

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
SEPTEMBER 16.

Goree, Africa, July 16, 1801.
MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, having received intelligence that there was a large ship under Spanish colours, laying off Senegal, which had been brought there by a part of the crew, who, assisted by a number of slaves, had murdered the Officers and seized the vessel on the Southern Coast of Africa; understanding likewise that it had been proposed by citizen Renaud, as soon as the cargo was landed, to refit this ship, attack with her the British vessels, trading to gum, in the open roads of port Andique, then renewing the depredations that had been formerly committed at Sierre Leone and other settlements, to run with the plunder for Cayenne, I resolved, if possible, to frustrate those intentions, by taking or destroying the ship, while the cargo was landing, and it was probable the enemy would be little prepared for making defence.

Having requested the assistance of Mr. Olderman, commander of the Merchant ship Lucy, of Liverpool, (the only armed vessel on this part of the coast,) he complied most readily; a few seamen were procured from the other traders to reinforce the little government Schooner, chiefly navigated by blacks, and a detachment from this garrison, consisting of Ensigns M'Dermot and Kingsley, Assistant Surgeon Ryan, and forty men embarked, and sailed on the 8th inst. under the command of Capt. Lloyd.

On the 15th Capt. Lloyd returned: and by his report, which I have the honour to enclose, your Lordship will see that the enemy was taken by surprise, and a new ship capable of mounting 30 guns on her main deck, has been destroyed without the loss of one man.

All persons employed on this service were volunteers; and the slatirity with which they engaged in it merits the highest praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. FRASER,
The Rt. Hon. Commandant.
Lord Hobart.

Goree, June 15, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of your orders I proceeded to the Bar of Senegal, with the detachment under my command; and on the morning of the 12th inst. discovered a large ship at anchor about two miles off the bar; on our approach the crew betook themselves to their boats; on boarding she was found to be a new Spanish ship pierced for 30 guns, and about 900 tons burthen; that she had been unloaded, stripped of her sails, rigging, &c. Finding it impracticable from the state of the vessel, to bring her off, I gave directions to Mr. Crady, master of the government schooner, to set her on fire; which he executed without any accident. In justice to the Officers and men under my command, I beg leave to mention that they displayed the greatest readiness in executing any orders I had to give, and had there been any occasion, would, I am convinced, have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit approbation.

I have, &c. &c.

RICH. LLOYD,
Capt. African Corps.
Col. Fraser, Commandant.

Falmouth, Sept. 9.

During a late cruise of His Majesty's ship Arrogant off Point de Galle, a very considerable booty narrowly escaped falling to the share of her gallant crew. When off the point, the Arrogant saw two vessels, and gave chase to one, which they came up with and took, the other escaped.—The prisoners reported, that the latter, called the Don Carlos, was from Manila with fifty three chests of treasure on board, principally the proceeds of captured property amounting to 350,000 dollars.

LONDON, September 17.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 9th inst. inclusive.—The *Moniteur* of that day gives the following details respecting Egypt, and confirms us in the belief that Gantheaume had not succeeded in throwing any succours into Alexandria, with the exception of a few troops on board the Heliopolis frigate, whose arrival there we before announced.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Citizen Lugan, the Capt. of a frigate, having under his command the Heliopolis, sailed on the 14th of July from Alexandria, on board the pink La Santa Madona Didra, manned with twenty good French seamen. He escaped the enemy's cruisers, touched at Cephalonia, and landed at Tarentum. Citizen Lugan delivered to General Soult dispatches from Gen. Menou, which have been transmitted to Paris by an extraordinary courier.

Intelligence of the capitulation of Cairo had been just received at Alexandria. Generals Menou, Rampon, Friant, Sorgis, Sanlon, Destaing, Zoucheffs, Fauthier, and all the other officers, had embraced the resolution of burying themselves under the ruins of that place, rather than accede to a capitulation which they considered shameful, because they did not think it necessary.

Alexandria was fortified with upwards of 600 pieces of cannon, and possessed an abundance of provisions, particularly a considerable quantity of rice. There was enough of bread and biscuit for the garrison for the winter, and of rice for several years. The soldiers laboured without interruption, and with extraordinary activity, to augment the fortifications. The number of French in the place, including seamen and the members of the different administrations, who had all taken arms, was estimated at 9000 men.

Gen. Menou bestows very high encomiums on the zeal and activity displayed by Captains Villeneuve, Baire, and Richer, of the navy.

