

In consequence, we are to inform the Agents of all powers at peace with us, that Tripoli is now blockaded by the said American Armies, and that every ship whatever which shall attempt to enter the port, will be treated conformably to the laws of nations, applicable to such cases. W. EATON, Consul.

HAMBURG, Aug. 18.

Letters have been received from Smyrna by an opulent Greek banking house at Vienna, stating that General Menou had informed General Hutchinson that he would surrender the harbour and fortresses of Alexandria to the Anglo-Turkish forces, if in the course of six weeks he received no succours from France. According to the reports of some deserters from Menou's division they were in extreme want of water, and various necessaries, but particularly medicines for the sick. Menou is said to have received a limited supply of the articles of which he is most destitute, until the expiration of that period. This proposal General Hutchinson rejected; signifying to the French commander, that he would grant him no longer than ten days to surrender Alexandria on the same terms given to the French at Cairo; but that afterwards he must surrender at discretion. General Hutchinson had, by all accounts, received a reinforcement of 7000 men, with which he hoped to terminate the war in Egypt in a few weeks. Should Menou refuse to surrender on the terms proposed to him, it is intended to carry Alexandria by storm.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty office, August 18.

Copy of a letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Medusa, off Boulogne, August 16, 1801.

SIR,—Having judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in front of Boulogne. I directed the attack to be made by four divisions of boats for boarding, under the command of captains Somerville, Catgrave, Jones and Parker, and a division of howitzer boats under captain Count. The boats put off from the Medusa at half past 11 o'clock last night, in the best possible order, and before one o'clock this morning the firing began; and I had, from the judgment of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the most perfect confidence of complete success; but the darkness of the night, with the tide and half tide, separated the divisions, and from all not arriving at the same happy moment with captain Parker, is to be attributed the failure of success; but I beg to be perfectly understood, that not the smallest blame attaches itself to any person; for although the divisions did not arrive together, yet each (except the fourth division which could not be got up before day) made a successful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with; and actually took possession of many brigs and flats and cut their cables; but many of them being aground, and the moment of the battle ceasing on board them, the vessels were filled with volleys upon volleys of musketry. The enemy being perfectly regardless of their own men, who must have suffered equally with us, it was therefore impossible to remain on board even to burn them: but allow me to say, who have seen much service this war, that more determined persevering courage I never witnessed, and nothing but the impossibility of being successful, from the causes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their lordships: but although in value the loss of such gallant and good men is incalculable; yet in point of numbers it has fallen short of my expectations. I must also beg leave to state, that greater zeal and ardent desires to distinguish themselves by an attack on the enemy, was never shown, than by all the captains, officers and crews of all the different descriptions of vessels under my command.

The commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue cutters, went in their boats, in the most handsome and gallant manner, to the attack. Among the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepest regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able assistant captain Edward T. Parker; also my flag Lieutenant Frederick Langford, who has served with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French Commodore. To captain Gore of the Medusa I feel the highest obligations; and when their lordships look at the loss of the Medusa on this occasion, they will agree with me, that the honour of my flag, and the cause of their King and country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford of the Leyden, with capt. Gore, very handsomely volunteered their services to serve under a Major, and Commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of those Officers. From the nature of the attack only a few prisoners were made; a Lieutenant, eight seamen, and eight soldiers, are all they brought off. Herewith I send the reports of the several Commanders of Divisions, and a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NELSON & BRONTE.

P. S. Captain Somerville was the senior Major and Commander employed.

OFFICIAL.

TREATY of Peace and Friendship between the most high and powerful Lord Don Carlos IV. King of Spain and Don Juan, Prince Regent of Portugal, and the two Algarves, signed at Badajoz the 9th June, 1801.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be peace, friendship and good

correspondence between his Catholic majesty the king of Spain, and his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal, and the two Algarves, by sea and land, through the whole extent of their kingdoms and dominions; and all captures which may be made at sea after the ratification of the present treaty, shall be bona fide restored, as well as all merchandise and effects, or their respective value.

ART. II.

His royal highness shall shut the ports of all his dominions to the vessels in general of Great-Britain.

ART. III.

His Catholic majesty shall restore to his royal highness the cities and settlements of Jurumena, Arronches, Portalegre, Castelvide, Barbacena, Campo-Mayer and Ouguela, with all their territories hitherto conquered by his arms, and which may be conquered; and all the artillery, muskets and other munitions of war found in the said garrisons, cities, towns and places, shall also be restored according to the state in which they were at the time of their delivery; and his Catholic majesty shall keep in the quality of a conquest, to be forever united with his dominions and subjects, the fortresses of Olivenza, its territories and inhabitants, as far as the Quadiana; so that this river shall be the boundary of the respective kingdoms in that part which only washes the aforesaid territory of Olivenza.

ART. IV.

