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The Latest

From Europe.

By the ship *Ambition*, in 39 days from London, arrived at New-York.]

LONDON, June 1—7.

The Hamburg mail due arrived yesterday in course. By the packet in which it was brought over, Ministers received dispatches from Lord Nelson, of a very important nature, the substance of which is likewise stated in the Hamburg letters.—The Court of Petersburg has at length taken off the Embargo on English ships.—This very interesting intelligence was communicated to the public in a letter from Earl St. Vincent to the Lord Mayor, a copy of which we insert. This measure seems to leave no doubt of the intention of the Emperor Alexander to adjust the differences which had arisen between this country and Russia, and it is fairly to be presumed that his efforts will not be wanting to facilitate an arrangement with the other powers of the North. By the last accounts Lord St. Helen's was off Revel, on his way to Petersburg, and considering the removal of the embargo, as a proof of the pacific disposition of the Cabinet of Petersburg, many of the difficulties with which his mission seemed to be attended, now vanish. We may therefore anticipate, with a sanguine hope, the dissolution of a confederacy from which the French Government expected the most important aid, and which must have occasioned a great distraction of our military force, and a very injurious suspension of our commercial relations.

The following note was sent early in the day to the Lord Mayor, for the information of the City :

Admiralty Office, June 3.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that by a dispatch just received from Vice-Admiral Nelson, Commander in Chief of the Baltic fleet, dated the 27th of May, it appears that the embargo which had been laid on British ships, in the Ports of Russia, has been taken off.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

CARLSRONA, May 10.

By a flag of truce, arrived here to-day, the following letter from Admiral Lord Nelson to Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, Commander in Chief of the fleet here, was received :

SIR.—The former commander in Chief of the British fleet in the Baltic having, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, consented not to interrupt the Swedish navigation, it would be extremely unpleasant to me should any thing happen which might for a moment disturb the returning harmony and friendship between Sweden, and Great Britain. Your excellency must, therefore, permit me to inform you that I am not directed to abstain from hostilities, should I meet with the Swedish fleet at sea. As it is therefore in your power to prevent this, I am convinced you will consider this intimation as a friendly measure on my part, and communicate the same to his Swedish Majesty. I entreat your Excellency to believe, that I am, with the utmost respect. Your most obedient servant,

NELSON AND BRONTE.

On board the *Royal George* in the Baltic, May 8, 1801.

The following is the concise answer returned by Vice-Admiral Cronstedt :—
Admiral.—I have had the honor to receive the letter of Your Excellency, of the 8th instant, and have transmitted it to the King, my Master, who is gone from hence to Stockholm: when I receive his answer, I will do myself the honor to forward it to you immediately.

G. O. CRONSTEDT,

Ad. and Com. in C. at Carlscrona.

Carlscrona, May 10, 1801.

OF EGYPT.

London Gazette Extraordinary, June 5.
Downing street, June 4, 1801.

The following copy of a letter from lieutenant. Sir John H. Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the right honorable Henry Dundas, has been this day received at the office of the right honorable Lord Hobart; as also the copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, addressed to the right honorable Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the right hon. Henry Dundas, dated Camp, before Alexandria, 26th April, 1801.

SIR,—It is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of a corps of Turks and British, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commandeth the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all the necessary supplies as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance.

The enemy had about 800 men at Rosetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort, against which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it surrendered on the 19th inst. The conditions are the same as granted to the castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to Col. Spencer for the zeal, activity, and military talents which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Maj. Gen.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

My Lord,

Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their strong position upon the heights near the eastern walls of Alexandria—their numbers about six thousand men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforce-

ments, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds five thousand men, and a great proportion of officers; four Generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to insure their utmost exertions. Among other things they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting or such determined bravery ever been seen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercrombie's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death, must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation & execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The Captain Pacha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercrombie; but it appears that Gen. Hutchinson followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish fleet, by employing them against Rosetta, and according directed Colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about eight hundred British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the fort of St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of three hundred and sixty-eight men surrendered on the 19th ult.

Rahmanich was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

Under these circumstances, general Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the sluices which open in the waters in the lake on their left and if as is supposed, this inundation shall extend over the whole of the plain, to the left of the lake Mareotis, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be cut or nine days journey without water.

Having taken these measures, general Hutchinson was to transfer his headquarters to Rosetta on the 23d ultimo, to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to above 4000 British, including Col. Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops, against Rahmanich, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices had been received several days before from the Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which appeared that his highness, reinforced by 5000 men from Djeddar Pacha, had fed the desert, and had advanced towards Cairo, without meeting opposition either at Salahieh or elsewhere. He had also detached a corps which was in possession of the town of Damanhour, and the fort of Esbe is still in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that we shall experience any material