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Late Foreign Advertis.

Received by various arrivals.

LISBON, June 17.

The Portuguese government has, till the present moment, neglected all the means of defence which the country offered. It never gave any credit to the threats of Spain, because, to exclude the English from the ports of Portugal, would be to invite them to seek for indemnities which the foreign possessions of the two powers would obviously prefer to them.

In the first fortnight of hostilities, the province of Alentejo has been conquered. On the 8th of June, the Spaniards, thirty thousand strong, had already reached Gavino, four leagues from Abrantes. There were no fortified places to impede their progress to Lisbon; and there were opposed to them only 15,000 men, at the utmost, commanded too by the duke of F.ense, who was constantly retreating before them. Several small posts have surrendered without any resistance, amongst others, X.riuaka. The safe has been very different with the brave commander of Campo Magiore, who did not surrender till the 8th of June, all his warlike stores and provisions being then exhausted.

It is true that 15,000 men have been assembled in the neighbourhood of Portalegre, but without any means being provided for their subsistence, & without Magazines and warlike stores.

We are assured that in the night of the 10th, M. Pisto's secretary who had arrived here from Badajoz, brought the preliminaries of peace to be signed by the Prince. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the conditions. Men of the best information say, that they are to disgraceful to this country, that they cannot venture to make them known to the people, except by degrees, and with precaution.

The nature of the fortifications of Elvas and Almidia, in order to render their country perpetually dependent upon Spain—the detachment of her from her alliance with England—the placing of a garrison, one half Spaniards and the other half French, in all her ports—the payment of 30 millions of livres to the French, and the free navigation to Brazil and the river Amazon, are talked of. The condition of the country is such, that still harder terms might have been imposed upon it. A report is even in circulation, that it is intended that the Prince of Brazil shall repair to Madrid till the conclusion of peace, in order to prevent him from going to Brazil. But this report is absurd. It is true, however, that the humiliation and hard treatment which he is likely to experience, might induce him to take a step which would raise him long distances from us. For though the weakest prince in Europe, he might by taking advantage of the troubles which have excited in this part of the globe, and by transporting himself to America, have become the sovereign of the most powerful and flourishing empire in the world.

June 12.

There is no doubt that the preliminaries are signed. Don Rodrigues, minister of finances, having said to Mr. Freze, that he knew nothing of the conditions, the latter gentleman was induced to signify to the factory, that their property was likely to be sequestered. Yesterday, however, he gave intimation that the news was less alarming.

The eldest son of the Prince Regent, aged 6 years, and who has died with the small pox, is this evening to be buried in the church of St. Vincent, which is the burying place of the kings of Portugal.

We hear from Abrantes, that on the conclusion of the truce, the auxiliary army was to set out on its return to Santarem. On the 11th the artillery were already on their march for that place. No doubt it will not delay its return to Lisbon, there to embark as soon as the transports shall arrive.

Lucien Buonaparte is already mentioned as the ambassador at this place. It is believed that Mr. Freze cannot remain here, and that the English flag will be excluded from the ports of Portugal. But it is said that the English merchandise will be allowed to be imported by the neutral powers.

PARIS, July 6.

The brig Lodi arrived at Nice the 28th of June. She left Alexandria the 19th of May. She took on her passage a Turkish vessel laden with horses. She brings no details of the military events which have taken place since the landing of the English. Gen. Menou had sent triplicates of all these details by the Avion, which failed a few days before, & which have not yet arrived, perhaps owing to their having been taken or delayed in their course. On the 19th of May the French army was master of Cairo and Alexandria. The English had cut the bank of the lake Madia, and turned the waters into the lake Mareotis; by this means they had inundated 50 leagues of the country round Alexandria, which had considerably strengthened their position at Aboukir, and rendered the French fortifications of Alexandria, impregnable. Gen. Menou, who was in person in that city was abundantly provided with military stores and provisions for several years.

July 7.

The rumour is current throughout Westphalia, that the Prince of Orange will be declared Elector of Hanover, by the consent even of England; and that Prussia will receive as an indemnity for the loss of her territories on the left bank, the Bishoptick of Munster and Duchy of Berg.

FERCAMP, July 31.

The two divisions of flat bottomed vessels which sailed from Havre, and put into this port, failed the day before yesterday, in the afternoon with a favourable breeze, under convoy of three gun boats. There were 40 sail of flat vessels, gun boats and pinaces; according to all appearances they must now be at the place of their destination.

MESSINA, May 27.

