

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 26, 1801.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

Late last evening arrived the ship Mercury, captain Butler, in 40 days from Hamburg, by which papers to the 1st of October have been received at the office of the Daily Advertiser; from which we have given as copious translations as the lateness of the hour would permit, of some of the most prominent articles of intelligence.

P A R I S, September 23.

THE government have resolved to make another effort to reinforce the army in Egypt, and for this purpose have ordered part of the army in Spain to proceed to Cadiz, where admiral Thugut is waiting for them. Menou holds out with determined resolution, and the government will esteem no sacrifice too great to afford him assistance.

Religion appears to revive, and the churches are generally crowded. Grand mass has been celebrated in the church de Graves place, which during the performance was thronged with black.

The chief consul has it under consideration to give the protestant priests an adequate salary, and has ordered the prefects to transmit him an account of the numbers in each department.

I T A L Y, September 10.

Porto-Ferrajo continues to hold out with almost unexampled bravery—notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the French to storm it. The English afford them all the assistance in their power. A few days since four English frigates landed some troops in the neighbourhood of that place, but were immediately attacked and forced to re-embark.

Two French frigates which had left Livorna with troops, ammunition, &c. to reinforce the besieging corps, were chased on shore by two English men of war, and one of them captured—the other was rendered totally useless. Several transports laden with troops from Ancona, have been captured; and the English corvette of 20 guns taken by the French some time since has been retaken.

H A G U E, September 26.

Peace and tranquillity still prevail, notwithstanding the adoption of the new constitution, and although several of the directors have refused to accede to it.

B R U S S E L S, September 22.

Rear-admiral Latouche, commander of the Channel flotilla, has ordered captain Main, who is blockaded in Calais by the English, to use every exertion to reach Boulogne with his flotilla; he accordingly made the attempt, but the vigilance of the English cruisers prevented its success.

C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, August 25.

The English before Alexandria entertain so little doubt of the speedy reduction of that place, that when general Menou requested they would restore him his wife who had been taken prisoner at Cairo, lord Keith sent him for answer that he would have the honour to deliver her in person in the course of a few days.

M I L A N, September 12.

By an article in the treaty concluded between France and Naples, the latter is to deliver up all the navy, which consists of two ships of the line, two frigates, and one corvette.

V I E N N A, September 18.

The king of Prussia has protested against the installation of the archbishop of Munster.

A M S T E R D A M, September 19.

The following remarkable proclamation of the directory, was published yesterday, just at the closing of the mail:

BATAVIANS!—This day, it was carried only by two votes, in the first chamber of the legislative body, that our proclamation of the 14th instant, be published—the people are hereby invited, either to reject or adopt the plan of the new constitution. The object of this is no less than to unite the people, to let them give their free suffrages upon an important point, which possibly may become the parent of intestine convulsions, by a continuance of an order of things, which, through confusion, has risen to its summit, and which embraces the interest of but few, while the whole is hurrying to its ruin. We feel it our sacred duty, not only to expose such pernicious projects, but also to avert as much as in us lies, its direful consequences. We have adopted efficient measures, to prevent the assembling of the legislative body, until the sense of the people is known. Citizens of Batavia, it is with reluctance, that we impeach the conduct of our fellow-citizens; but we cannot,

we dare not allow, that the voice of the whole nation be suppressed—and that comparatively but few, without any prior investigation, should audaciously call themselves the people. Our only motive is to be informed of your sentiments, and what will be your sovereign will, your will shall be our guide, we will without selfishness promote the good of the whole.—Judge therefore, coolly and deliberately respecting the plan of the new constitution.—Digest it well, without being biased by others—remember that not only your dearest rights, but also the welfare of your posterity is at stake, and choose that which to you shall seem most salutary. Rest assured that the measures which are adopted for your security, will be efficient: Be convinced that we are willing and able to curb the temerity of the audacious, who might be vile enough to undertake to shackle your free suffrages: The directory orders this to be made public, and that it shall be posted up in all public places.

Done at the Hague, the 18th September, 1801, seventh year of the Batavian liberty.

(Signed)

BESIER, *Loco-President.*
MAREL, *Loco-Secretary.*

N E W - Y O R K, November 18.

Captain Gardiner, who arrived at this port yesterday from Petersburg, which place he left on the 16th September, informs us, that on the 11th it was rumoured that the emperor Alexander was taken suddenly and dangerously ill: supposed to be occasioned by a stroke of *Russian apoplexy*—the same disorder which carried off the late emperor Paul.

The Hamburg papers received by the ship Mercury, of a date prior to the 30th September, contain not a single article worth the trouble of a translation.—That of the 30th is particularly interesting. It informs us, in a letter from Constantinople of the 4th September, that on the 17th of August the siege of Alexandria commenced. After attacking the French gun boats, in which two of them were blown up, brigadier-general Coote advanced with 3000 men and took Macabon without resistance. During this operation the English squadron before Alexandria made a feint attack on the town, whilst general Hutchinson attacked the French redoubts upon the Green Hills, which he carried with very little loss. On the 31st July the French garrison of Cairo arrived at Rosetta. The measures adopted for their embarkation were so prompt that the whole garrison had sailed on the 17th August. The French troops consisted of 3000 men, amongst them 300 cavalry, and 50 pieces of cannon. The other persons comprised in the capitulation, amounting to about 500 of all descriptions, had also passed down the Nile.

