

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, captain Dyer, from Liverpool. Captain D. politely furnished us with his latest London papers, which are to the 31st May, from which we have only room for the following extracts:

LONDON, May 25.

MAIL arrived this day from Hamburg. Our correspondent in that city, in a letter of the 20th, informs us that it is currently reported there that in the event of a war the French will take possession of that city and of the whole of the Lower Elbe. A letter from a commercial house in Berlin, to one of the first houses in Hamburg, affirms, that the king of Prussia has promised a free passage through his states to the French army destined for that purpose.

May 28.

Our Port letters of this morning will be found particularly interesting. That from Portsmouth states the arrival yesterday of the Squadron under Sir Roger Curtis from the Cape of Good Hope, and of that Squadron having taken yesterday at noon a French East-India ship, estimated at one hundred thousand pounds value. The same letter brings an account of the capture of the Hazard sloop of war, which event Sir Roger Curtis learned from La Minerve at sea.

Private letters from the Hague, say—"The French army assembling near Nimeguen has for its ostensible destination the electorate of Hanover, but it is a curious fact, that this army is encamped upon the same ground, where, in 1688, the then prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. under pretence of interfering in the dispute then subsisting between prince Clement of Bavaria and the cardinal of Furstenberg, collected the army with which he in November in the same year invaded England. It is true, that the prince of Orange had a fleet of 50 sail of men of war to escort his transports; but it is equally true that the Corsican disposer of the lives and the liberties of Frenchmen, cares less about the loss of whole armies, than the prince did for the safety of one single regiment.

"Without any intent to alarm you, I have heard from good authority, that French emissaries have for some days been busy in taking an account of the numbers, the names, and the tonnage of all vessels, even schuits, in our different harbours; and that they have in the same manner tried to procure the names and the number of our sailors," but in this they have been disappointed, as all our sailors are attached to the prince of Orange, and detest the French, and have therefore already begun to desert and to conceal themselves. Some official encouragement from England, at this period, might bring you over many of them.

"I repeat again, that my intention is not to create alarm; but vigilance, vigour, activity, and unanimity, are absolutely necessary to counteract the designs of a man, who believes in no other Providence but fortune, and who, hitherto, even in his most desperate enterprises, has never ceased to be its favourite. Remember, that if one army should really attack Hanover, there are already in this country, in Brabant and on the Rhine, upwards of one hundred and ten thousand men, which are augmenting every day by fresh troops."

May 29.

The recent overtures of France for the renewal of peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the government to engage in war; after two years of insults and aggression it were folly to doubt its hostility; yet without foregoing the advantage of the moment, our ministers have determined not simply to leave open the door to negotiation, but to promote by all consistent facility, every intercourse which may tend to accommodation.

Reports founded on this fact, combined with some communications which the Spanish, Dutch and Russian ambassadors have recently made to our government, yesterday occasioned a rise of more than three per cent. on our funds.—Consols for opening were in the morning at 59 3/4, being 2 1/2 above the price at which they closed on Friday; they then rose to 61, from which they declined to 59 3/4, and left off at 60 1/4. This rise, although ascribed to reports of peace, we believe to have been occasioned by speculations, as to the means to be adopted by the minister for raising supplies for the year, conceiving as we do, that there does not at the present moment exist the slightest probability of an immediate peace.

We have seen letters from Hamburg, stating that the senate had made an application to the court of Berlin for its protection of property in that city, in the event of a French invasion. These letters add, that no answer had been returned.

Buonaparte, in one of his gusts of passion, declared his determination to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent, and, in order to do so, to occupy Hamburg, &c. Consistent with this plan, Portugal is to be seized, and annexed to the Spanish monarchy, if she refuses to shut her ports against us; and Naples is to form another Italian republic, should she disobey the consular mandate for our exclusion. The recent march of numerous French corps into Italy, is supposed to have been combined with this project, the avowal of which has induced the emperor to strengthen his cordon on the Venetian frontiers.

Accounts reached us yesterday from Jersey, of the 25th instant, which state, that two French transports, full of troops, have been captured by our cruisers in la Baye D'Augneme. Their destination is not mentioned. These accounts add, that great battle prevailed at St. Malo, sitting out privateers.

An expedition to Holland has been for some days talked of; but whatever may be the wishes of government on the subject, we question their present means for such an enterprise.

Buonaparte has intimated to the petty powers dependant on him, that France will not admit of their neutrality in the war: they must either be allies or foes. Holland, Portugal, Spain, Liguria, Cisalpine and Esturia, will be involved in a contest with a power which is nobly struggling for their liberties. We trust it is not possible that Russia, Austria, and Prussia will submit to the exercise of a power which would not only be unjust and oppressive in its immediate operation, but which, if suffered to prevail, must shortly prove fatal to the general independence of Europe.

Buonaparte has twice of late publicly spoken on the subject of his menaced invasion of this kingdom. England, and not Ireland, he has declared to be his object of attack, as success in the former would insure the fall of the latter, while, although victorious in the latter, the former might still resist and baffle his enterprise. He talks of sending his army hither in row-boats during a calm, when our ships cannot act, a measure for which England is better situated than Ireland. That the chief consul is sufficiently enthusiastic to entertain such a project, is very credible; that he will be beaten, should he attempt it, is very certain. Our fleets, active, enterprising, and vigilant, insure us protection from the insult of invasion; but should it by any accident reach our shores, can any man be so lost to the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, or so ignorant of our internal power, as to dread the issue?

