

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1801.

BERLIN, August 14.

GENERAL Bourmonville, minister of the French republic, has made to our court, on the part of his government, fresh overtures for the cession of the duchy of Cleves. It is pretended that Prussia will receive as an indemnity the bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn: That that affair is already terminated, and that there has been sent a courier to Paris, to carry the affirmative answer of our government.

VIENNA, August 12.

Since Sunday the report is general here that a courier, from Constantinople has brought to the English ambassador the news that the rest of the French army in Egypt, seeing the fate of Cairo has capitulated. This news requires confirmation.

FRANCFORT, August 23.

Prussia has voted against the erection of a monument to the archduke Charles. In doing justice to the archduke, particularly in what relates to the part he took in the peace, the Prussian minister observed, that that monument would always be a mournful recollection to the German nation, because it would recall to posterity the most disastrous and least necessary war that had ever been undertaken.

RATISBON, August 19.

The ministers of Prussia, Saxony and Mentz, are hitherto the only ones that have received instructions; those of Prussia proceed principally on the four following points:

1. Determination of the states of the empire, which are to be indemnified.
2. Designation of the possessions that are to be comprised in the indemnities.
3. Fixing of the ecclesiastical states that are to be secularized.
4. Modification of the secularizations and conditions upon which they are to take place. When these four points shall be decided, it will be for the princes who are to be indemnified to make propositions to the diet upon the most suitable manner of indemnifying them for the losses they have experienced. The minister of Prussia is charged to demand that these questions be treated at the diet, and to propose for that purpose a committee, composed of ministers from Bohemia, Austria, Brandenburg, Batavia, Wirtemberg, Hesse Cassel, and Baden, without the intervention of ecclesiastical ministers. He has communicated his instructions to the Austrian minister, and has agreed with them that he will not give any vote until they have received orders from their courts. We are the more impatient to know the instructions of Austria, because they must naturally throw some light upon the negotiations that are known to be entered into between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, on the subject of the indemnities.

OPFEN, August 13.

A letter from Beccari in Austrian Croatia in the Adriatic, states, "There arrived a few weeks ago, an English ship at Portoree; and a second at Fiume, to purchase a great quantity of hemp and flax that had been collected at these ports: different ships, among others a Swede, took this cargo on board to carry it to England; before setting sail, a courier from his Imperial majesty, brought to the government of Fiume, the order not to let these vessels sail; there arrived a short time after at Portoree, a commissary, who placed an embargo on the ships in that port; but the English ships, of 40 guns, reinforced by a corsair, loaded her guns, and declared, that if the measure was not revoked, and if the least military preparations were made on shore to enforce it, she would reduce the town to ashes; this menace, supported by two English frigates, out at Fiume, and the other at Portoree, produced its effect: the embargo was taken off and the ships were to sail immediately, under convoy of the two English frigates."

LONDON, September 4.

The following are the terms in which his majesty, as elector of Hapover, gave his assent to the treaty of Luneville.

COMMUNICATED VOICE.—His majesty king of Great-Britain, as elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, admits the extraordinary urgency of the circumstances which accompanied the conclusion of peace, and which rendered it impossible to have the co-operation of the empire under the necessary forms which must have preceded it. But his Imperial majesty having, in his high wisdom, and from his constitutional sentiments, recognized and given an express assurance that the mode of negotiation which this extraordinary case has compelled him to follow, shall not be drawn into a precedent for the future, and neither can or shall in any manner prejudice the

known and admitted right, assured by the constitution of the empire, which the electoral princes and states of the empire possess, of co-operating in all matters and negotiations of peace.—His royal majesty, in his quality of elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, does not therefore hesitate a moment to vote with his co-states, that the treaty of peace concluded on the 9th of February, at Luneville, with the French republic, by his Imperial majesty, in his own name, in that of the Germanic empire, such as it has been communicated to the diet of the empire, by the Imperial decree of the 21st of February, be approved and ratified on the part of the empire."

A flag of truce arrived last night at Dover with dispatches, and with Paris papers of the 31st ult. They contain not an article of importance.

It is said that a convention was signed at Paris on the 10th of August, with one of the principal powers of Germany, (Prussia) by which that power accedes to the principles adopted by France in concert with Austria, upon the subject of the indemnities. The death of the elector of Cologne has certainly rendered the adjustment of this business less difficult than it would have been. There is every reason to believe that Prussia will receive the bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn.

A letter from Augsburg, of the 20th August, asserts, that the courts of Vienna and Berlin have at length come to an understanding respecting the establishment in Germany of the grand duke of Tuscany and of the prince of Orange. The first is to receive as a compensation the country of Saltzburg, Passau, and Berchtsgad, which would found the southern states of the house of Austria. The Stadtholder is to receive the bishoprics of Wurtzburg and of Bamberg, which, as well as the former state, are of course to be secularized. The emperor, has it is said, already consented to the king of Prussia being indemnified for the duchy of Cleves, and his other possessions on the left bank of the Rhine by the duchy of Munster. A third and last point, on which the two rival powers are said to have come to an agreement is, that the indemnities and the secularizations shall be regulated by the diet of Ratisbon.

Immediately after the decease of his royal highness the elector of Cologne, a courier was dispatched from Vienna to Paris, with orders to reach that city in seven days if possible. From this circumstance it is imagined that the death of his highness will accelerate the execution of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and enable the public to judge to what extent the system of indemnification will be carried.

The duke of Modena still persists in his determination not to accept of the Brisgau as a compensation for the loss of his dominions, and has now taken up his residence at Treviso, in the Venetian states.

