

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1803.

NEW-YORK, August 18.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY the Delaware from Liverpool additional European intelligence is brought. It does not appear that the French have yet taken possession of the city of Hamburg, though they have infringed on its neighbouring territory.

Accounts of the plague having appeared at Malta is contradicted.

Letters from admiral Cornwallis, off Ushant, mention that the Brest fleet was still in port.

The American ship Commerce, Ray, from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia, with 220 Swifs on board, has been captured by the English sloop of war Ranger.

A letter from a merchant at Hamburg, says, "It is just now said that Russia has DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE; we wish for the confirmation of it."

The bill for raising an army of reserve in England, after much discussion, was read a third time, and passed in the house of commons, the 30th of June.

Great-Britain appears to penetrate the passive policy of Prussia, and in blockading the Elbe has taken measures of the most vigorous and determined nature. It remains to be decided what part Prussia will take, and whether she will not feel herself so much inconvenienced by the measures of Britain, as to require of the first consul the curtailment of his extensive continental projects—and the evacuation of his present advantageous position on the banks of the Elbe.

There is little doubt but the neutrality of Prussia is purchased, and that the equanimity with which that nation has viewed the late progress of the French troops, is the consequence of private understanding.

England does not appear disposed to acquiesce in these arrangements.

The following is lord Hawkesbury's letter to baron Jacobi, the Prussian ambassador:

Copy of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to baron Jacobi.

The undersigned, his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's command to acquaint baron Jacobi, that in consequence of the violation of the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburg, by the forcible occupation of the parts of the banks of the Elbe, by French troops, of the control which those thereby possess over any vessels which may attempt to enter it from sea, or depart from it; and of the purposes of offence against his majesty's subjects to which they have applied and are applying, the vessels that they have found in the ports of the Elbe. His majesty has found it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of that river: to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases. Baron Jacobi is therefore requested to apprise the Prussian consuls and merchants residing in England, that the entrance of the above-mentioned river is and must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

As it is with the greatest reluctance the king has recourse to this measure, so his majesty will be ready to discontinue it, whenever the vessels of his subjects may be enabled to navigate with security the river above mentioned.

The undersigned, is therefore directed to declare, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the position which they occupy on parts of the bank of the Elbe, and will remove to such a distance from them, as to leave the course of that river perfectly free and secure to the vessels of his subjects, as well as of other nations, his majesty will immediately withdraw his ships of war, which may be stationed at the mouth of the river Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same.

The undersigned requests baron Jacobi to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

Downing-street, June 28, 1803.

In consequence of the above, the following notice has been published at Liverpool by the American consul:

Notice to American Merchants.

His Britannic majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the river Elbe, and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the

usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

JAMES MAURY.

*American Consulate,
Liverpool, 1st July.*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 2, to a respectable commercial house in this city.

"Times look extremely gloomy, the prices of articles quoted in our price currents, are merely nominal, for every thing is extremely dull of sale. Public credit has received a great shock, and money has not been seen so scarce since 1793.

"The letter of lord Hawkesbury to baron Jacobi, announcing the blockade of the Elbe, has produced a very serious effect on the state of our markets."

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Some private letters were yesterday received from the Hague and Brussels, the contents of which are of considerable importance. An army of reserve, to which has been given the name of the *Army of England*, is now forming at Daventer, under the command of gen. Defolles; and the number of troops already assembled between that place and Flushing, is estimated at little short of 80,000 men. An encampment is immediately to be formed upon the Downs, near Dunkirk, and several regiments are stationed between Calais and Boulogne. More troops are under orders for the same quarter, and there is very little doubt of the whole being destined for the mediate attack of this country. According to a letter from Bois-le-Duc, forty battalions were shortly expected to pass through that place, to join the "Armies of England and Hanover;" and a number of fresh corps have lately been marched to several parts of Holland. One brigade has entered the Hague, from which place the Dutch troops have been removed, and general Victor has been declared, by the Dutch government, commander in chief of the Batavian army.

The following transaction is said to have taken place immediately after Mr. Liston delivered his note to the Dutch government, proposing a state of neutrality with Great-Britain:

On this occasion, it is known that three commissioners proceeded to Paris, and they are said to have made an offer to the first consul of thirty millions of guilders per annum during the war, to purchase the liberty of enjoying neutrality. The merchants of Amsterdam offered to pay down the sum of twenty millions of guilders, and the other mercantile towns were willing to add proportionable payments.—These offers, however, were refused, and, instead of receiving them, the French government communicated the following demands:

The Batavian republic to advance thirty millions of guilders; to pay annually, during the war, fifty millions, to provide nine ships of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates; and to furnish 12,000 troops.

