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By the ship New-York, captain N. Colly, arrived at City Point in 49 days from Liverpool—

LONDON, March 5, 6, 7, 8.
With joy and gratitude to heaven, we congratulate the empire on the continued amendment of his majesty's health. All alarm has now subsided, and but little more remains than the weakest incident to so severe an illness. The painful solicitude which has pervaded all classes of society on this awful occasion, is the best eulogium on the father of his people—and while it manifested his worth, bore honorable testimony of their loyalty and attachment.

The following was the report of the physicians yesterday morning:

Queen's House, March 7.
"His majesty's fever is so much abated as to give the fairest prospect of his immediate recovery."
(Signed) "T. GIBBORNE,
"H. R. REYNOLDS."

A pillow of hops, recommended by Mr. Addison, contributed to the abatement of his majesty's fever by inducing sleep, when various topics failed.

It is said that the Duke of Portland has signified his intention of retiring from office as soon as there is an executive authority capable of receiving his formal resignation.

The gallant daring of our navy has rendered us so familiar with deeds of heroism, that miracles have lost all novelty, and the only wonder we now entertain, is at the endurance and perseverance of our enemies. We flatter in our last, that two frigates, one mounting 40 guns, had under favor of hazy weather eluded the observation of our squadron off Flushing, and put to sea, supposed to be destined for Dunkirk—on their passage however, they met with the Solebay frigate of 32 guns, which obliged them to return, and literally chased them into Flushing. One of the enemy's ships lost her rudder, and was obliged to go in a dock. We have not heard what injury was sustained by the Solebay.

On Wednesday last one of our cruizers looked into Flushing, and saw one of these ships, and the Pluto of 64 guns, ready for sea; there were likewise a sloop ship-rigged, mounting 18 guns; two large schooner gun-boats, each carrying two 18 pounders forward and two 12 pounders ast; and a lugger formerly the Grieron English gun vessel; each of the latter having 50 men. About two miles above the town there was a large gun-brig and some smaller craft, but not in apparent forwardness.

Another of our cruizers on Thursday last looked in on Goce, and counted nine ships of war, four of which were of the line; excepting the guard ship, they were all ready for sea.

The North Sea Squadron, already collected at Yarmouth, comprises 23 sail of the line—and are immediately to be joined by 7 others under orders for this purpose, namely, the Neptune of 98; Edgar, Elephant, Powerful, Invincible, Majestic, and Orion of 74 guns, independent of numerous other vessels equipping for this service in the Medway, and we have reason to believe, that this fleet will exceed the force at which we last week estimated it, although some uninformed prints have greatly reduced its number.

The sale of the English property put under sequestration at Petersburg, had commenced at the date of the last address from that city.

The Koningburgh Gazette of the 9th of February, says that a Russian army was preparing for the invasion of Ireland.

Lord St. Vincent's claim to 9,671, an eighth share of two Spanish ships captured in September 1799, by the Doris frigate, while cruising within the limits of his lordship's command, and under his orders, but to which Lord Nelson and Keith conceived themselves entitled, was on Wednesday confirmed to his Lordship by a decision of the King's Bench.

Sir R. Calder had on the 22d ult. received information of Gantheaume's squadron having entered the Mediterranean, and was on the eve of pursuing him thither. The enemy, however, we apprehend has escaped beyond any probability of his encountering them.

Sir R. Bickerton, who had arrived off Syria, had it is said, been sent with four sail of the line to cruise off Alexandria, to intercept the convoy which was known to be in passage to Toulon, for Egypt.

Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, consisting of the Tiger, Penelope, Fermeant, Patterer, and Cruel cutter, was in Rhodes in November last, when capt. Martins in the Northumberland was said to be on the Egyptian coast. Should Lord Keith be apprised of the approach of Gantheaume, he possesses a squadron fully competent to intercept them; but should he unfortunately be uninformed of the enemy's approach, our greatest probable force off Alexandria must prove unequal to oppose him.

A letter from Memel, Feb. 1 says, "The ci-devant count de Poyence, accompanied by the interesting daughter of Lewis XVth, sent out of the Russian states, had suddenly arrived here. All their domestics of every rank and age have experienced the same fate. The motives which induced the Emperor Paul to issue the order for their departure are unknown, but most of them are destitute of every resource, and their misfortunes excite the deepest interest. The whole of the French colony at Mittau, to the number of 200 old men, women, and children, were compelled to leave that place in three days.—Those who are unable from their poverty to obtain a proper conveyance, travelled on foot to the frontiers of the Empire."

A letter from Cayenne, dated the 31st of December, says, "You cannot form an idea of the joy occasioned by the arrival of the frigate sent by the First Consul for the unfortunate persons who were transported by the Directory. After receiving those at Cayenne, the vessel is to proceed to Sinamary, to take on board those who are there. The hope of returning to France, and seeing it happy and at peace, has almost been too much for several; not only a brother of La Trappe experiences some sorrow—he regrets his garden, his solitude, his cell, and even his privations. Billaud Varennes is manager of the farm of Orvillieres."