The day before yesterday, towards noon, a French Squadron of four sail of the line, two frigates, a brig, and two transports, passed the Strait without en-

ding any boats on shore. It comes from Toulon, and is going to Brindisi, to receive three Neapolitan frigates, which have sailed from that port, and which are destined for the French service. This Squadron after being joined by three frigates, and four other ships of the line, and by four frigates which are following it, will make sail to the Levant. The Admiral's ship is a 96 gun, and has 1800 men on board, the others are 74's with 1405 men. The frigates are of 36 guns, and have 600 men. The brig and two transports have on board nearly 500 men, which form a total of 8300 men. These troops when they shall have joined the other ships of the line and frigates, which have an equal number of sailors and soldiers, will not be below 15,000 men, 12,000 of whom are for embarkation, and destined without doubt to favour Egypt.

VENICE, June 20.

Letters from Trieste announce that contrary winds have forced back to port the English frigates which convoy the transports with troops for Egypt. There was expected at Trieste another corps of troops to embark for Egypt. An English frigate remained in port to convoy them.

BRUSSELS, July 2.

All the letters from Holland agree in stating, that the Batavian fleet, commanded by Admiral de Winter, has received orders to sail at the first signal. It is expected that in consequence, that the two divisions fixed out at Texel and in the Meuse will not delay to effect their junction, the English Squadron under Admiral Dickson being too weak to prevent that operation, whenever the Dutch shall resolve to attempt it. It is believed at the Hague, that the departure of General Angereau for Paris, for its object to concert measures with the French Government on this point.

CONSTANTINOPLI, May 27.

Notwithstanding all the successes of the English in Egypt, many persons are anxiously impatient for further intelligence from that country, and appear surprised that the French are able to hold out so long, and that the fate of Egypt is not yet decided.

VIENNA, June 20.

According to some accounts, Pawan Oglo has entirely defeated a corps of Turks which attempted to shut him up in Widden, and took 1200 prisoners.

MILAN, June 19.

The report that the Pope has offered to cede his ecclesiastical territory to the king of Sardinia, is unfounded. The first consul has, however, applied to the Pope to dispense with the celibacy of the clergy, to acknowledge the constitutional rights, &c. but the Pope has given a refusal.

A corps of French are assembling in Tuscany, the destination of which is not known.

A report has been in circulation here for some days that the Pope had left Rome, and the French taken possession of the city, but our gazettes only say that the French had passed, and daily pass through Rome to Naples. The French generals Caffari and Martin are arrived at Rome. As the Pope, on account of the state of his finances, has been unable to restore the Horse-guards, the Roman nobility have offered to form a corps at their own expense, and this offer has been accepted with thanks.—The secretary of state has nominated the officers, and appointed the dukes Mathi and Braschi to be commanders of the guard.

An English frigate from Egypt has arrived in the harbor of Venice, but brings no new intelligence. The army of the republic will, for the future, consist of 40,000 French and 12,000 Cisalpine troops. The expense of supporting them, which will probably be borne by our state alone, is estimated at seventy millions of melinieri annually.

The English take the greater part of the ships bound for Italian ports in possession of the French. There is talk of a union of Parma and Piacenza with the Cisalpine republic.

LONDON, July 3.

HOUSE OF PEERS: July 2.

About four o'clock the speaker, attended by several members of the house of commons appeared at the bar, when the Royal assent was given by commission, to fifty-three public and private bills.

The lord chancellor, sitting as commissioner, with the earls of Chatham, Leicester & Rosslyn, read the following speech:

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“We have it in command from his majesty to acquaint you, that, on account of the advanced period of the session, and the state of public business, he is induced to relieve you from a longer attendance in parliament.”

“His majesty highly commends the wisdom, temper, and diligence, which have marked all your proceedings; and particularly acknowledges the assiduity and zeal with which you have pursued the investigation of the important subjects brought under your consideration, in consequence of the severe pressure occasioned by the high price of corn. The beneficial effects of the measures you have suggested for the alleviation of this calamity, have afforded his majesty great consolation, and he has the utmost satisfaction in indulging the hope that, under the favor of providence, the blessing of plenty will be restored by the produce of the ensuing harvest.”

“Gentlemen of the house of commons,

“His majesty has directed us to return you his particular thanks for the liberal provisions which you have made for the various branches of the public service. While he regrets the necessity of supplies so large, it is a solace to his majesty to observe, that the resources and continued prosperity of the country, have enabled you to distribute the public burthens in such a manner as to press with as little severity as possible on his faithful subjects.”

