

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 5, 1801.

L O N D O N, September 5.

YESTERDAY a flag of truce arrived at Dover, with dispatches from the French government for M. Otto.

We received by the same conveyance Paris journals to the 1st instant, which bring no other intelligence than that the *Tiers Consolides* fell one and an half on the day preceding.

The activity and regularity of couriers and dispatches have certainly redoubled since the late remonstrance of Mr. Merry upon the state of the negotiations; and the public opinion seems strongly to have adopted the hints which have been suggested, upon the necessity of bringing them to a conclusion. The late events in Egypt, and the Baltic, to the issue of which by a tacit convention the relative state of both countries was referred, has removed the presence of any longer delay and evasion. What effect they may have produced upon the mind of the chief consul, we have no means of ascertaining; but whether we consider the approaching period of the assembling of parliament or the decreasing length of the days, we cannot entertain any other opinion than that government is determined to procure, without delay, the counter-project of the *Thuileries*, or interrupt an unprofitable intercourse, which may soon be attended with great inconvenience and danger. [Times.]

Egypt must be fully in our possession by this time, and we know of no important service on which an English fleet has a prospect of being engaged in those seas. Indeed we have reason to believe that when Alexandria surrenders, a considerable part of our naval force will be drawn from the Mediterranean to the Cadiz station. At Gibraltar and Minorca, perhaps, troops may embark, and an expedition sail against some part of the continent of South-America. Lord Keith, it is true, is expected home; but he will not leave the Mediterranean till the great service is at an end, and then it is not likely that lord Nelson will succeed him. We believe, on the contrary, that lord Nelson will continue in his present command during the winter, as his services are much more likely to be wanted when the dark weather sets in than at this time. His lordship having solicited his present station, will not throw it up so hastily. While he is between England and France, the public feel that the danger of invasion is greatly diminished; and ministers will be sensible that in no part can they place him, where he will be of more use to the country. [Morn. Post, Aug. 27.]

Every person cries out against the dilatory proceedings of the negotiators; yet, after all, what is the occasion for any hurry? The war is at present but a war of *sham battles*, and it will probably soon sink to that class which the prince of Conde denominated *guerres de pots de chambre*.

From the defensive preparations on the other side of the water, it now appears that the dread of invasion has blown over.

The late son of J. B. Warren, who was killed in Egypt, was not only a brave, but an amiable and affectionate young man. He had several times been sent on service, and, whenever he failed on any expedition, he sent a blank letter to his mother, allowing her to conceive feelings which he could not describe.

The present ministers affect great candour, and an earnest desire of throwing a veil over all distinction of parties.—This spirit is not, however, carried into any of the public offices, except the admiralty. Earl St. Vincent, like a true seaman, knows no parties but the French and British, and labours most earnestly and ably to crush the one, and exalt the other. His thoughts are wholly occupied in promoting the welfare and glory of our navy, not in discovering the politics of officers, that he may blast the hopes, whatever may be the merits, of those who differ in opinion from the Premier; not in distributing places and employments among the voters at rotten boroughs, in preference to men of merit and just claims; not in making the navy subservient to parliamentary interest. What must have been the indignation of a man of such generous and independent principles, on finding, as we are assured he has done, among the papers of his office, a memorandum, written by one of his predecessors, "Never to employ admiral Gambier, because he voted for Mr. Fox, at a Westminster election." [Morn. Post.]

It probably contributes to the ill-humour of the first consul for the loss of Egypt, that that army must now return to France which expressed so much reluctance against him for deserting it. It will surprise no one, if some of its leaders should find their way to Cayenne without a trial; like the turbulent citizens of Guadaloupe. [The Times.]

The banishment of the planters from Guadaloupe, without even the form of a trial, at the bidding of the first consul, would disgrace the government of Tunis or Morocco. That such despotism should be

tolerated in a republic, confuses all terms and ideas. As no nation ever so much abused liberty as the French, while they had it, none is more humiliated by the yoke it endures. Republican names and forms only add insult and bitterness to the unqualified tyranny of the consular constitution. [Ibid.]

S A L E M, October 20.

From the Red Sea.

On Saturday last arrived the ship Recovery, capt. Luther Dana, (belonging to col. Derby) in 118 days from Mocha at the mouth of the Red Sea, with a cargo of the highly esteemed coffee of Yemen, being the first importation of the kind to this country that we have heard of.

Capt. Dana has favoured us with the following particulars respecting the British expedition to the Red Sea:—

"Major-general Baird arrived at Mocha from Bombay in May last, with a number of transports, having on board a large detachment of India troops, bound to Suez to join col. Murray's detachment, which had preceded him, and was already at that place, and in conjunction with the forces of the grand vizier, to form an expedition against the French army of Egypt, which was reported to have collected and fortified themselves at Grand Cairo.

"Admiral Blanket is commander in chief of the naval forces in the Red Sea.

In May and June several English vessels from different settlements in India, having on board troops and warlike stores, touched at Mocha on their way to Suez to join the expedition, and as fast as they received supplies of water, &c. departed, there being no armed vessels to annoy them on their passage.

"Sir Home Popham, in the Romney, with part of a squadron, arrived at Mocha from England, which he left in December last.—Touching at the Cape of Good Hope, he took on board the British 61st regiment, and arrived at Mocha in May. After landing his sick, and receiving a supply of water, proceeded towards Suez. The other ships of his squadron, consisting chiefly of transports, were daily arriving, and leaving Mocha for Suez as fast as they could get furnished with supplies of water and refreshments; and when captain Dana sailed (June 22) all the ships had passed which were expected for Suez. But it is not probable that gen. Baird, with the main body of the forces, got forward in time to co-operate in the reduction of Cairo.