There is no changing sides in the new ministerial dance, the figure of which is simply—"hands round and turn your partner."

The duty of a 1-2d. per pound on paper, which is intended to be added to the same duty laid seven years ago, makes 5d. per lb. on that article, or 11. 13s. 4d. per cwt.—This bears very unequally on that article, as fine paper does not pay 1-4th of the sum that coarse & printing paper are taxed at. The great rise will bear very hard on literature in general, but particularly on newspaper property. When the great advance is considered which has recently taken place on the paper used for newspapers amounting to 40 per cent. since the maximum upon them was laid; together with the advance of journeymen's wages in consequence of the high price of provisions, it is evident that no season could have been so unfit to lay an additional tax upon paper as the present. It will put a stop to all works of genius, and render it impossible for proprietors to publish their papers at the present price, unless a discount be allowed, fully equal to the duty proposed. The 4-1-2 per cent. is not sufficient; it merely covers the duty, without taking into consideration the increased price which the manufacturer & stationer must have to repay them for so great an increase of capital for the use of the revenue, before it comes into the hands of the consumer.

From the London Gazette.
Admiralty-Office, March 7.

Copy of a letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Goree, 8th Jan. 1801.

Sir—You will be pleased to inform their Lordships that, being off the bar of Senegal, on the 3d inst. the weather moderate, and the surf low, with the concurrence of Col. Frazier, I conceived it possible, if we could surprise a brig corvette and an armed schooner, anchored within the bar, to possess ourselves of the battery commanding the entrance, and, by the means of their own vessels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpose, to have finally reduced Senegal; I therefore detached Lieut. Dick, with 96 officers and men from the Melpomene and African Corps, in 5 boats, who left the ship at 9 P. M. were fortunate enough to pass the heavy surf on the bar with the flood tide without accident, and unobserved by the Point battery; but on their approaching within half of the brig the alarm was given, and the two bow guns discharged, by which lieutenant Palmer, with seven seamen were killed, and two boats sunk. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried after an obstinate defence of twenty minutes, but which gave the schooner time to cut her cable. Lieut.

Dick finding that the loss of his two best boats, and many of his best men, added to a constant fire from the schooner and two batteries, must have rendered any farther attempt abortive, he judged it right to make every attempt to get over the bar, but the ebb tide having made, and being to ally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, he got aground; and seeing it impossible to get her off, and being hulled by every tier from the Point battery, he found it absolutely necessary to retreat; and, under the many obstacles he had to surmount across a tremendous surf, under a heavy fire of grape & musquetry, excites my admiration even more, if possible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried; I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieut. Dick to their Lordship's notice, who speaks highly of the officers and men employed under him, both from this ship and the African corps; and we had the satisfaction at daylight to perceive the brig had sunk up to her gunwales in a quick sand. It appears she was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expense of the Republic, and was commanded by citizen Renou, who was on board at the time, and of whose fate we are uncertain; she mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and had nearly 60 men on board, some of which escaped in a boat, the rest were killed on boarding, except 5 whites and 13 blacks, who are now on board this ship. It was chiefly owing to the alacrity and courage of the latter that we met with such resistance.

C. HAMILTON.
March 8

We have letters from Jaffa, which state that the entire camp, not excepting the general (Kochler) had been ill, and for the greater part continued so.

The Grand Vizier had lost upwards of eight hundred Mamelukes and a principal Bey by the plague; his whole force was under 10,000 men. His levies from Albania were very tardy, and although he professed to accept an immediate reinforcement of 75,000 men, he scarcely ever received a supply of more than 2 or 300 at a time.

The application which the Vizier made for the assistance of a British army to aid in dispossessing the French of Egypt, among other stipulations, required that his army should be placed under his command, and that it should retire from Egypt immediately as its subjugation was effected.—The Vizier thought 5000 British troops competent to this service, and limited his request to that number.

General Kochler, by means of pigmy battalions painted on small pieces of wood, 14 hours to instruct the Turks in tactics, and by this mechanical demonstration, has done more towards persuading them of the superiority of discipline than was effected by the practical lessons K'eber gave the Damascus army in the plains of Ezraon, or all the successive field days at which the Turks were present at Aboukir, Diamietta, and El Hanka.

General Kochler retains his staff notwithstanding the arrival of Sir R. Abercrombie; he is engaged in fortifying Jaffa as a deposit of stores and provisions, and as a point de ralliement in the event of defeat. Comparing, however, the means and energy employed, with the magnitude of the work, it is not probable that it will be completed in less than twelve or eighteen months.

Capt. Lacy had returned to Jaffa from El Arish, the fortifications of which with very contracted power he had been sent out to strengthen.

The present situation of the Ottoman empire is of such peculiar interest, as to attach a degree of importance to every circumstance connected with it.