The fortrefs of the Column of Pompey had acquired, by the extraordinary works carried on for four months, the same strength as Fort Cretin.

The Forts constructed on the different islands, and the gun-boats which had been conveyed from the port of Alexandria, rendered us masters of the Lake Mareotis.

The entrenched camp, chosen by Gen. Menou were proof against a *coup-de-main*, and defended the approaches to the place. It was impossible for the enemy to approach in any other way than by the cuts of the trenches.

The Generals of Artillery and Engineers, considering the local obstacles, and the works which had been thrown up, were, upon every reasonable ground justified in thinking the place secure from every attack.

The *Moniteur* gives an extract from a Journal by Le Roy, Maritime Prefect in Egypt, from the 16th March to the 16th July. On the 11th May it states that eleven English sloops attacked the French flotilla on the Lake Mareotis, but were repulsed.

We learn by letters of a recent date, received on Sunday at Plymouth, from the *CESAR*, off Cadz, that Sir JAMES SAUNDERS has declared that port in a state of blockade.

BERN, August 27.

We are very much surprized at the sudden recall of the French Minister Reinhard. This was not at all expected, either by the Minister or our Government, and no body knows the true reason. It is very strange that the Minister himself, till this very moment, knows nothing more about it than only what the *Moniteur* mentions, whether he be really recalled, and whether he shall have any other Diplomatic employment or not. All this is mysterious; but it however shews the plan which Bonaparte pursues more than any thing else. Reinhard was selected by Sieyes. He was the person of whom Sieyes said: "*C'est le seul homme, qui entre dans mes idées*;" (this is the only man who enters into my ideas,) and thus he rose to the first charge in the Republic, next to the Consulate: he became Minister of Foreign Affairs; but as soon as the misunderstanding between Bonaparte and Sieyes took place, Reinhard lost his high office, and received the inferior one of French Minister with the Helvetic Republic in which quality he has been here nearly two years. But Bonaparte now anxiously wishes to put in to every department of Government such people as he has himself raised, and who are his own creatures, to secure himself against his rivals having any influence, if they should think of making an attempt to supplant him in the Consulate chair. For this reason too he employs in all considerable embassies merely military people, and very seldom diplomats; for the former only admires his talents as a warrior, and cannot judge of him as

a statesman. It is known that Bonaparte is partly guided in his political proceedings by Talleyrand, but he himself decides exclusively in the military.

Reinhard is a native of Germany, and combines, with a clear head, that openness of character which so much distinguishes that nation from the French. His Father is a Clergyman in a little village in Suabia. He went as tutor to France, entered the Diplomatic course as secretary, was sent as French Minister to Hamburg, where he married the daughter of the famous Doctor Reimarus, an amiable lady of great spirit and talents; afterwards he went as Minister to Florence, on which journey he visited his aged Parents, and remained eight days in their little cottage. From Florence Sieyes called him to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on Sieyes's resignation, he received his present employment. As he rendered the Republic considerable service in the different employments he was in, and nobody can impute to him any partiality, Bonaparte cannot altogether set him aside; but, however he will deprive him of influence.

Egyptian Affairs.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

Long details from Egypt occupy several columns of the *Moniteur*. If they contain no new facts, they are nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as they possess us of the French official account of the causes that led to the surrender of Cairo. Gen. Belliard's letter is full and explicit, and we have no doubt that the statement he gives of the difficulties of his situation is correct. Yet he well knows the immense importance which Bonaparte attached to the possession of Egypt; and our readers will discover in his narrative, an apprehension that the Chief Consul will disapprove of the surrender of Cairo without a battle. Of what use, however, would resistance have been? The utmost exertions of valour would have been unavailing, and resistance would only have aggravated the miseries and the privations to which the army were exposed. Belliard says, that Gantheaume's arrival with his reinforcements would have produced a great change in the state of affairs. Every account that is received from Egypt mentions the misunderstandings that have taken place between the French Generals. The want of a Commander of talents and of vigour, in all probability, produced these bickerings. Menou is not a man fit for such trying circumstances. He divided his force when he ought to have collected and concentrated it. He directed his whole attention to Alexandria, when he should have fixed and established himself at Cairo.

In Alexandria, however, he is determined upon maintaining himself to the last extremity. He may prolong the period of his surrender until winter, but he can have no hope of making the English raise the siege. All the private accounts from Paris, describe Bonaparte as extremely indignant at the conduct of the campaign in Egypt. General Regnier demands a court martial; and it is said that a serious inquiry will be instituted as soon as Menou returns.

