

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 23, 1803.

ALTONA, April 12.

WE are on the eve of seeing a new war break out, the cause of which is a bridge.

The king of Sweden has appropriated to himself a bridge on the frontiers of Finland—has forbidden the passage of it to the subjects of Russia; has effaced the Imperial eagles at the barriers; and has substituted for them the arms of Sweden.

These measures, and other pretensions in the same quarter on the part of Sweden, made such an impression at St. Petersburg, that the emperor Alexander, the king of Sweden's brother-in-law, notwithstanding his love of peace, has thought it essential to his dignity and interest to adopt efficacious measures. All the regiments in Petersburg, even the guards have received orders to be ready to march at twenty-four hours notice. General Kamenskoi, is gone to St. Petersburg, and will march at the head of an army towards Swedish Finland. The fleet of galleys is to be equipped, as well as a number of ships of the line.

It is hoped, however, that Sweden will avoid a war.

These circumstances bring to recollection, the order given last year by the king of Sweden, forbidding the count de Panin, minister of Russia, to enter his territories.

LONDON, April 30.

Two o'clock.—The French papers received to-day mention that the emperor has resolved in compliance with the demand made to him, to ratify the conclusion of the diet without any restriction, and that this determination has been transmitted to Paris and Petersburg by extraordinary couriers. The indemnities have in almost every instance been already carried into execution, and the court of Nassau-Orange has published the convention concluded between the late holder and the hereditary prince, by which the former gives to the latter all the indemnities which have been assigned him in the German empire.

An article from Milan, dated the 4th inst. states, that a letter of the 9th had been received there from Naples, by which information was brought, that the arrival of an English vessel at the latter place had occasioned a council of state to be held, after which the French minister had sent a courier to Paris in all haste. This courier was dispatched about twelve hours after the vessel had entered the harbour. This event had of course given rise to a variety of contradictory rumours. Among others, it was said that a convention had been concluded with France to receive 20,000 men into the Neapolitan ports in case of war, and that a negotiation with England relative to Sicily had been broken off.

An expectation that some communication will be made on Monday by ministers, is at present very prevalent. Some idle rumours had yesterday the effect of depressing the funds; but nothing certain has transpired.

Letters have been received at Bucharest, from Constantinople, dated March 20, which state that the Arabian prophet, Abdul Wechab, has defeated the Sherreef of Mecca, and dispersed his troops. Some details in the German Journals contain most formidable accounts of this rebel. It is said he is in connexion with the beys of Egypt, who, we know, are in connexion with France. He is also secretly supported according report, by some of the Turkish pachas; and he has no less an object in view, than to dethrone the grand signior and occupy his seat. His cause is that of religion. He heads the sect of Ali in opposition to the sect of Omar. As he is said to have the pachas of Bessorah and Damascus in his interest, and to command Arabia, his defeat will be happy news to those who think our East-India possessions to very assailable through Egypt.

Dispatches were on Thursday received from admiral Thornborough, off Helvoet, stating that considerable damage had been sustained by the fleet under his command, during the late heavy gales, and that the Isis, of 50 guns, had particularly suffered, she is ordered to Spithead for repair; after which vice-admiral Gambier will hoist his flag on board, and proceed to Newfoundland, as commander in chief.

Sailed on a cruise the Port Mahone, of 14 guns, to pick up men for the fleet. Came in from Fal-mouth, with impressed men and volunteers, the Active revenue cutter, captain Kingman; and from Exmouth, with seamen also, the Eagle revenue cutter.

The departure of some of the riggers this week for town, does not denote any relaxation of getting those ships ready in commission. There were only four line of battle ships getting ready for sea which were already rigged. The San Josef of 112 guns, captain Spicer; Conqueror, of 74, captain T. Louis; Ville de Paris, of 112, captain M. Seymour, and Prince, of 98, captain Grindall.—The former will go down

the harbour soon, and the two latter can have their rigging finished by their own ships' companies.

S A L E M, June 8.

Extract from capt. Daniel Rusts journal, on his passage from India to Europe.

"Wednesday, March 30th, 1803, saw the bottom of a vessel very near us—being moderate, hoisted out the boat and went to her, found her to be a schooner, bottom upwards, masts and rigging gone, her stern deep under water—she shewed by the list of the swell, about twelve or fifteen feet of the labored part of her bottom, from her stem aft; we cut a place through her bottom and sealing, four feet by two, and got out of her several pieces of Havanna sugar boxes, and two sump pounders—the boxes washed clean, that even the straps had washed or chafed off, and left the nails standing—she appeared to be about 70 tons, new, white oak, with cedar trunnels, no sheathing, spikes not rusted, her bowsprit in her; coming on night, left her—Lat 37, 6, long. 38, W. London.

N E W - Y O R K, June 14.

An American merchant at New-Orleans, under date of May 16th, writes to his correspondents in this city per the brig Union as follows:—"The pleasing account, that general Wilkinson has received the royal proclamation for OPENING THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS, reached us this morning. It has already given to our business a considerable degree of activity."

Captain Brown, of the brig Union, from New-Orleans, informs that he left that place on the 16th ult. a few days previous to which, the magazines, stores, &c. had been given up by the Spaniards to the officer appointed for that purpose by the French government. On the 1st of June, in lat. 23, 18, captain Brown spoke the brig John and Mary, Pervis, of Charleston, out ten days from New-Orleans, bound to Havre, who reported that the right of deposit was restored to the Americans on the 17th of May. Off the Havana, on the 28th May, was informed by the captain of the schooner Betley, from Jamaica, bound to Salem, that he had received intelligence from a vessel from Havanna, that that port was open for the admission of flour of American vessels, and that it was selling at 30 dollars per barrel.