The regency of Algiers is stated to have demanded 180,000 dollars from our court, as equivalent for eighteen slaves, who made their escape from Oran in an English vessel. The Spanish court has paid all arrears due to the dey, and has further made a present of 50,000 dollars; these sums were immediately applied to the equipment of three fresh cruisers. The dey threatens the Americans with war, for not sending their tribute in stores, as he required, instead of specie.

Many captures have been made by our cruisers, &c. during the week, amongst the most important are, a rich ship from Surinam, by lord Nelson; a valuable merchantman by Sir S. Smith; another Surinam ship, by the Diamond; and a French East-Indiaman by the Pigmy.

The port of Brest is so closely blockaded, that no vessels can enter it. On Tuesday 5 brigs, making for the harbour, were captured, when three of them proved to be laden with naval stores. Eighteen sail of the line are ordered to be prepared at Brest for service. One of the Deal pilots has been seized at Calais, and five men, her crew, sent to prison.

On Friday arrived at Portsmouth the Diomede, admiral Sir R. Curtis; Jupiter, Braave and Hindostan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk and Favourite, laden with stores from the same place. This Squadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-Union, a homeward bound French East-Indiaman, burthen 800 tons, and valued at one hundred thousand pounds.—Several more might have been taken had they sooner known of the commencement of hostilities.

A report has been circulated of the capture of the duke of Kent on his way from Gibraltar.

The Hamburg mail has brought intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Sweden, by a convention.

The dispatches sent off to the Hague, on Saturday, contained definitive orders to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Batavian government.

Numerous arrests are said to have taken place at Paris—within these few days several emigrants have been sent to the temple.

Private intelligence from France states, that the cordon of 20,000 Austrians on the frontiers of Italy,

is complete, but orders have been sent for 15,000 more troops to join it. This has offended Murat, who has demanded new reinforcements from France. Not only the Italian troops, but the French conscripts desert, in bands of 20 or 30 over to the Austrians. Generals Verdie, Pully, and Florella, agree only in their hatred to Murat. The demand of occupying Sicily with French troops has been refused for the third time.

A letter from Algiers, dated April 25, says, Mr. Falcon, the British consul, has been exposed to the most imminent danger. An officer of the regency and a party of guards summoned him to open his house, the domestics fled, the house was broke open, and two Turkish women found in it, were condemned each to receive 500 blows with a stick. One of the slaves having made a confession which criminated the consul and his secretary, they were both seized, sent on board a vessel, and compelled immediately to put to sea.

Our government, it is said, have received advice that the Dutch will not be suffered to remain neutral.

The French have resolved to send no more mails to England; but the English mails to France are sent to Dover in their regular course.

Letters by the Dutch mail state, that an army of 13,000 men, under the appellation of the "Army of Hanover," had been collected at Goverden, in order to be immediately marched against that electorate.

A private letter from Paris says, "On the 12th instant orders were sent for the French troops in Italy to occupy Ancona, Civita-Vecchia, Tarentum, and other ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. On the same day, instructions were forwarded to all French agents in Italy, to insist upon the sequestration of all English property."

Another attempt has been made by the French government to renew the negotiation. A new proposition was on Wednesday presented by the Dutch ambassador to lord Hawkesbury; but it was of no inadmissible a description, as to be instantly rejected.

May 31.

The Auckland packet sailed yesterday morning from Dover for Calais, as a flag of truce, with dispatches in answer to those which were received from Mr. Talbot on Saturday. The packet returned in the afternoon, brought intelligence that the two packets which were detained, the Prince of Wales and the Nancy, are to be liberated, and were expected to sail to-day. We have not heard whether Mr. Talbot is to be suffered to return home; we rather think that he is not, for as his return is much wished by his majesty's ministers, he would of course avail himself of the opportunity of coming home in the Auckland packet.

Mr. Liston our ambassador at the Hague, has not, as was generally reported, been thrown into prison; but the consular decree has certainly extended to all the English in Holland. Mr. East, the messenger, has been arrested, and general Victor has ordered the crews of three English packets, and the agent for the packets at Helvoetsluis, to be thrown into prison. Dispatches, we understand, have been sent to Holland, to recal Mr. Liston. M. Schimmelpenninck will of course depart immediately. His present situation must be extremely irksome. It is supposed that a message will to-morrow be delivered to both houses of parliament from his majesty, announcing, that his majesty has ordered letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the Dutch.

Spain may be expected to obey the commands of France; but Buonaparte will attempt to delay our hostilities against her for the purpose of enabling her to bring home her treasures and galleons. His majesty's ministers, however, will see through this artifice, and we have no doubt will order all Spanish ships to be detained and sent into British ports. The rich Manilla Squadron put into Table Bay, as Sir Roger Curtis was leaving the Cape. It consists of a ship of the line and four frigates, all laden with bullion, to the amount, it is said, of four million sterling. What riches in store for our gallant tars!

Buonaparte, it seems, attempts to justify himself by the law of nations, which he asserts, gives him a right to seize the persons of British subjects in his territories, because we have taken ships, and made French subjects prisoners without a previous declaration of war. Where did the consul learn the law of nations? In some of his new fangled classes of the national institute?

A formal declaration of war is not necessary. The recal of ambassadors is a sufficient declaration of war, and proves that the two countries are from that moment to be considered as in a state of war. In future, foreigners will be unwilling to visit France; for they will have no guaranty, that the customs and usages of civilized nations will be extended to them.