We have already stated the hostility of Ghezzer Pacha to the Sultan, and that this circumstance contributed to the many powerful causes which induced the convention of El Arish. The respect and admiration which the gallant service of our countrymen at Acre impressed him with, in a material degree diverted or overawed his enmity; but the same unfortunate policy which broke the treaty with Kleber has sought to justify its own weakness, by traducing and undermining the influence of the man by whom it was formed, till Ghezzer had been taught to throw off both his fears and obligations.

It is said that the Elector of Bavaria has made General Moreau a present of the fine Hotel, known by the name of the Hotel de Deux Ponts, which he possesses at Paris, as which had been sequestered. An article of the peace of Luneville removes the sequestration from the effects of the German Princes in France.

LONDON, March 11.

His majesty has so far recovered from his late ferocious and alarming indisposition, that it is not thought necessary longer to continue the report of his physicians. That on Wednesday which is the last that will be issued, brings certain information of the complete removal of his majesty's fever.

Queen's House, March 11.
"His majesty is free from fever, and seems only to require the time always necessary after so severe an illness, for the recovery of his usual health and strength."
(Signed) "T. GIBBORNE,
"H. R. REYNOLDS."

His Majesty, in fact, may be considered as perfectly recovered, except in point of strength. On Saturday the king and his royal family intend taking an excursion to Kew.

It is understood to be the opinion of his majesty's physicians, that an instant application to the duties of his office might render precarious the continuance of his health, and hence it is supposed that a temporary council of regency, by the king's own desire, will be appointed to transact, for such time as may be thought necessary, the weighty and important business of the State: And a report is in general circulation at the west end of the town, that the temporary council of regency will consist of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow, Earl Spencer, and Lord Moira; and that Mr. Addington is to be called up to the House of Peers, and be made speaker. We give this report without attaching much credit to it.

Report says, that the Duke of Portland is to be succeeded, as secretary for the home department, by Mr. Petham, who is to be created a Peer.

Peace was publicly proclaimed in the city of Vienna, on the 16th ult.

A secret treaty is understood to have been lately concluded between France and Spain, by which his most catholic majesty cedes Louisiana to the republic, in return for which the latter promises Tuscany to the Duke of Parma. This was the plan of Carnot in the time of the directory; Carnot's object in obtaining Louisiana, was merely to maintain the revolutionary power in America.

March 16.

Government have received advice, that the French squadron, under the command of admiral Gantheaume, passed Carthage on the 26th February, having been reinforced by two Spanish sail of the line, and three frigates from Cadix.

Tuesday, advices were received at the admiralty, of the actual commencement of hostilities against the Swedes.—The Dryad frigate, Captain Mansfield, on her passage to the West Indies, fell in with a Swedish frigate.—Captain Mansfield willing to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, sent a boat off to inform the Swedish commander of the orders he had received to stop, and detain all the vessels of that nation he might fall in with, and notifying to him the inevitable consequence of his not surrendering his ship.—Not receiving a satisfactory answer, a smart action ensued; and the event was such as might be expected.—The Swedish frigate has been brought into Cork, with the loss of 5 men killed and 17 wounded.

The King of Naples is stated to have consented to the exclusion of the English from all the ports in his dominions; and further, to suffer French troops to garrison these ports.

A letter from Oelenburg, of February 15 states, that 6000 Turkish troops at Ibraj na, were surprised by Pallasan Oglou, in the night time, and the greater part of them put to the sword. The city was afterwards given up to pillage, and a great number of the houses reduced to ashes.

The Emperor Paul has issued a ukase, forbidding the exportation of all the Russian products, both by sea and land. The subjects of Russia are allowed to sell certain articles to those of Prussia, with this restriction, that every Prussian who purchases, do prove by authentic documents, that the goods will not be sent to England, nor purchased on account of any English agents. This prohibition is to remain in force until the Russian fleet shall put to sea. It has been occasioned by information given by the Russian Cabinet, on the part of their spies, that some foreign agents were to purchase a vast quantity of naval stores in Russia, for Great-Britain. One of these agents is said to have been arrested, and his papers and money seized and confiscated.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 25th ult. says "The Portuguese Admiral, who came in from sea the other day, reports that eleven sail of the line got out of Brest, besides frigates: seven sail had gone up the Mediterranean and the other four to the West Indies. The Seahorse frigate, and Chichester Store-ship, of 44 guns, are put in here with forty sail of vessels, to repair some damages received in the late storm; they will sail in four or five days, chiefly laden with supplies for the army in Egypt. Three transports laden with clothing, and taken by a Spanish privateer, have been brought in here; but in consequence of their masters swearing that they were captured within the given distance (four miles off the Portuguese shore) the Prince Regent will have them restored."

March 17.

At the court at the Queen's House, the 17th of March, 1801, present the kings most excellent majesty in council.

This day the right hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and the right hon. George Legg, commonly called viscount Lewisham, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare the right hon. Philip Earl Hardwicke, Lieut. General and governor of that part of the kingdom called Ireland.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint the right hon. Robert Lord Hobart, to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, his lordship was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State accordingly.