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From the Aurora.

## A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE.

If in some mighty convulsions of our globe, says an European statesman, the Alps from Mount St. Blanc to Austria were levelled to the ground; if Great Britain were to sink and disappear forever; if the sources of the Rhine and Danube were dried up, or Africa joined again to Spain; those events in the physical world, however astonishing, would produce changes in the social form of Europe, less extraordinary than those effected in its political state, by the revolutions which, for these ten years past, have sprung up before our eyes in rapid succession.

The truth of the above assertion no one will deny; no, not even the American correspondents of the committees of Frankfurt, and Brest. We see the Russians settle on the Banks of the Vistula, and proceeding in a southern direction; Warsaw has become the residence of a Prussian Governor; Austria has taken a rank among the maritime powers, by the acquisition of Venice; the Standholder is abolished and the Union of Utrecht is dissolved; two powerful republics are founded in Italy; Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont are torn from the kingdom of Sardinia; and the Netherlands, Milan and Mantua, wrested from the Hereditary States of the Emperor—the vast tract of country on the western side of the Rhine is lost to Germany. Prussia extends the circle of her territory, and boldly bids defiance to Great Britain, by the invasion of Hanover; the aristocratical governments of Switzerland are superseded by genuine republicanism. All these changes, formerly the slow and gradual effects of ages have been in these wonderful times brought about almost instantaneously.

We have not yet mentioned the greatest event of our days, and which alone would have been sufficient to demolish the mechanism of the old political system. In the centre of Europe, a large country is situated, which seems to be the point of reunion of all civilized people; the most compact, the most abundantly furnished with means of strength, destined to take a leading part in every political drama inhabited by twenty-six millions of beings, lively, spirited, prone to enthusiasm, who have often astonished the world by the rapidity of their exploits, and always influenced it by their taste, urbanity and genius.

That nation suddenly forgets that, for a long series of ages it had gloried in preserving an unshaken fidelity to its monarchs, and endeavours to become the freest people in the world. From that instant, its citizens are metamorphosed into a new species of beings. Those men who were thought immoveable, in both and luxury, display an energy, resistance, consistency, more than Roman or Spartan. In their breasts especially we find the secret of their strength. All the potentates of Europe, paid and unshuffled by their old and inveterate enemies, valiantly arm against them. Principles are not destroyed by bayonets—More enemies, more triumphs! exclaim their citizens, flying from the plough to the tented field. They had left to their king, as much power as was compatible with their liberties; but surrounding despots would force them to invest him anew with his former arbitrary power; their pride is wounded, and the republic proclaimed.

France a Republic!—How the wisdom of diplomacy smiled at this seeming paradox. It was the result of a feverish dream; a bubble ready to burst into thin air. This new republic was indeed too little adapted to old Europe, that its annihilation was thought necessary in order to preserve the requisite checks & balances. Genius and Enthusiasm prevailed, and Europe was obliged to learn a new system of politics.

The struggle was violent, bloody, dreadful; the disputes, says an eminent German Writer, was not about a fitus quo, about a city, a province, a kingdom; it was about an old and a new world. Here for the first time, the favorite comparison of Ossian was more than a poetical fiction. It was indeed a contest between two Geni. The French fought for opinion, and a whole nation stood against insuperable armies. The imperfect tactics of their troops, the treason of some of their generals, the want of money, the internal dissensions, the civil wars, the number, valor and strength of their enemies, served only to heighten the enthusiasm of people firmly convinced that they were contending for a cause immensely glorious and just. They had been despised and derided themselves formidable. At the very moment when their foes were preparing articles of capitulation for Paris, the clangor of their arms, and the explosions of their flying thunders struck with sudden terror the aristocratical gentry of Amsterdam, Madrid, Turin, Rome and Vienna. From a war undertaken for the purpose of dismembering France, she comes off victorious, and retains conquests which increase by a sixth her territory, population and revenue.

The Rhine in the vast extent of its course, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the summits of the Alps & Pyrenees form the boundaries of France. In the north, Sand Batavia, and Helvetia; in the south the Cisalpine and Liguria. What impulse will not be given to Europe by a mass so contiguous aggregated? Can we find in the annals of history a power similar to that? The real strength of Rome was only in its Italian possessions; her empire over the rest of the world was precarious, because founded on the ignorance of other nations France is indebted to her principles for her influence; principles which fit to work those moral springs which receive from resistance a new degree of elasticity.

