

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1801.

H A G U E, September 3.

A GREAT number of officers and other persons, have been embarked on the Texel, to be employed in our possessions on the coast of Guinea, the vessel which conveys them carries a neutral flag.

S T R A S B U R G, September 8.

Yesterday lord Arthur Paget, minister plenipotentiary of the king of England to the emperor of Germany, passed by this town on his way to Vienna, to replace lord Minto. He was provided with a passport, signed by the chief consul.

P A R I S, September 11.

Admiral Truguet has taken the command in chief of the whole naval force, consisting of French and Spanish vessels, in the port of Cadiz.

September 12.

We learn from the Hague, that the Batavian fleet, under the command of admiral De Winter, is just ready to sail. This fleet is in the best order, and its crews are burning with ardour to engage the English.

The authors of the Francfort papers have been directed to be more circumspect for the future, and not to publish all the reports spread abroad concerning the affairs of Egypt; but to confine themselves to the official accounts of the French government.

There will be in future, grand general annual reviews throughout the Austrian monarchy, in the same manner as there have been in Prussia.

H A M B U R G, September 11.

A rumour has prevailed here for several days, that England has refused to deliver up the Danish West-India islands, till Denmark shall indemnify the city of Hamburg for all the expences it sustained in consequence of the late unprovoked invasion. England is also said to have demanded the dismissal of Prince Charles of Hesse from his dignity of Danish field-marshal and commander in chief.

Letters from Petersburg, of the 25th ult. brings a variety of details, from which it plainly appears that citizen Duroc has been totally unsuccessful in his mission, and that he is not to go to the coronation at Moscow, though vested with the powers of a French ambassador, he was obliged to advertise himself among the list of other adventurers, who intended to quit the capital of Russia. In this public notice, he assumes the title of "Citizen Duroc, adjutant of the first consul, Buonaparte."

A great change in the politics of Russia is expected to take place before next spring.

Respectable private letters received here this evening from Paris state, that the French government is in possession of papers, which prove that the prisoners at Barenth had formed a plan against the life of the first consul.

L O N D O N, September 14.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday in course.

The most important article which it brings is an official communication transmitted by citizen Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs, to the diet of Ratisbon, supporting the demand of Prussia, that the appointment of a new elector of Cologne and a prince bishop of Munster, should be deferred until the definitive settlement of the indemnities which are to be granted to the hereditary princes. This state paper proves in the most decisive manner, the good understanding which exists between the cabinets of Berlin and Thulleries, and exposes the absurdity of the reports circulated in Germany, that Prussia was unfriendly to the execution of the treaty of Lunewille. It does not require much sagacity to anticipate the acquiescence of the court of Vienna with the joint wishes, or rather the peremptory requisition of the first consul and the king of Prussia.

Should the emperor persist in the election, it may prove the source of a new war on the continent.

September 15.

A letter is said to have been received in town from Munster, dated the evening of the 4th inst. which states, that notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of Prussia and France, the election of a prince bishop had taken place that day, and that all the votes were united in favour of the archduke Anthony, the emperor's brother. The letter observes, that count Westphalen, the Imperial commissioner, had arrived at Munster, previously to the election, charged with communicating to the chapter the emperor's acknowledgments, and announcing that the archduke had already taken the first ecclesiastical orders, and was preparing to receive the others which were necessary to qualify him for his new dignity.

Should this statement be true, the election will in all probability involve the emperor in a serious

dispute with the cabinets of Berlin and the Thulleries.

A very gallant action has been fought off Rochefort, by the Amelia frigate, captain Herbert, with a squadron of three French frigates and a sloop which she compelled to return to port.

We learn by letters of a recent date, received on Sunday at Plymouth, from the Cesar, off Cadiz, that Sir James Saumarez has declared that port in a state of blockade.

Tuesday a privy council was held at Dublin castle, before his excellency, when a proclamation was directed to be issued, requiring the inhabitants of the maritime counties of Ireland, upon notice given by the general commanding each district, to drive their cattle and flock into the interior of the country.

September 17.

A plenipotentiary has been appointed by the court of Lisbon, to negotiate a treaty of peace between France and Portugal with Lucien Buonaparte. In the mean-time the republican troops continue to enter Spain by the way of Bayonne, and their army, which is again approaching the frontiers of Portugal, is stated at no less than 35,000 men. The principal part of the Spanish forces employed in the campaign of Portugal have been disbanded, and the general staff suppressed.

A letter received from Hamburg by one of the last mails, mentions as follows:—"The last news from Paris gives considerable uneasiness to our city. It will be recollected, that the deputation of our senate to Buonaparte, consisting of Syndics Doermann, Doctor Mayer, &c. for the removing of the misunderstanding between us and France, has been there for these last six months, without having an audience. The consul has had it intimated to our embassy, that all their attempts will be fruitless; that he never would forget Hamburg's partiality for England, nor their behaviour in the affair of Napper Tandy, and that they must hold themselves ready to depart. However, we shall do every thing that is possible to attain our object."

September 18.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due last Wednesday.

Several accounts received at Constantinople, between the 1st and 15th of last month, confirm the intelligence previously announced, that Menou had refused the capitulation offered to him by the convention of Cairo. The Turkish forces were expected to arrive in the vicinity of Alexandria before the beginning of last month; but we learn with regret, that a misunderstanding, which may have been productive of disagreeable consequences, had taken place between the grand vizier and the captain Pacha, with respect to the right of precedence.