"There were various conjectures as to the number of troops in English pay, but generally supposed to be twelve or fourteen thousand. The naval force consisted mostly of light ships of war, the Red Sea being of dangerous navigation.

"The last year the English took possession of Mehem Island in the Straits of Babel Mandel, and made considerable progress in fortifying it, but were obliged to relinquish it and withdraw the garrison for want of fresh water. They have since taken possession of and established a port on the island of Geobel-tor, about 60 leagues north-west of Mocha.

"James Pringle, Esq; envoy from the English E. I. company to the king of Senna, set out from Mocha in May last with his suite, having in charge, presents to a large amount for the king of Senna and his chief officers.

"The English to secure the friendship of the Arabs, have bestowed presents very liberally among the Dolas or governors on the coasts of the Arabian Gulph and Red Sea. The following is a list of some of the presents made by the East-India company to the king of Senna and some of his chief men in 1801.

To the king,	10,000 Rupees,
His son,	2,500
His vizier,	2,000
Dolu of Mocha,	3,500
Dolu of Aden,	4,000
Their chief secretaries	500
	22,500

B O S T O N, October 24.

We have seen a letter from Cronstadt, Russia, dated August 28, which mentions, that active preparations for war were making at that port; and that the emperor had just prohibited the exportation of timber, deals, &c. to England. In a London paper of September 1, we find the following article, which may serve as explanatory of the above:—

A letter from Petersburg dated July 23, says—"The admiralty have not yet come to any determination relative to the Deal business; and although several ships are watering, we have not yet been able to obtain permission to load off the quantity remaining from last year, even with an allowance to them of one fifth part."

IMPROVEMENTS.

Several sheets of sheet copper produced at the manufactory of colonel Paul Revere and Son, at Stoughton, were yesterday lodged at the insurance-offices in this town. At a very great expence those ingenious gentlemen have erected works, where copper for sheathing ships, cold rolled, is produced; which has been pronounced by the best judges equal to any manufactured in Great-Britain. The frigate Boston was bolted and spiked with bolts and spikes from this manufactory, cold planished, from maleable copper, and equal to European. Every friend to the manufactures of the United States must be pleased with this information.

N E W - Y O R K, October 29.

The mayor having collected the opinions of eighteen physicians of most extensive practice in the city has the satisfaction of announcing, that they all agree in declaring, the late alarm to have been infinitely greater than the danger would warrant—most of them asserting, that no disorder has prevailed but the usual autumnal fever—none pronouncing it to be infectious—and all but three, uniting in the opinion, that such of the citizens as have removed, may with safety return.

This together with the official advice which he has received from Philadelphia, of the renewal of the intercourse between the two cities, affords the mayor an opportunity of congratulating his fellow-citizens on the return of a state of things, which he is warranted in believing, nothing but an unreasonable panic has interrupted.

Mayor's-office, N. York, October 28.

Extract of a letter from the president of the board of health of Philadelphia, to the mayor of New-York, dated 27th October, 1801—

"I congratulate you on the favourable change, and have now the satisfaction to inform you, that at our meeting last evening, the board agreed unanimously to take off the restrictions on the intercourse, and sincerely hope a similar occasion will never again occur, and that our respective cities will long enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. It will give me pleasure to learn that the fever has entirely subsided, and trade resumed its regular channel."

By the Henry.—Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Lisbon, dated the 14th of September, to a merchant in this city.—

"The uncommon fall of grain in England aided by our abundant crops of Indian corn, has considerably lowered the price of this article as well as of wheat. Flour is still worth 19 dollars per barrel, but we expect it will shortly go down. The articles of American produce which remain in brisk demand, are, rice, fish, beef and pork. We consider, however, most of our present articles are like to vary a good deal before this reaches you, so that a quotation would be of little use.

"As to public affairs, there is nothing new, except the publication of our treaty with Spain, the second article of which expressly stipulates, that the ports of Portugal shall be shut to all British ships whatever.

"Cadiz and St. Lucar are again closely blockaded, and no vessel is allowed to go either in or out without special permission from the British admiral, who is cruising off with 15 sail of the line and three frigates!"

A Jamaica paper of the 12th ultimo, received at this office by the brig Integrity, has the following article:—

"During the last cruise of his Britannic majesty's ship Bourdelais, on the coast of Porto-Rico, a Spaniard came on board, begging protection, as he had that morning murdered his officer. Captain Manby, with indignation, heard his story, and instantly had him tied hand and foot. Captain M. then proceeded to the bay of Aquadilla, and sent his first lieutenant on shore to the governor with the assassin, and this laconic epistle:—

"SIR,

"The British colours disdain to protect a murderer. I send you one, and hope he will meet the fate he merits.

I am, &c.

THOMAS MANBY.

Captain of his Britannic majesty's ship Bourdelais."

"The governor was so pleased with this act of British generosity, that he returned an answer teeming with admiration of captain Manby's conduct, and sent him a large supply of fruit and vegetables."

A line of telegraphes is forming in the state of Massachusetts, to extend from Martha's Vineyard to Boston. It is completed as far as Cohasset. On the morning of yesterday se'nnight, the arrival of the ship Mercury at the Vineyard, from Sumatra, was very expeditiously and correctly communicated, passing thro' eleven different telegraphes.