We have not mentioned the acquisition of Egypt, for it is now the scene of action between the French and English armies. If we were to believe the account received from Frankfurt, Brest, and Vienna, and pompously retailed by some Anglo-American biologists, it would seem as if the British were about to hold the country in trust for the Grand Seignior. The success of the Anglo-Turks, however, do not appear very decisive, and it is likely they will soon fight the war with a new rehearsal of the old Dutch and Flemish pastimes.

If we consider what France has done at the moment of her political renovation, when she was at war with nine powers amidst the terrors and reactions, inseparable concomitants of a great revolution when agriculture, industry, commerce, all that vivifies a country, seemed in a paralytical state; we shall entertain no fears as to the result of her contest with Great-Britain. Let us wait till her immense internal resources, now considerably increased, fully develop themselves under a popular form of government, and with a Buonaparte to direct.

## CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign News, VIA NEW-YORK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.

A French ship with dispatches, has been taken by the English on its way from Alexandria to France. Gen. Menou had sent home on board it 6 French officers, and a number of private men, partly on account of illness, and partly for other reasons; on its passage, previous to its capture, the crew for what cause is unknown, rose upon the officers, and murdered them all.

LONDON, August 13.

The intelligence of the surrender of Cairo is confirmed. Two messengers arrived yesterday with dispatches from Constantinople and Vienna, to government and the East-India Company. The dispatches to government are from Lord Minto, who continues to congratulate his majesty's ministers on the fall of Cairo. The dispatches, however, to the East-India Company, place the intelligence beyond all doubt. They are in substance as follow:

Extract of a letter from Peter Toke, esq. to W. Ramsay, esq. dated Constantinople, July 19.

"I had the honor to address you on the 7th inst. by an express courier, in order to inform you of the reduction of the castle and city of Cairo by his majesty's and the Ottoman armies, after some severe actions, wherein the enemy had lost 2,000 men killed and wounded; and that the remainder, consisting of 4,000 men, had surrendered. I have only learnt since, that the enemy capitulated on honorable terms, and were to march to Rosetta, to be embarked for France, under the efforts of British ships of war."

Not received. The remarks we made the other day need now only to be repeated. The fall of Cairo enables us to concentrate our whole force, and to direct it against Alexandria, the last position which the enemy have upon the Egyptian territory. Pressed by such an army on the land side, & blocked up by sea; in want of provisions and water, it is not probable that Alexandria will long hold out. Perhaps it is not now of much consequence to enquire where Gantheaume landed his troops, or whether he landed any. If while he was at anchor on the Egyptian coast he heard of the fall of Cairo, it is not unlikely that seeing how little use such reinforcements could be after such an enemy, he returned with the troops to France. If, however, he did actually land them, they will only serve to swell the number of our prisoners, without benefit of any use to the enemy.

Lord Nelson sailed yesterday morning from Deal in the Medusa frigate, with several gunbrigs, cutters, and bombs. Between 11 and 12 o'clock he was seen from Dover, standing from the French coast, and coming for Boulogne Bay, under a press of sail. Each of his lordship's vessels has flat-bottomed boats on board. It is supposed that another attack will immediately be made upon Boulogne, at least the enemy appear to be apprehensive of one, for accounts from that town state, that on Thursday night the enemy made a movement, and moored 25 gun-vessels along shore, East and West of the harbor. A reinforcement of 17,000 troops is also said to have arrived within these few days from the interior.

Letters from Hamburg of the 4th inst. speak in the most positive and decided terms of Gantheaume's return to Toulon, after an ineffectual attempt to land his troops in Syria; where the natives as they say, rose in such numbers upon the French that they were obliged to give over the attempt.

August 16.

In our last number we stated, that the negotiations for peace had assumed more than usual activity and decision. We hear with pleasure, that many of the most imposing impediments to a general adjustment have been removed; the prospect of peace becomes each day brighter, and that every thing indicates a speedy termination to the war.

We have been taught by experience to respect the authority from which we have received the following articles; whatever opinion we may entertain on the subject of the first, we cannot question the writers competence to speak with decision to the latter:

"As the negotiation proceeds, the prospect of peace becomes brighter; and there is now little reason to doubt, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Jacobins, that enemies of the human race, that the wishes of the lovers of peace will soon be realized."

"M. Otto with a magnanimity for which he has ever been celebrated, dissuades any further proceeding against those miserable Librarians who have attempted to injure his reputation. The time perhaps is not far distant, when the authors of those calumnies which have been so justly complained of, may see reason to reproach themselves for their conduct."