The emperor Alexander has refused to acknowledge the king of Etruria, and dispatched an ambassador to the grand duke of Tuscany.

A difference of opinion, on the subject of negotiation, has certainly taken place between two leading members of the cabinet.

September 19.

The members who attended the cabinet council held yesterday at lord Hawkesbury's office, were his lordship earl St. Vincent, the duke of Portland; the lord chancellor, lords Hobart and Pelham, and Mr. Addington. The discussions lasted longer than on any former occasion since the commencement of the negotiations, and an express was immediately dispatched with the result to his majesty at Weymouth.

The rumour, in circulation, both yesterday evening and this morning, that the negotiation was actually broken off, is like the many idle conjectures with which the public have been deluded for many weeks. We can positively state, that previously to the assembling of the council, a conference took place between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Otto.

This morning we received by express, Paris papers to the 17th inst.

They are destitute of all interesting intelligence.

The French funds have again risen. The Tiers

Consolides left off on the 15th at 48 3-4.

By the flag of truce, which brought the Paris journals, dispatches from the French minister for foreign affairs here were transmitted to M. Otto.

We understand that three regiments of infantry are to be sent with all possible dispatch to Gibraltar. They are destined to replace three regiments belonging to that garrison, which are to be conveyed to Egypt in the transports that take out the former.

S A L E M, October 31.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Burgess, who arrived on Saturday, in 28 days from Cape Francois, informs, that Toussaint Louverture had declared that island independent of

all nations—that it should be neutral, and its trade free to all powers, &c.—As capt. B. brought no papers, or official documents of this event, we have given the report as we received it. We, however, think capt. Burgess has been misinformed.

The amount of revenue received at Cape Francois short of three months amounted to 300,000 dollars. The import and export duties are nearly one third the whole cargo.

B O S T O N, November 6.

N E W S.

Last evening arrived brig Sea Flower, Williams, 43 days from Malaga, via Gibraltar. We are favoured with the papers of the latter place to September 18.

O F E G Y P T.

On the 10th of September the frigate Leda arrived at Gibraltar in 42 days from Egypt. Alexandria had not surrendered when she sailed. General Menou had abruptly and indignantly rejected the proposal in the 20th article of the convention with the troops at Cairo. His garrison consisted of but 4100; and most of the French soldiers were extremely desirous of returning home. It is estimated there were 25,000 British troops in Egypt.

G I B R A L T A R, September 18.

Rumours from Spain have reached the garrison, importing that general Menou has surrendered Alexandria to the British forces—that all the French troops are now out of Egypt; and that lord Keith is on his way down the Mediterranean. But we wait for a confirmation of this highly probable and agreeable intelligence.

C A P T U R E O F A T R I P O L I T A N C R U I S E R.

Extract of a letter from commodore Dale, commanding a squadron of frigates in the service of the United States, to Mr. Gavino, American consul in Gibraltar, dated Malta, 19th August.

"I am happy to inform you that Mr. Sterett, in the schooner Enterprize, of 12 guns, and 90 men, fell in with one of the Tripolitan cruisers off this island. She mounted 14 guns, and 80 men. He took her after an action of three hours, killed 20 of her men, and wounded 30. Not a man hurt on board the schooner.—The bey's cruisers have not taken any of our merchant vessels as yet."

The frigates Essex and Philadelphia, sailed from Malaga the 13th of September, to join the commodore off Tripoli. All the frigates were in want of provisions, and there was none to be had at Malaga or Gibraltar. It was expected the commodore would leave a frigate to blockade Tripoli, and repair himself to Gibraltar for provisions, &c.

The frigate George Washington, with the ship Peace and Plenty under convoy, arrived at Gibraltar September 19, and sailed for Algiers the 21st, intending to stop at Malaga for water. Brig Levant, Bradford, of Boston, and Susan, Wheeler, of Baltimore, sailed in company with the frigate.

The Tripolitan admiral and the brig were still at Gibraltar, dismantled and deserted by their crews.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the plague had again appeared in Spain; in consequence of which a quarantine of five days was laid on all vessels from Spain. The king of Spain was very ill.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 10.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a vessel, lying at St. Jago de Cuba, to his owner in New-York, dated 6th October, 1801, received by the schooner Sukey and Polly.

"There has been the devil to pay here, and I came in to share the storm. Shortly after my letter to you of the 13th September, an order came on from the governor of the Havana to arrest the American consul, Mr. Blakely; to seize his property; and to confine him in prison, which was put into immediate execution. This measure, it is supposed, has been adopted in consequence of representations to the Spanish government that he was engaged in carrying on an illicit trade."

N A T C H E Z, September 22.

Extract of a letter from the city of New-Orleans to one of the Editors, dated the 5th instant.

"There is a variety of news here, but I am too weak (having been sick with the fever) to attempt giving it to you farther, than this country and province is absolutely ceded to the French by the Spaniards, by the treaty ratified the 11th March last. And that Bowles and the Indians are very troublesome at the Appalachi, having killed several Spanish soldiers and settlers."

September 29.

We learn that 7 Spanish officers have been committed to the Principal in New-Orleans, for committing a gross insult to the flag of his catholic majesty; hanged it first and then set it on fire. It is