His royal highness the prince regent of Portugal and the two Algarves shall not consent that there shall be upon the frontiers of his kingdoms deposits of prohibited & contraband goods, which may prejudice the commerce and interests of the crown of Spain, except those only which shall exclusively belong to the royal revenues of the Portuguese crown, and which shall be necessary for the consumption of the territory respectively on which they may be deposited: and if any infraction of this or any other article shall take place, the treaty which is now established between the three powers, including the mutual guarantee, as expressed in the articles of this present, shall be considered as void.

ART. V.

His royal highness shall satisfy without delay, and shall restore to the subjects of his Catholic majesty, all the loss and damages which they justly claim, and which have been occasioned by British vessels, or by the subjects of the court of Portugal during the war with the latter or former power: and in like manner just satisfaction shall be given on the part of his Catholic majesty to his royal highness for all captures illegally made by Spaniards before the present war, by means of an infraction of territory, or within cannon shot of the forts of the Portuguese dominions.

ART. VI.

Within the term of three months, computing from the ratification of the present treaty his royal highness shall restore to the treasury of his Catholic majesty, the posts which his troops left unpaid at the time of his withdrawing from the war with France, and which were occasioned by it, according to the accounts presented by the ambassador of his Catholic majesty, or which may be now presented anew, excepting nevertheless all errors which may be found in the said accounts.

ART. VII.

After the signature of the present treaty, hostilities shall reciprocally cease within the precise space of twenty-four hours; so that after this term no contributions shall be demanded from the conquered places, nor any other measures taken, but those which are compatible with what is equally conceded to friendly troops in time of peace: and as soon as the same treaty shall be ratified, the Spanish troops shall evacuate the Portuguese territory in the precise term of six days, commencing the march twenty-four hours after notification of its being done; without committing in their passage any violence against the inhabitants, and paying for every thing they stand in need of at the prices current at the place.

ART. VIII.

All the prisoners made by sea or land shall henceforth be set at liberty and mutually restored within the term of fifteen days from the ratification of this treaty, paying in like manner the debts contracted during their detention.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be assisted in the respective hospitals, and shall be equally restored when they are able to march.

ART. IX.

His Catholic majesty obliges himself to guarantee to his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal, the entire conservation of his estates and dominions, without the least exception or reserve.

ART. X.

The two high contracting powers obligate themselves to renew henceforward the treaties of defensive alliance which existed between the two monarchies, with those clauses and modifications which the ties that now unite the Spanish monarchy to the French Republic nevertheless demand; and the same treaty shall regulate the succours which shall be mutually afforded when an emergency shall so require.

ART. XI.

The present treaty shall be ratified in the

space of ten days after its signature, or before if possible. In faith of which we the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary, and in virtue of the full powers with which for that purpose our august masters have supplied us, signed with our hands the present treaty, and caused it to be sealed with the seal of our arms.

Done at the city of Badajoz the 6th of June 1801.

(Seal) The Prince of Peace.

(Seal) Luis Pinto de Sousa.

STATE PAPER.

Note from the Hanoverian Ministry to the Royal Prussian Directorial Counsellor Von Dohm, respecting the withdrawing of the Prussian troops from the Electorate of Hanover.

HANOVER, June 14.

His majesty the king of Prussia having in the beginning of April of the present year, unexpectedly ordered that corps of his troops hitherto acting with the army of observation, formed for the general defence, to take possession of the districts in Germany belonging to his Britannic majesty, in a written declaration of the 30th March of the present year, on the part of his Prussian majesty, by his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, Count Schulenburg, sent to Hanover for that purpose. These causes and motives were founded on the differences that had arisen between his Britannic majesty and the crowns of Denmark and Sweden, on account of the Petersburgh convention of the 16th December, 1800; on the proceedings of England against Denmark and Sweden: on the engagements of his Prussian majesty for his allies, agreeably to his accession to the Petersburgh convention; and particularly on the circumstance that England would not resort to means for an amicable settlement of these differences. Hence his Prussian majesty deduced his resolution "not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, Weser and Ems, but also to take possession of the states of his majesty the king of the united islands of the kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, situated in Germany, and belonging to him as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburgh."