Some manoeuvres in Brest harbor within these few days have induced a supposition that the Brest fleet has an intention of putting to sea. A reinforcement has been ordered from Portsmouth to join the channel fleet off Brest immediately.

According to accounts from Paris, Buonaparte

lately effected an attack of poison, administered in a mode hitherto supposed to be more peculiar to the genius of Italy than France. A snuff box, in every point, except the facility of opening the lid, corresponding with his own, was laid on his table in place of it. The confal was proceeding to regale himself with a pinch, when the stiffness of the hinge attracted his notice to a more minute inspection of the box itself; he instantly ordered the contents to be analysed by a physician, who it is stated, reported, that had the deception passed unnoticed, he must have expired in a half an hour.

A letter from Brest, dated July 25, states, that "Pafwan Oglou" retreat to Wid'en was a trait to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the grand seignior have been either cut in pieces or dispersed. In the execution of his plan, Pafwan Oglou sent over to the enemy a large number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a sally with the rest of the garrison, and while the grand seignior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Pafwan Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in such a manner that the greatest part were killed upon the spot; the rest were compelled to break themselves to a disorderly flight."

An article contained in a London paper some time ago, which supposed that under the present circumstances, the residence of M. Otto in this capital might not be secure, is noticed with proper severity in the Monitor, which pays a merited tribute to the virtues of his in July, and attaching to Mr. Addison the epithet of respectable, expresses a belief that he was highly displeased with the article alluded to.

## Price of Provisions, &c.

Wheat has fallen in price nearly 25 per quarter during the last week, and prime Danzick wheat, which last week found ready sale at 130s. per quarter, are now sold at 65s. to 68s. Flour is a few shillings cheaper, but most other grains hold the prices we quoted in our list.

In several parts of the country, new wheat has been already brought to market, and has occasioned the expected reduction of price. A Lyna the price in consequence fell 120s. to 90s. per quarter, & in most of the markets whence we are favored with returns, there has been a depression during the week of from 10 to 20s. per quarter.

BOSTON, September 28.

Latest Foreign Advices, Received by the Minerva, Sprague, from Liverpool, and Nancy, Atkins, from Bristol—dates to August 17.

LONDON, August 17.

SECOND ATTACK ON BOULOGNE. A second attack has been made upon the Flotilla at Boulogne, and we are sorry to state, that it has not been attended with the desired success. Late last night the Providence cutter, arrived at Dover with dispatches from Lord Nelson.

The attack commenced at about a quarter past 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our squadron consisting of 72 boats was divided into four divisions; the divisions were covered by 16 flat-bottomed boats each of which carried a howitzer or cannonade. The enemy appear to have expected a second attack and to have been prepared for it. They had thrown up fresh works, and had sent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As soon as our divisions approached sufficiently near the shore a tremendous fire of grape and round shot was opened upon them from the gun vessels and shore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 men on board each, and were well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops, three deep, lined the shore for three miles.

Our brave soldiers advanced to the attack with their usual steadiness and courage amidst this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun vessels. Great slaughter ensued; the decks of several of the enemy's gun vessels were cleared and the ships taken possession of, but they could not be got off. The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining the gun-boats to each other, head and stern; intermediate chains a fo fastened them to the shore. While our gallant countrymen were unavailingly trying to get them loose, they were exposed to a dreadful discharge of grape, shot, shells, and musquetry. At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one larger rigged vessel. Our readers may form some opinion of the carnage, from the loss which this lugger experienced; of 70 men, 14 were only left alive, and most of these were wounded.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 200 men. Captain Parker of the Medusa, a most excellent officer, had his leg and thigh shot off; the master of the Medusa was dreadfully wounded; the second lieutenant, and other officers, were also wounded; and about 30 men in Lord Nelson's ship.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Nelson in the Medusa, with several cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his squadron or to proceed against some other place, we know not. The remainder of the squadron was left off Boulogne.

After this paper was at press, we learnt that a rumor of a very different nature from the above had got into circulation, namely, that preliminaries of peace having been signed between this country and France, an express had been sent to Lord Nelson, desiring him to return, which he has accordingly done. Stocks were even getting up on this rumor. A short time will determine what we are to give credit to.