Indeed, Holland is entirely deprived of any advantage it might derive from its own troops, as the whole of them are marched to join the French army in Hanover.

June 27.

By a consular decree dated the 20th instant, all merchandise, manufactures, or produce coming directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or its colonies, even in neutral bottoms, are prohibited after the above date, from entering the ports of the republic. To this instrument is subjoined a declaration, that all communication between England and France, is at an end. The American consulate at London, in consequence of the above decree, has published the following notice:

*American Consulate, London,
June 25, 1803.*

By an arrete of the French government of Messidor 1st (20th June) no American vessels are permitted to carry merchandise of any kind, directly or indirectly, from this country to any port of the republic. And all manufactures, or British colonial produce so carried will be subject to confiscation.

Admiral Thornborough is gone to cruise off the mouth of the Elbe. Sir Sidney Smith has resumed his station off the Dutch coast.

The following is a copy of the communication made to the city of Bremen, by general Mortier:

*French Republic, head quarters at
Neuburg, June 4, 1803.*

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general, commander in chief, to the senate of Bremen.

"The English government, gentlemen, have seized French vessels without any declaration of war; the French government orders that reprisals be made with respect to ships belonging to the subjects of Great-Britain. I request you, therefore, on the receipt of this letter, to confiscate, for the French re-

public, all English vessels and magazines, and to arrest all officers and sailors in the service of Great-Britain, who happen to be in your city.

"I rely, gentlemen, on your readiness to conform to the intentions of my government.

"I have the honour to salute you.

(Signed)

"EDWARD MORTIER."

Explanatory note of the wish of the commander in chief.

BREMEN, June 6.

"The general in chief commanding the French army in Hanover, relying on the amicable disposition of the city of Bremen towards the French republic, conceives he may place implicit confidence in the senate for the execution of the following dispositions: He demands,

"I. That an embargo be immediately put on all English vessels.

"II. That all English officers and sailors be immediately sent to the French army.

"III. That the merchants of the city make a declaration of the merchandise belonging to the English, which are consigned to them.

"Also their situation with regard to their English correspondents."

June 28.

The Hamburg paper of the 17th, contains the following article upon this subject:—

"A declaration from the office for foreign affairs has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying that although the French government have found it necessary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, and there to assume the authority which was exercised by the king of Great-Britain, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of that electorate, and to remain only on one side of the Elbe. But the stoppage of the trade between Hamburg and this country has done almost as much injury to the former, as if the French had actually taken possession of it."

Last night there was a great deal of debate in the house of commons upon the bill for raising the army of reserve. There were several alterations made in the detail. The bill is to be reprinted, and taken into further consideration to-morrow.

June 29.

Buonaparte set out on his journey on Friday last. He was to reach Amiens the next night. He spent Thursday at *Morfontaine*, Joseph Buonaparte's seat, and began his tour on Friday evening.

The vice-president of the Italian republic has issued orders that goods and debts the property of English merchants, are to be detained for a fund out of which goods and debts, the property of Italian merchants, and detained by the English government, may be duly compensated. A statement of all such English property is, in 15 days, to be communicated to the prefects and sub-prefects. The same order extends to goods in English warehouses at Milan, and to goods arriving in the space of the next months, from England. At the end of that time the communication will be entirely shut up.

The French troops have entered the papal territories, and a strong detachment is to proceed to the Neapolitan. The court of Naples is in a situation of extreme embarrassment. France wishes to be permitted to occupy part of Naples and Sicily; and a wish from her is, to such a power as Naples, equivalent to a command. But the Neapolitan government is anxious to be excused from receiving such visitors, and have applied to the court of Vienna, which has presented a note upon the subject to the French government.

General Mortier has imposed very heavy contributions upon the unfortunate people of Hanover; and has ordered the arms of the king of England to be taken down throughout the electorate.

It was rumoured at Plymouth on Monday last, on what authority we know not, that a French fleet is at sea. We do not think that the Brest fleet has dared to venture out.

June 30.

We are extremely happy to find the unjustifiable proceedings of the French government in the seizure of Hanover, have at length induced ministers to adopt that spirited and decisive line of conduct, which can alone put a stop to aggressions, which would otherwise know no end. The following was stuck up at Lloyd's yesterday:

"Last night lord Hawkesbury communicated to the foreign ministers, that his majesty had determined that the entrance of the Elbe should be blockaded in the strictest manner."

ARMY.—Besides the encampments at Brighton, Coxheath and Whaley, two others are forming near Harwich and Bradfield on the Essex coast. The Derbyshire militia is ordered for Cuxhaven. Every regiment is to be furnished with two field pieces and a de-