Mr. Melville, Lord Elgin's private secretary, arrived this morning with dispatches from his Lordship. It is rumoured that Alexandria has surrendered.

Seeds of Revolution in TURKEY.

GERMANY. Hamburg, Sept. 22.

The Turk sh Empire is advancing rapidly to that dissolution which has been so long predicted. Insurrection has not been confined to one province, but has broken out near Constantinople, at Adrianople, Philippopolis, N. fl., and other places.—The populace have risen upon their Magistrates and much blood has been shed. Several Governors have been forced to fly, and revolt is spreading in the most rapid manner. We dread the consequences of a revolution in a country situated as Turkey is—where there will be no other rallying point or common principle than that of destroying the Government. No system will be prepared to replace that which is destroyed, and it is apprehended that anarchy will pervade the whole empire.

It is now known that the principal object of Duroc's embassy to Petersburg was, to endeavour, to obtain the Emperor's consent to an invasion of the Turkish states, and particularly Greece, for which the army of Italy was to be employed.—But the refined Politics, and the vigilance of Lord St. Helen's has

rendered Bonaparte's and Duroc's plan fruitless. The present Emperor, however, too well understands his true interests to permit this plan of the French, which would be more, or less an attack on his own empire, to be put in execution, notwithstanding it, was already nearly consented to by his Father, who was weak enough to listen to the French flattery. As this idea must be given up, the soldiers from the army of Italy are upon their Furloughs.

LEXINGTON, October 27.

Stop one of the greatest Villains that ever disgraced human nature!

It must be recollected that last spring it was mentioned that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Dringen's Lick, had two children missing; and that after the most diligent search for many days no tidings could be had of them. It unfortunately happened that a dispute had taken place between this farmer and Alexander Bowen, who worked a furnace at the Lick, on some trifling affair: Bowen vowed revenge. The two families were in the strongest habits of intimacy to the time of the quarrel. The children of both families visited each other at their different habitations to exercise their little playful sports—but mark these poor innocents (the one being only 5 and the other 3 years old) reception on going to their playmates—the inhuman villain had then his salt kettle boiling, and in the presence of his wife and negro, laid hold of the youngest, and instantly threw it into the flames; the oldest observing this worst of all savage brutality, ran and clasped Mrs. Bowen, and implored her protection all was in vain—he threatened her with the same fate if she did not immediately desist, and the poor unfortunate child suffered the same agony of its infant brother.

The murderous wretch was not yet appeased; he threatened both wife and negro, if ever they disclosed the horrid transaction. He observed in the negro afterwards a degree of melancholy, which induced the murder of him for fear of a discovery.

Mrs. Bowen has lately called upon the unfortunate mother and disclosed the whole proceeding. Warrants have been issued, and it is the sincere prayer of all who have heard of the transaction, that this infernal monster may be apprehended, so as to meet his just reward.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Sir John Wentworth, Bart. L.
L. D. Surveyor-General of Woods in the Province of Nova Scotia, and all His Majesty's Territories in North-America.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that Trespasses have been committed in several places in the Province of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, by cutting, felling and destroying, White Pine Trees, by Persons unknown, contrary to Law:

This therefore is to notify and forwarn all Persons to forbear from cutting, felling, or hauling away any White Pine Timber from His Majesty's Woods, all such being reserved by Acts of Parliament for His Majesty's service; and they are further cautioned not to trespass upon any Pine or other Timber standing or growing upon Tracts of Land especially reserved for the King's service, nor in any case to take White Pine, or other reserved Timber as aforesaid, without Licence first had and obtained, as they value and esteem their character for loyalty and honesty; and as they would avoid the penalties of the Law which will most certainly be inflicted upon all offenders who may be discovered after this repeated Notification.

J. WENTWORTH.
HALIFAX, Nova-Scotia, }
21st Sept. 1801. } *6w

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction,

On the 24th of November, inst. On the Premises, at Ten o'clock, THE Moveable Estate of Mr. JOHN LEONARD, late of Queen's County, deceased.—It consists of Horses, Horn Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Indian-Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Peas, Potatoes, Hay, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.

Cash to be paid at the Sale.
THOMAS LEONARD,
Administrator.
Waterborough, 2d. Nov. 1801. *

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.