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“The brilliant and repeated successes of his ma-

esty's arms by sea and land, important as they are in their immediate consequences, are not less satisfactory to his majesty's mind, as affording fresh and decisive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undoubted valor and steady perseverance, which distinguish the national character; and on which the chief reliance must be placed for respect abroad, and for confidence and security at home.—Events so honorable to the British name derive, at the present moment, peculiar value, in his majesty's estimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceasing solicitude, the restoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furnish at the same time an additional pledge, that if the sentiments of moderation and justice, which will always govern his majesty's conduct, should be rendered unavailing in this instance, by unreasonable pretensions on the part of his enemies, the spirit and firmness of his people will continue to be manifested by such efforts and sacrifices as may be necessary for asserting the honor of his majesty's crown, and for maintaining the permanent interests of the empire.

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read. After which the chancellor said—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“By virtue of his majesty's commission under the great seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do in his majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday the 6th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of August next.”

July 6.

Duroc's mission to Peterburgh, which is known to relate to the affair of the sea-scootings, will, in all likelihood, be attended with success. He carried with him a project drawn up by the chief consul, who transmitted a letter to the new Emperor Alexander, requesting his opinion, and inviting his concurrence. Prussia acts in concert with Russia, and it is believed that the business, which seemed to be attended with difficulties almost insurmountable, will be amicably and speedily adjusted. The establishment of the grand duke in Germany has, we are inclined to think, been abandoned; indeed the courts of Berlin and Peterburgh would never have acceded to an arrangement that would have given the house of Austria such a power and pre-ponderance in the empire. Whether Hanover will remain in the hands of Prussia, or be given to any power dependent upon Prussia, we know not. We see no reason for expecting that it will be restored to Great Britain. The elector of Bavaria's interests are strenuously taken up by the courts of Peterburgh and Vienna, and a barrier is to be erected to prevent Russia against the house of Austria. France will of course heartily approve of such a measure. The general effect of the secularization will of course be to destroy the smaller states of the empire. Many of the petty Princes are so aware of the fate that awaits them, that they are cutting down arms, selling their timber, and converting their estates into money.

Part of the provisions destined for the army of the Rhine are on sale; a circumstance which may be considered as a pacific omen.

A flotilla of 13 small ships of war has sailed from Havre. The French funds are 45 3/4.

Accounts from Constantinople inform us that the Grand Vizier's army has engaged the French troops under Gen. Regnier, before Cairo, and obliged them to retire into that city with the loss of some pieces of cannon. The communication between Cairo and Alexandria is completely cut off, and the next accounts may be expected to bring the intelligence of the surrender of the capital of Egypt. Alexandria may hold out some time longer; but without the means of being supplied either with men or provisions, it must ultimately fall.

Casfil has been defeated and the demonstration of the French on the right bank of the Rhine, no longer occasion any uneasiness in the Empire.

The Brussels articles continue to speak of the preparations making in the ports of France and Flanders, for a great expedition against this country.

The accounts brought over by the mail, of the overtures made by General Menou for the evacuation of Egypt, is confirmed by private letters. A respectable house in Liverpool has received a letter from Vienna, dated June 3, which contains the following passage: “An English frigate arrived here yesterday, and the captain says, that the French in Alexandria had offered to capitulate.”

The papers are reasoning upon the subject of Talleyrand's dismissal from the office of minister of foreign affairs. There seems no evidence, however, that Talleyrand is dismissed. He is said to be gone to drink the waters, and it is known that his health, for some time past has been very precarious.—Buonaparte knows it would be difficult to find a man altogether so well qualified for his situation.

June 7.

Letters from Brussels assert—that the French government, in its correspondence with the English minister, has demanded the basis of peace, the restoration of Morocco to Spain, as well as of all the Dutch colonies in the two Indies to the Batavian Republic; but that this basis has been rejected.

From Hanover there is certain advice, that his Britannic Majesty's Regency in that country have presented a note to the Prussian minister De Dohin, desiring that the Prussian troops may be as speedily as possible withdrawn from that Electorate, unless the most urgent necessity existed for prolonging their stay. Mr. De Dohin has forwarded this note to his Court.

It was expected that the messenger who arrived on Sunday from Berlin would have brought advice of the determination of the king of Prussia to evacuate Hanover, a formal manifesto on the part of the Hanoverian Regency having been recently presented to the Court of Berlin, requiring the evacuation of the Electorate. We learn, however, that no such promise has yet been given to Lord Carysfort; and the Court of Berlin now decline to do so until all the differences which have been in dispute are definitively settled.

July 8.