The news of the siege of Alexandria having commenced on the 17th August, is confirmed in an extraordinary courier, who arrived at Vienna, about the 20th September. He brought intelligence that the siege was conducted with so much success, that general Menou had requested an armistice of two days, in order to settle the articles of the evacuation of Alexandria, and also the ratification of the convention of Cairo.

A letter of the 22d September, from Paris says “If the negotiation for peace with Great-Britain should not succeed, it is generally expected that at the beginning of October the expedition against England will be carried into execution. The camp near Boulogne received numerous reinforcements on the 18th. Several corps of infantry and cavalry from Lille, Douay, and Arras, are on their march from Calais. Admiral Neilly held a general council of war a few days ago. The troops near Boulogne amounting to 25,000, have received orders to prepare for embarkation, and to leave behind all useless baggage. The maritime prefects of Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Havre, and many other general officers, have arrived at Paris to receive their instructions respecting the expedition. An adjutant of the first consul has been dispatched to admiral Latouche at Boulogne. Forty-two gun boats at Calais are still prevented from joining the flotilla at Boulogne by the British cruisers. The Brest fleet is getting ready for sea. The telegraphic correspondence between Brest and Paris is uncommonly frequent.

The number of British vessels cruising at the mouth of the Scheldt increased daily; and the number of English men of war off the coasts of Holland and Flanders received continual augmentation, in order to prevent the sailing of the Dutch fleet under admiral de Winter, which was supposed to be destined for Boulogne, to protect the sailing of the French flotilla from Calais.

At Brussels, according to advices of the 24th, general Angereau was expected with his whole staff. French and Prussian cabinet couriers were daily pass-

ing and repassing through Brussels, to which place a strong corps of French troops was on its march.

A letter was received at Copenhagen on the 26th September from London, stating that the debarkation of a cargo of sugar from the Danish West-India islands had been stopped, from which it was inferred that the Danish ships with the produce of these islands will be permitted to sail with their cargoes to Denmark. Two couriers arrived at Copenhagen from London on the 22d of September. When the court of Denmark agrees to the convention of Petersburg of the 17th June, then its possessions in the West-Indies are to be restored.

Mr. Pinckney, the American minister to the court of Madrid, left the Hague on the 25th of September for the place of his destination.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 18.

By the Latona, arrived at Boston from London, we have received London papers late in September. Our correspondent in his letter of September 18, observes, that “it is said to be the intention of ministers to raise a larger loan at the ensuing meeting of parliament than any that has been raised during the war. If this rumour prove well founded, we may in vain look for peace.

By several letters from the officers of crews of the American vessels detained at Algeiras, it appears, that these unfortunate men are treated by their unmanly victors, with more than savage brutality. We have now before us a letter from one of the crew of the ship Molly, of this port, dated October 20, which states “our captain, supercargo, mates and crew, without exception, have been plundered, and those who refused to strip have been mangled by the swords of these savages, the blood issuing at every stroke. The captain had a stab at him across the table, which had it reached him would have gone to the heart.”

B A L T I M O R E, November 16.

The United States schooner Enterprize, commanded by the gallant Sterett, arrived yesterday, from a cruise in the Mediterranean. Captain S. touched at Gibraltar on the 8th October, but having been ordered by commodore Dale to America, with dispatches, he failed immediately without going ashore, or being able to procure a paper.

The accounts which we have heard of the capture of a Tripolitan corsair by the Enterprize, have been pretty accurately stated, and the particulars may be expected in a day or two from the navy department, of an action the most desultory and obstinate that has occurred these many years. The corsair was a Greek built ship, of about 250 tons, 14 guns and 85 men. After fighting very desperately for nearly two hours, she haled down her colours; and the men of the Enterprize left their guns and gave three cheers for the victory. At this moment the pirate poured in a broadside, up with his colours, and renewed the combat with fresh vigour, continually attempting to board, and the crew brandishing their sabres glittering in the sun, shewed all the frantic fury of cannibals. Overcome, however, by the superior prowess and skill of the brave and persevering crew of the Enterprize, the Barbarian struck again. Captain S. then ordered her under his quarter, keeping his men to their guns. As soon as they had gained the position ordered, they opened a whole broadside again into the Enterprize, hoisted their bloody flag the second time, and attempted to board.—*Fight on, was then the cry on board the schooner, and sink the perfidious villains to the bottom!* Every nerve was strained to get a permanent victory; and captain Sterett's superior skill in the management of his vessel enabling him to rake her incessantly fore and aft, and make great havoc and devastation on board his antagonist, the issue was certain. Her mizen-mast was carried away by the wounds it received, sixteen or eighteen shots between wind and water opened her sides for the sea to pour in at, and 50 men killed and wounded strewed her decks. Her treacherous commander seeing their total destruction or surrender inevitable, implored for quarters; and bending in a supplicating posture over the waste of his vessel, threw his colours with his own hands into the sea, to convince his opponents that they should not be hoisted again. Capt. Sterett, touched with the humanity of a brave conqueror, notwithstanding their infamous behaviour, stopped the effusion of blood; but as his instructions would not permit him to make prize of her, he ordered them to throw every gun, sword, pistol, their ammunition, and every thing which had the appearance of an implement of war, into the sea, and then bid them go about their business, and tell their countymen the treatment they might expect to receive from a nation determined to pay their tribute to such villains in powder and ball.

The Enterprize, during the whole affair, which lasted about three hours, lost not a man.