The Hamburg Gazette of the 10th inst. states, that the chief consul has expunged the name of Gantheaume from the list of counsellors of state; for not having obeyed his express order to land the troops entrusted to his care on the coast of Egypt. It is singular that such a circumstance, if true, should first transpire through a Hamburg journal. It is not however altogether unworthy of credit on that account.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 18th inst.

inclusive, and this morning those of the 14th. The most important article in them relates to the harvest. Our readers in general will rejoice on being informed that the abundant harvest with which providence has blessed us, not been limited to this country. In France they estimate the crop at one third more than that of the last year, which was abundant. In their corn provinces the harvest is almost over though it appears that they have had a good deal of rain in the southern districts.

The French journalists begin at length to speak of Gantheaume's expedition as being hopeless. The papers contain several rumors respecting him, the most important and most probable of which is, that though he got within 60 or 70 miles of Alexandria, he got only one vessel sent in, and could not land his troops. The native, on different parts of the coast threatened opposition, and he has failed in his object. We may therefore soon expect to hear of the fall of Alexandria.

If we may trust to the reports of private correspondence from France, this seems still to be the opinion of the chief consul himself, for the rumor is, that trusting no longer to the possession of Egypt as a ground for demanding the restitution of all conquests, we have made, from the allies of the French republic, he has, within the last ten days, offered a new project of accommodation to the British minister; more likely to conciliate the two nations.

We pretend not however, to place this fact upon any other authority than that of the letters from Paris upon which the rumor has been freely circulated here for several days.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 13th and this morning to the 15th inst. Their contents are by no means of importance. Of the situation of affairs in Egypt they make not the slightest mention; but they contain a very decided account of the taking possession of the sovereignty of Tuscany in the name of Louis I. king of Etruria. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendor.

The chief consul is indisposed. We learn from Brussels that the ex-director Baras lives there in the most expensive style.

Thirty two ships are now expected to arrive from Bengal, freighted entirely with rice. The quantity thus engaged amounts to 16,464 tons.

HAMBURG, August 8.

The intelligence of the fall of Cairo has caused the most lively joy to prevail here. As you have, probably, by this time, received the official account, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any particulars.

## THE SURRENDER OF CAIRO.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.

Lord Minto received yesterday a Courier from Lord Elgin, at Constantinople; and in the afternoon communicated the important intelligence, which he had received officially, that the city and the forts of Cairo, with the whole corps of French troops which were there, partly in garrison, and partly in an entrenched camp, had surrendered by capitulation to the united Turkish and British forces.—The French troops are made prisoners of war & are to be conveyed to France. The joy of the inhabitants of Cairo at the signing of the capitulation was indescribable; and had it not been for the English, the populace would have proceeded to barbarous excesses against the French prisoners. By the middle of June, the Grand Vizier, with the assistance of Gen. Hutchinson, and the rest of the combined forces, approaches the forts, and threatened them with a general assault. The French judged it inadvisable to attempt to resist the attack of a force far superior, and therefore laid down their arms, rather than expose themselves to the consequences of the forts being carried by assault.—The number of the prisoners is estimated at about 2000, among which are included Greeks, Armenians, &c. In consequence of this event, the whole of Upper and Lower Egypt is in the power of the English and the Turks, and Alexandria is the only place in Egypt remaining in the possession of the French. Immediately after the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Egypt, that commander, in conjunction with the English, proposed to march immediately, with all the force that could be spared, against Alexandria; and it was expected that Gen. Menou would soon follow the example of his comrade at Cairo; and submit to similar capitulation.—The Porte and the public at Constantinople have expressed the utmost joy at this intelligence of the surrender of Cairo; and it is now considered as certain that the French must soon be driven entirely out of Egypt.

BOSTON, September 23.

NAVAL.—The operations in the construction of the Dry Dock and Navy Yard, at Charleston, are in active forwardness—and preparations are making for laying the keel of a 74 gun ship immediately.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

Captain Pierce, who arrived at this port last evening, informs us, that the British have taken possession of Madeira. It surrendered on the 11 of July to a force consisting of 60-44 gun-ship, one of 35, eleven transports, & 1500 troops.

September 28.

A French gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Olive from Bordeaux, informs the Editor of this Gazette, that the news of Gantheaume's having landed a part of his troops near Alexandria, was contradicted, and that positive accounts of his having arrived at Toulon had been received and announced at Bordeaux.

By the arrival we also learn, that the treaty between the United States and France had been ratified.

The great cry of the French people, is Peace! Peace! Their situation is deplorable.—They have no commerce—and no money in the Treasury.—Bills drawn on their government, though accepted, are not paid.—Merchants will not take them for goods, even at 5 per cent. discount.