It has afforded some surprise, that although peace has been referred to the continent, and the expectations of a general peace are strongly entertained, none of the powers of Europe have returned to a peace establishment, nor abandoned their warlike preparations. When we see France with an undiminished military, and with an increasing naval force; Austria, with her full complement of men; and Prussia augmenting her armies, one might be tempted to suppose that Europe was yet far removed from the prospects of peace. Yet the policy of these warlike preparations is obvious; every power knows, that he that is best prepared for war, is likely to negotiate for peace with most effect. Till the indemnities on the continent are settled, none of the great continental powers will disband a regiment, or dismiss a man. Yet the affair is likely to be amicably settled, and no one suspects now that it will give rise to a new war. The following is said to be the general outline of the project which has been submitted to the emperor Alexander. We lay it before our readers with this observation, that it seems to be calculated to remove most of the difficulties to which the treaty of Luneville has given rise.

Franconia, containing such a large proportion of ecclesiastical territory, shall be the circle in which indemnities shall be found for the German princes, who have been deprived of their territorial possessions by the war. Franconia is undoubtedly a very fertile source—Most, if not all, the ecclesiastical property to be secularized. The bishops of Bamberg and Wurtzburg to cede their territories, and to receive an equal talent in money for their lives. It is in Franconia that the Stadtholder shall be indemnified.

The elector of Bavaria shall be indemnified by receiving an accession of territory in Swabia. His dominions to be guaranteed by Russia, Prussia and France. The Archbishoprick of Salzburg to be given to the house of Austria. (This part of the project will probably meet with much opposition from Prussia.)

The Grand Duke of Tuscany shall not be indemnified in Germany, but shall receive his indemnity in Italy.

It is said that an idea has been entertained of giving his royal highness the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna.—The king of Sardinia to be reinstated in the possession of Piedmont. It is known that Russia has strongly insisted upon restoring the King of Sardinia to all his Italian dominions upon annulling the treaty between Naples and France, and upon re-establishing the status quo ante bellum, between these two powers. But France will never relinquish the possession of Savoy; and Russia has not the means of carrying her wishes into execution by force of arms.

With respect to Naples, we have before said that France would not have much objection to modify the treaty of Poligno.

The accounts by the mails have for some time past informed us of the active preparations carrying on against this country on the French and Flemish coasts. The same policy that dictates to the military powers the keeping their armies on the full war establishment, may have induced France to make these demonstrations upon her coast. She may think they will enable her to negotiate with more effect. For our own parts we certainly do consider the relative situation of this country and France at the present moment to be such as to justify our entertaining sanguine hopes of a speedy peace. The negotiation between the two governments is known to have been carried on with great activity for some months past. In that time surely many prominent parts must have been discussed, many difficulties must have been considered. The negotiations would long since been broken off, if the obstacles to peace had been such as not to be removed.

We have certain intelligence of the troops from Bombay. We are assured, that no official communication has been received direct from Admiral Blanket; but, that before the last letters to government from Egypt came away, a letter had been received from him by Lieut. Colonel Holloway, one of the British officers attached to the army of the Grand Vizier. The letter alluded to announced his arrival at Suez, but we are sorry to add, and in a condition to effect any of the objects of the voyage. His letter is dated from Suez, March 30, and the following is the substance of it:—“That, after a dangerous and difficult navigation, he had just arrived at Suez with only his own ship the Lyon, the two other vessels in company with him; La Forte frigate, and a transport with stores and provisions, having been both lost on sand banks in the Red Sea; that happily no lives were lost, but not an article of the stores or provisions were saved; and that, in consequence he could remain but a very short time at Suez, owing to want of provisions. He adds further, that the number of troops he had on board only amounted to 160 Europeans and Seapoys; but that powerful reinforcements were to have sailed from Bombay, shortly after him.”

The conferences between Lord Hawkelesby and M. Otto are more frequent than ever.

July 10.

The Turkish Government seem to apprehend that the French will make some attempt against the Morea. Three ships of war have accordingly been dispatched for the protection of the Morea.

Coun: Stahrmbier is expected to succeed count Cobenzel as Ambassador from the court of Vienna to the French Republic.

The Portuguese army, capable of taking the field against the Spaniards, did not exceed 10,000 men.

We learn with great satisfaction, that directions have been given by Government, from receiving in all our ports in the Mediterranean, and treating with every possible attention, the Squadron of frigates belonging to the United States; destined for the protection of the American trade in that quarter from the aggressions of the Tripolite corsairs.

The American Squadron come not to enter upon immediate hostilities against Tripoli, but to offer ample presents, to request a cessation of hostilities, to make that show of force which is necessary to enforce negotiation, to proceed to actual warfare, if the other alternative should fail—and, in all events, to cruise in these seas till peace be restored in Europe or till they shall be relieved by another Squadron.