His Prussian majesty added in his letter addressed to his Britannic majesty's German ministers at Hanover, "that the declaration related to the differences that had arisen between England and the Northern Powers, and was to be considered merely as a necessary consequence of the disagreeable circumstances that had taken place." By the circumstances and causes, therefore assigned as the reason on the part of Prussia, the agreement was relative, which his Britannic majesty's German ministry, together with the general commanding his German troops, were obliged to enter into on the 3d of April of the present year, and whereby, under the existing circumstances and causes formerly existing have been entirely changed and removed in the course of the month of May, so that circumstances, at present, are rather the reverse. Hostilities have ceased between England and the Northern Powers, and so far from respecting means for an amicable settlement, immediate friendly missions have even taken place on both sides, and the crowns of Denmark and Sweden, imitating the wise sentiments of his majesty the present emperor of Russia, are actually engaged in amicably settling the differences with the British government. The happy issue of these peaceable negotiations not being doubted by any of the parties, the British government began rendering commerce free in the Baltic; Russia, Denmark and Sweden have restored the commercial intercourse by public declarations; and the embargo formerly laid on English ships in Russia is again taken off. His majesty the king of Prussia having during the course of these successive changes, permitted all commercial and other intercourse with his Britannic majesty's subjects, which has likewise remained undisturbed by England, with respect to the Prussian states, it is evident that his Prussian majesty has no longer any cause for allowing measures to be taken on his part against the crown of England. But his majesty the king of Prussia has also declared already that the measures which had been formerly taken, could now no longer be deemed applicable and expedient, so that on the part of Prussia, the shutting up of the rivers is entirely annulled, and the navigation of the Elbe and Weser have been again declared free. His majesty the king of Prussia, from the same consideration, has likewise demanded from the crown of Denmark, and effected, the evacuation of Hamburg and Lubeck, and withdrawn the troops that had been stationed in the Duchy of Oldenburg, for the purpose of occupying the left bank of the Weser. It is impossible therefore that the occupation of his Britannic majesty's dominion, which had been connected with the shutting up of the rivers, and grounded on the same causes, can alone remain and continue. On the contrary, it appears evidently, from the whole course of the proceedings, that the causes no longer any where exist which furnish the ground for the letter addressed to the king's ministry here, by the king of Prussia, on the 30th of March, the declaration made by his majesty in consequence hereof, and the agreement afterwards entered into. It is impossible to consider this agreeable to his majesty's wisdom and

justice, but as something which cannot be taken by him, and which in the events already stated, has already been admitted and acknowledged by his majesty. The sentiments which his majesty the king of Prussia entertains of his Britannic majesty, and the friendly relations subsisting between him and the crown of England, will therefore leave no doubts on this subject, without being under the necessity of recurring to the nature of the constitution of the German empire, and the union of its states with each other, with respect to this business which relates entirely to a foreign kingdom, and which has always been, and will ever remain foreign to the dominions which his majesty possesses as elector, and as a state of the German empire. All this is grounded on the firm confidence which his Britannic majesty here wishes to manifest, that his majesty the king of Prussia will not hesitate to withdraw his troops from his majesty's German dominions; and that maintenance will no longer be demanded for these troops, which has been so burdensome to the country. The king's minister has, for this purpose, addressed this note to the Prussian Directorial Counsellor, Von Dohm, enreating him at the same time to forward it to his court, and to effect a speedy resolution in consequence.

(Signed)

By the Royal and Electoral Ministry.

To the Royal Prussian Directorial Counsellor, Von Dohm, at Horneburgh.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

By the sch'r Maria, Capt. Sterry, arrived this morning, we have received a Bourdeaux Journal of 1st Fructidor, (about the 19th of Aug.)

An article under the head of Marseilles, mentions that an American frigate had arrived there, which the Genoese had taken for an English ship—together with two brigantines in ballast. We do not understand the word taken [prize] unless it means captured, in which case the mistake would be not a little singular.

The paper we have received, contains not a syllable of news from Egypt—but mentions distressing ravages committed by insects in the neighborhood of Paris, and great destruction in different parts of France by tempests, hail and inundations.—The same paper has some remarks on Lord Nelson's attacks at Boulogne, representing that his object had been defeated—but no facts worthy of notice, are stated.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 29.

Married on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN NICHOLS to Miss POLLY THOMPSON—both of this town.

By the Connecticut, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, London papers were received to the 2d ultimo. No intelligence of moment against Alexandria subsequent to the capitulation of Cairo, had been received.—Lord Nelson had failed on a third expedition, and after reconnoitring the French coast, returned without making any attack. His flag was flying on board the Amazon frigate in the Downs, on the 1st of September. The price of flour had fallen to such a degree, that the Lord Mayor of London ordered the bread to be lowered 8d. in the peck loaf.

The articles of the Convention between England and Russia, are published in the London papers by the above arrival. It is not merely a convention for settling the differences between Great-Britain and Russia, but for determining the neutral question, and settling the mode to be adopted in future wars.

Ships of either of the contracting powers which shall be neuter, may navigate freely to the ports and on the coasts of nations at war. The cargoes of these ships are to be free, with the exception of contraband of war, and enemy's property. Articles deemed contraband are specified, but it is agreed, that merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of countries at war, which merchandize shall have been acquired by the subjects of the neutral power, and shall be transported on their account, shall not be considered as enemy's property.

The right of search of merchant ships sailing under convoy of a ship of war, is limited to ships of war, and is never to be exercised by privateers. Particular rules are laid down with respect to convoys, and the exercise of the right of search.

By a late arrival at New-York from Bourdeaux, a Bourdeaux Price Current of the 31st of August has been received, by which it appears that Cotton is scarce—Indigo, ready sale—Rice, in great demand—Virginia Tobacco, from 120 to 125 francs, much in demand.