The Duke of Branschi Guesli has obtained, by the intervention of the French government, the restitution of all the property which he possessed in the Cisalpine territories.

Some disturbances lately broke out in the Prussian share of Poland; they were, however, almost instantly suppressed by the military force.

There has been a report that the French army is retiring from our frontiers, but which is not true. The expeditions which are sitting out at Cadiz are very great. Admiral Truguet, who is arrived at Madrid remains there as French ambassador.

The Portuguese army are gone into cantonments, and now that a Spanish ambassador is arrived, there is no doubt but the English packets will be prevented entering this port. There has been a violent fracas at Cadiz between the French general who commanded the batteries at Algeiras and the Spanish commandant. The former absolutely struck the latter with his sabre in the public walk, which, however, the Spaniard has not resented.

September 6.

Yesterday upwards of six thousand letters, brought from Egypt by the Spider sloop, were delivered from the post-office. Our letters by this conveyance do not contain any intelligence of importance, being dated previous to the fall of Cairo. They reiterate the reports communicated by way of Rhodes and Constantinople, that the garrison of Alexandria was severely pressed by want, and that many of the inhabitants had been expelled the city, and conducted in the night across the old port to the neck of land which forms the lake Mareotis. The occasion of this measure is variously stated, some of our letters supposing it to be a conspiracy among the natives, to surrender the city to the English; and others, with more probability, (considering the strength of the garrison,) to a desire on the part of the French generals to reduce the consumption of provisions by the removal of all unnecessary hands. Some of these people have been conducted to the British camp, and make the most melancholy representations of the situation of the inhabitants of Alexandria, who are des-

titute of every thing, and from their supposed disaffection to the French, treated by them with extreme indignity and oppression. They state the republicans to be discontented, and only held to their duty by the expectation of succour. They were informed of Gantheaume being on the coast, and elated by the circumstance. The failure of his enterprise, it was expected in our fleet, would conduce to the surrender of Alexandria.

The French had constructed strong batteries on the bank of the inundation made by the English; and our people had in like manner lined the opposite shore. We have gun boats on this lake (which in some parts is three miles broad) by means of which we could throw shells into Alexandria: but as the so doing would only injure the wretched natives without any poising the French to any essential extent, our commanders have humanely desisted from using these vessels. The ordinary depth of water in this extensive moat is about four feet; but it cannot be so drained as for a long time to admit the convenient passage of troops: and we apprehend that the siege, should Menou have sufficient supplies to enable him to hold out, will be prolonged by the impediments which this inundation will present to our operations.

The moat extends from the lake Mareotis to the sea, in the direction of Aboukir, within about two miles of Alexandria, and on the eastern point runs close to Cleopatra's Needle, which is within the French line.

Sir R. Bickerton, with three sail of the line, including Le Tigre, had on the 18th June, rejoined lord Keith off Alexandria; on hearing that the enemy's fleet had appeared to the westward, his lordship dispatched this little squadron along the coast to intercept them, reserving only four sail of the line to continue the blockade of Alexandria.

Sir R. Bickerton, on reaching his station, sent a brig in shore, when our people were informed by the Arabs, that the French had been there ten days before, and had plundered them of every thing worth carrying off. After an unsuccessful cruise, the gallant admiral returned to Alexandria.

Our fleet at the date of these accounts, was perfectly healthy, and well supplied with provisions; and our army, possessing a profusion of every necessary, was much more healthy than could have been expected from the nature of the climate and service.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis. By the same conveyance we received letters from the fleet to the 30th ult. at which period our force comprised 27 sail of the line, twelve of which were two deckers. The enemy's fleet, consisting of 35 ships of the line, were in the outer road at single anchor, and in apparent readines for sea.

Yesterday a mail from Lisbon was received at the post-office, brought to Falmouth in seven days, by the King George packet. The only article of moment announced by this conveyance is, that a British ship of the line, it is said the Warrior, is to be stationed at Oporto. This arrangement confirms the statement that our commercial intercourse with Portugal has not been interrupted by the conditions recently imposed on that kingdom by France and Spain.

Admiral Pole's squadron, comprising the St. George, Dreadnought, Ramilies, Powerful, Zealous, and Vanguard, were well off Lisbon on the 27th ult.

The outward bound Mediterranean fleet, after having cleared the Channel, has been driven back to Torbay by a strong westerly wind.

In consequence of the number of messengers lately sent to Germany express, there are nine packets at Cuxhaven.

Lord Nelson on Friday evening continued in the Downs. His lordship has during the last week, been joined by two more bomb vessels and several gun brigs, which have been equipped in the Medway, for the purpose with great dispatch. Independent of the vessels off Boulogne and the Flemish coast, his lordship has under his command in the Downs, the Amazon, Alkmaer, Leyden, York, Isis, and Anson; Eugene, Garnet, Diligence, and Gier, sloops; Zebra, Vesuvius, Volcano, Terror, and Discovery, bombs; Nancy and Victoire, fire-ships; Plumper, Bold, Defender, Minx, Ferretter, Eclipse, Tygress, Bruiser, and Snipe; gun brigs, with some hired cutters.

The enemy have brought down and mounted two hundred pieces of cannon to protect their anchorage at Boulogne, yet dissident in their security in the event of another attack, they have constructed floating booms to prevent the approach of our vessels.

In the late attack, the principal loss sustained by our people was from the enemy's musketry; they fired from the shore in platoons, at a distance in most cases not exceeding forty yards. In fact our brave tars got so close to the enemy, that amongst all the wounded landed at Deal there was but one ball to be