June 16.

We lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser this day European intelligence of "great pith and moment."

The ship American, captain Thompson, arrived at quarantine yesterday afternoon in 28 days from Londonderry. She left there on the 15th May, and has furnished us with Irish papers to the 10th. In addition to the subjoined extracts, we have verbal information from capt. Thompson and Mr. Wm. Sterling (who came passenger in the American) that the north and channel fleets were out, and had received orders to blockade the French ports; that lord Whitworth and gen. Andreossi were preparing to return home, in consequence of instructions from their respective governments; that the impressment of seamen in England and Ireland was carrying on with unabated vigour, and extended in many cases to persons of 60 years old; and that every appearance indicated that France and Great-Britain would speedily "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

The first consul is said to have observed to lord Whitworth at a late levee of Madame Buonaparte's, that he expected no success in a maritime war with England, and that hostilities must necessarily be directed against her in her own island; in which case he should feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invasion in person.

Toussaint Louverture, the celebrated African chief, is dead. He died in prison at Belancon, without a friend to close his eyes, and without ever having been visited in his imprisonment by his wife and children, who were taken with him from St. Domingo.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the ship American, Thompson, from Londonderry.

LONDON, May 1.

Letters have been received from Paris, which state that another amicable conversation has taken place at Madame Buonaparte's assembly, between lord Whitworth and the first consul, in which the latter took occasion to observe, that he expected no success in a maritime war with this country, and that hostilities must necessarily be directed against us in our own island, in which case he should feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invasion in person. The letters do not inform us what answer the English minister permitted himself to make, but it is generally thought in France, that if Buonaparte were once out of France, there would be more obstacles than one to his return thither.

The French funds are 53 1-2.

A private letter from Madrid states "that the rumours of a war between England and France had filled every part of Spain with anxiety and despondence. The government paper at the first shock had felt a depression of 12 per cent. and was every day declining."

The captain of a vessel that is arrived at Bourdeaux, says, that off the Azores, he fell in with the English squadron, with the troops on board from the Cape of Good Hope.

The last accounts from Holland state, positively, that the monied people there are taking every opportunity of sending their cash, and other valuables, to this country.

Letters from Leghorn, dated the 13th ult. state, that the hopes of peace, and the reports of war, succeed each other in turn with increasing rapidity. The English families settled in that city have several times embarked and disembarked their effects. An English frigate, which was cruising off that port, has caused all the English vessels to leave it, and to anchor in the Road. The same letter adds, that a few days before, a French garrison had taken the place of the Tuscan garrison in the fort of St. Mark.

The French and Russian ministers at Vienna have received an official assurance, that his Imperial majesty's ratification of the general recess will be speedily announced.

Letters from the Hague of the 19th of April, say, the small squadron under the command of vice-admiral Thornborough, is now cruising near the Texel. Another, which is cruising between Dunkirk and the mouth of the Meuse, is seen almost every day. The latter is the largest.—The number of English ships stationed off our coast may be estimated at about 30, of all sizes. The French troops now occupy all the garrisons for which they were destined.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's from France, that the Porcher, an extra India ship, taken in the mouth of the bay of Bengal, and carried into the isle of France, has been condemned by the council of prizes at Paris. The Porcher was captured within the period fixed by treaty, when vessels taken should be restored; but the captors were apprized of the conclusion of peace. The Porcher was a prize of immense value, little short of 200,000l.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 15.

"The phlegm of the Dutch character has been, for sometime, changed to fury against the French, and in particular, against their chief ruler, whose measures of precaution to guard this country against an hostile attack, will no doubt bring on another onerous imposition upon us in the course of the present year—an imposition which, we understand, many of the richest persons in this country are preparing to escape by emigration, to seek in other climates a country less exposed than this to those vexations and impositions by strangers, to which we have been here so perpetually subject during the last nine years, and which becomes so insupportable, that all factions, all parties, those even who are mutually the most opposite in their opinions, agree in loud imprecations against a government to which ours is subject by its weakness, and since Belgium has become a part of France, by fatal vicinity of confines.

"To such a height has the animosity of the Dutch against the French arisen, that in public societies reproaches are boldly thrown out against those brothers and allies of ours, that their word, their faith, is not to be trusted. It is true that private persons of the French nation have no power to change the things of which we complain. But, on the other hand, the anger of the honest Dutchmen is excusable since they were made to pay, not two years since, three millions to procure a part of the French troops to be withdrawn, and for a promise, not fulfilled, to withdraw the rest upon a general peace."

May 3.

In the house of commons last night, the chancellor of the exchequer expressed a confident hope that by Monday next he should be able to lay before the house some communication on the subject of the negotiation—but he abstained from saying any thing that could justify any inference or opinion as to the nature of such communication. In the city, however, the minister's promise, judging by the effect at the stock exchange, seems again to have been considered as giving grounds to hope for a continuance of peace. He gave no insinuation even of that kind.

Orders have been issued from admiralty for a return of the number of ships of war that can be got ready for sea in the course of the present month, independent of those that are now getting ready. In that department the preparations for war are carrying on with more vigour than ever.—Star.

Letters received at Edinburg on Friday last, from Peterburg, dated 29th March, say, "That the Russian fleet is ordered to be equipped with the greatest