

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

A GREAT many French, who were detained prisoners in the castles of the black sea, are passing through this capital; they are returning home. It is said that every person of that nation, who has been arrested in the countries of the Ottoman dominion, at the beginning of the war, will shortly be set at liberty.

LEGNOR, July 31.

Yesterday morning an English fleet of 8 sail, partly ships of the line, and partly frigates which were supposed to belong to admiral Warren's squadron, made its appearance at the distance of 10 or 12 leagues from our harbour. Three French frigates which blocked Porto Ferrajo, immediately steered off. One of them took shelter under the guns of Obitelto; the other two, which were chased, with great difficulty got in here. Towards evening the English steered to the north-west.

Another letter same date.

The appearance of an English squadron off our coast has greatly changed the situation of affairs. The three French frigates which covered the siege of Porto Ferrajo, have indeed made their escape; but admiral Warren, on his arrival on the coast of Italy, has taken a great number of ships near Piombino; he partly took and partly destroyed a French flotilla, having troops on board, for the island of Elba, he has also taken several vessels off that island.—Should an English squadron remain in those seas, the French besieging corps on the island of Elba, must either perish with hunger, or surrender, for all communication with that island is now entirely cut off.

Another letter same date.

The English have suddenly frustrated all the designs of the French against Porto Ferrajo, which has so resolutely defended itself. When admiral Warren, who lately went in quest of admiral Gantheaume, but without effect, appeared yesterday off our coast, and two of the French frigates ran into our harbour, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed lest the English should attempt to force them out. The storm, to our great joy, however, passed over us, but it fell with great fury on Piombino and towards Porto Ferrajo. The whole island of Elba is now in the power of the English; and the French troops, which are still encamped at Longone, have, it is said, no other choice but to surrender or perish with hunger. Besides a frigate and a Tartan, the English have taken, sunk, or otherwise destroyed, all the smaller vessels employed by the French in this expedition. Six ammunition waggons, with a number of troops almost without arms, have precipitately taken refuge in Leghorn; but many ammunition waggons, and the war chest, have fallen into the hands of the English. Porto Ferrajo is now completely delivered, and the inhabitants have nothing more to fear. This expedition has cost the French a great number of men, from the obstinate defence of the garrison, and from sickness; as their sick were constantly coming into the hospitals here.

August 12.

The deputies lately sent to Porto Ferrajo, on the part of our new king and of general Murat, have not succeeded in their mission. The besieged still continue refusing to surrender. The arrival of an English frigate with three hundred troops, and the taking of several French vessels, have given them new courage.

ITALY, August 3.

Accounts have been received that the English have taken possession of the island of Zant, at the request of the inhabitants; though the republic of the Seven United Islands had been formally acknowledged by the English government.

A French privateer called the Great Devil, which is cruising in the Adriatic, has become very formidable. She has already taken a number of Turkish vessels and sent them into Brindisi.

GIBRALTAR, August 7.

Reports of French troops collecting in Spain, and of a meditated attack upon this fortress, still continue to prevail, and to be generally credited. It is surmised that a sudden onset with a very great force, is the mode to be adopted. To be sure the face of affairs is much altered since the last siege of Gibraltar, when France and Spain were masters of these seas, and had a fleet of 49 sail of the line at anchor in this bay. Whereas, at present, the first shot fired into this place, would probably draw the British thunder upon Cadiz, Malaga, and all the great sea-ports towns on the Spanish coast.

Further particulars from Egypt.

In his majesty's brig of war Spider, of 16 guns and 50 men, commanded by lieutenant Harrison, from Alexandria, in 43 days, and which was mentioned in our last to have arrived here on the 30th ult. came

as passengers on their way to England, captains Young and Dacres, of the royal navy, and captain Anderson of the army, aid-de-camp to major-general Moore, who was wounded at the same time with his general, on the memorable 21st March. Capt. Anderson's wound in the arm having been very backward in healing, he has been under the necessity of trying his native air. We are happy to be informed that major-general Moore has quite recovered from the effects of his wound, and had gone to join the army near Cairo.

We stated in our last that Alexandria still held out; but had not room for observing that that place was not yet attacked by the British troops. Menou is himself in Alexandria, with a very slender garrison, supposed to be about 2000 men, and as the English, by cutting the dam, had let the lake Maadie into the Mareotis, the whole surrounding country for a great extent, was overflowed by the sea, which came up to the walls of the place. (We must observe that the lake Maadie flowed up to the canal of Alexandria, and was not at such a distance from the dry Marcotis as described in the maps.)

All communication between it and the country was therefore cut off, except by a long detour through the desert. It was by this circuitous route that the convoy we mentioned to have been intercepted by brigadier-general Doyle, was proceeding towards Cairo; and the 600 men were the very pick men of Menou's army, consisting of detachments from his dromedary corps, artillery, cavalry, &c. The acquisition of the horses was an important object in the British army, and that of the 550 camels still more so. Of these last, so indispensably necessary for travelling in that country, our army seems to have been somewhat in want.

The army under gen. Hutchinson, was within 11 miles of Cairo, and had been assiduously employed in constructing a bridge across the Nile. It was considered as an event of much importance that the Mamelukes in Upper Egypt, who had been lying by, to see what party would be the strongest, had now declared themselves in favour of the British, and above 3000 had lately joined general Hutchinson. These troops, when supported by a disciplined army of infantry, like the British, must be certainly formidable, they even gave Buonaparte no small trouble, though acting under every disadvantage, and against his numerous veteran bands, and artillery. The Turkish soldiers also from their numbers, and inveterate enmity to the French, must conduce greatly to strengthen our hands.

