners be true.

August 15.

The intelligence of the surrender of Cairo is confirmed. Two messengers arrived yesterday with dispatches from Constantinople and Vienna to government and the East-India company. The dispatches to government are from lord Minto, who continues to congratulate his majesty's ministers on the fall of Cairo. The dispatches, however, to the East-India company, place the intelligence beyond all doubt. They are in substance as follows:

Extract of a letter from Peter Tooke, Esquire, to W. Ramsay, Esquire, dated Constantinople, July 19, 1801.

"I had the honour to address you, on the 17th inst. by an express courier, in order to inform you of the reduction of the castle and city of Cairo by his majesty's and the Ottoman armies, after some severe actions wherein the enemy had lost 2000 men in killed and wounded; and that the remainder, consisting of 4000 men had surrendered. I have only learnt since, that the enemy capitulated on honourable terms, and were to march to Rosetta, to be embarked for France, under the escort of British ships of war."

The remarks we made the other day need now only be repeated. The fall of Cairo enables us to concentrate our whole force, and to direct it against Alexandria, the last possession which the enemy have upon the Egyptian territory. Pressed by such an army on

* Not received.

the land side, and blocked up by sea, in want of provisions and of water, it is not probable that Alexandria will long hold out. Perhaps it is not now of much consequence to inquire where Gantheaume landed his troops, or whether he landed any. If, while he was at anchor on the Egyptian coast he heard of the surrender of Cairo, it is not unlikely that, seeing of how little use such a reinforcement must be after such an event, he returned with the troops to France. If, however, he did actually land them, they will now only serve to swell the number of our prisoners, without being of any use to the enemy.

Gantheaume's Return.

Letters from Hamburg of the 14th inst. speak in the most positive and decided terms of Gantheaume's return to Toulon, after an ineffectual attempt to land his troops in Syria; where the natives, as they say, rose in such numbers upon the French that they were obliged to give over the attempt. They proceeded to enumerate the advantages which must result to Great-Britain from this event; which insures the safety of our reinforcements sent out from England, Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, and Trieste, amounting to 9000 men, the flower of the British army, and from these data deduce the speedy fall of Alexandria as a necessary consequence. On the other hand, the Paris papers rely on information received from Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, and Ancona, even announcing the name of gen. Ballier who had arrived at the latter place from Corsica. From these sources they are peremptory in declaring the admiral after having taken near Candia an English vessel, which he sent for Messina, continued his course towards the coast of Barbary. By the way he fell in with the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren, and found that he was in pursuit of him. He learned by the enemy's signals that they were preparing for an attack; but as his principal object was to carry succours to Egypt, he endeavoured to avoid a battle. The weather was favourable to him; a gale of wind coming on, he lost sight of the enemy, and continued his voyage.

Sir John Warren having lost this opportunity, returned towards Alexandria, to which he supposed Gantheaume to be bound; but this admiral arrived at Derna, where he boldly landed 10,000 troops, who continued their march to Egypt, after taking a little repose. This intelligence is, as they say, confirmed by a merchant vessel arrived from Tripoli in 12 days, which relates this fact with the following particulars: That the natives of Barbary, so far from opposing the disembarkation, favoured it as much as was necessary for the success of the expedition. Amidst this contrariety of assertion, we can only say—"Non nostrum est tantis componere lites;" and that could any thing tend to involve in more obscurity a subject already so dark, it would be the overland intelligence from the India house, of the capture of the transports: for as on the one hand it proves that Gantheaume's return to Toulon was not so precipitate but that he had reached the neighbourhood of his destination, so, on the other hand, it may be asked, why these vessels were left behind had he been compelled to desert it?

Constantinople, June 30.—A French ship with dispatches, has been taken by the English, on its way from Alexandria to France. Gen. Menou had sent home on board it 6 French officers, and a number of private men, partly on account of illness, and partly for other reasons; on its passage previous to its capture, the crew, for what cause is unknown, rose upon the officers, and murdered them all.

Of Peace.

LONDON, [Sunday] August 16.

In our last number we stated, that the negotiations for peace had assumed more than usual activity and decision. We hear with pleasure, that many of the most imposing impediments to a general adjustment have been removed; that the prospect of peace becomes each day brighter; and that every thing indicates a speedy termination to the war.

It has ever been the policy of Buonaparte to make overtures for peace when he was supposed to be most competent to the prosecution of war; and as we can not suppose him so inconsiderate and madly enthusiastic, as at any period to have purposed an invasion of this country, we are led to regard his preparations, as designed only to give weight to his negotiation, and to embarrass our government, by exciting public clamour and alarm. Thanks to the gallant and determined valour of our countrymen, the project has proved abortive. Instead of intimidation, energy, firmness, and enterprise are manifest. Where clamour and dissention were looked for, confidence and union prevail. We do not wonder then if the chief consul, wearied of expedients, which only tend to exhibit to Britons the greatness of their resources, and to rouse into action the dormant energies of the empire, is anxious to terminate a war in which