The French army in Cairo amounted to 6000 men, besides 2000 Greeks and Copts. Four thousand of this garrison had marched towards Belbeis in order to occupy that post, and cut off the communication between the Bombay troops landed at Suez, and gen. Hutchinson; it being necessary to pass the watering place in traversing the desert towards Cairo; but the grand vizier's army attacked this corps, and compelled them to retreat to Cairo. The French, however, made good their retreat with much order, and little loss, though this success has given great spirits and confidence to the Turks.

Our troops are on the whole healthy, which, considering it was the sickly season when the Spider left Egypt, is a happy circumstance, and by this time, the rise of the Nile has taken place, always accompanied by a salubrious atmosphere.

We understand that the Mamelukes, under Osman Bey, are united with the British army under the command of general Hutchinson, encamped with their left to the Nile. The troops of the grand vizier have their right to the same river. The remainder of the Bombay army which had not joined general Hutchinson, were about the beginning of May, at Coscir, 28 days march from Cairo.

VIENNA, August 14.

Several Greek commercial houses have received from Smyrna and other places of Turkey, the news, that a considerable number of English and Turkish vessels had sailed from before Alexandria, in order to oblige the dey of Algiers to pay the arrears of tribute he owes to Turkey. The letters which bring this news, add that it has been agreed between the Turks and the English to unite their forces, when the expedition to Egypt shall have been terminated to put, at least, a period to the piracies exercised by the Barbarians.

LONDON, August 22.

Negotiation.

Parliament, it is said, is to be assembled early in the month of October, to grant a vote of credit, and for other purposes. Perhaps also it is the intention of ministers to lay before parliament the long mysterious correspondence, as a preliminary to a negotiation with the French government; that has so long engaged the public attention.

August 23.

The speculators in the funds have been very busy in the course of the week; in forwarding, as well as they were able, the great work of the negotiation between England and France; their labours, however, do not appear to have produced any powerful effects. Among other rumours, it has been stated that lord St. Helens immediately on his return from Russia, is to be invested with high diplomatic powers, with which he will proceed to Paris.

It is otherwise stated, that Mr. Addington having caused particular terms to be laid before the French government, from which it is impossible to recede, the answer of the first consul will determine whether the negotiation shall assume a more legitimate aspect, or be discontinued altogether. Neither of these reports, we believe, will be found to rest on very respectable authority; hopes, flattering to the friends of peace, may, however, continue to be entertained, so long as the official correspondence between London and Paris is kept open.

The Tiers Consolidés are at 42 fr. and three quarters. This elevation is easily accounted for, by the presence of Mr. Merry, and the resumed activity of the negotiation.

The closest harmony prevails between the courts of Berlin and Petersburg; and the king of Prussia has lately sent a most flattering and obliging letter to the sovereign of Russia, in which this monarch's political conduct is highly approved of.

Mrs. Merry, formerly Miss Brunton, is still the pride of the American stage.

Of Alexandria.

Letters have been received from Smyrna by an opulent Greek banking-house, at Vienna, stating that gen. Menou had informed gen. Hutchinson that he would surrender the fortress and harbour of Alexandria to the Anglo-Turkish forces, if in the course of six weeks he received no succours from France. According to the reports of some deserters from Menou's division, they were in extreme want of water, and various necessaries, but particularly medicines for the sick. Menou is said to have requested a limited supply of the articles of which he is most destitute, until the expiration of that period. This proposal general Hutchinson rejected; signifying to the French commander, that he would grant him no longer than ten days to surrender Alexandria, on the same terms given to the French at Cairo; but that afterwards he must surrender at discretion.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship President, dated Gibraltar Bay, 3d July, 1801, to his friend in this city.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the safe arrival of our Squadron at this place, having performed our passage in 30 days from the United States, as also of our being just in time, perhaps, to preserve the harmony that has heretofore existed between our government and the dey of Algiers; and to heal the breach that we find has taken place between us and the dey of Tripoli, who, growing impatient at the delay of his presents, has absolutely dismissed Mr. Cathcart, our consul, and issued his cruisers upon our commerce.

"The governor of this garrison has shewn a disposition to accommodate the Squadron in every manner compatible with his ability; and a very happy intercourse exists between the officers of our ships and the officers of the garrison.

"We leave this shortly for Algiers; but what disposition may take place as to the Squadron for the security of our trade in this port, I am unable to say. I have, however, good reason to hope we shall be fortunate enough to preserve to the United States that universal peace which she now holds with the world.

"On our passage hither we fell in with the British Squadron in the blockade of Cadiz, the admiral of which sent his boat on board with every politeness, and was not a little surprised to see three such graceful frigates in the European seas, and belonging to the United States of America.

"The day following we fell in with a French Squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships and a frigate, being part of Gantheaume's Squadron. From the same to the same, dated U. S. ship President, Tunis Bay, coast of Barbary, July 19.

"I addressed you in a letter of the 3d inst. dated at Gibraltar, which was lodged with our agent at that place to forward, and I expect ere this is on its way to America, to which I refer you.

"The succeeding day (the 4th) we weighed and proceeded from Gibraltar, all the Squadron in company, leaving our Tripolitan foes at quiet anchorage, and to recover from that tremor which the sight of our ships must have thrown them into.

"The same day the Essex was ordered to escort two merchant vessels of our nation as far as Tunis,