

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST II, 1803.

VIENNA, May 12.

IT is confirmed, that the rebel A. Wechab has made himself master of Mecca, after having subdued the whole country between Medina, Mecca and Bassora. His Arabian adherents are already estimated at 150,000 men. Among his counsellors are numbers of Arabian Scheiks, most of whom are needy, and who have joined him with all their dependents. He experienced violent opposition on the side of Aleppo, but surmounted every difficulty; in consequence of which, his adherents in Egypt are striving to make advances in his favour, particularly towards getting the boys and Arabian tribes on his side.

From Semlin we have information, that the troops of the sheriff of Mecca are nearly exterminated; that he himself has fled, after being reduced to the last extremity, and is now on his way to Constantinople, in order to solicit assistance in person of the grand signior. Abdul Wechab, it is added, has caused himself to be proclaimed sheriff of Mecca.

HANOVER, May 21.

In pursuance of a royal order received from London, every man in our whole country capable of bearing arms, is to be required to act in defence of the country, without reference to rank or condition, provided they do not fill civil or military posts; no one, however, shall be compelled to serve out of the country. We hear that the duke of Cambridge will place himself at the head of these patriotic defenders of their country.

In several districts, particularly in that of Calenberg, an astonishing enthusiasm prevails for the defence of our territory. Several of our students at Göttingen, have voluntarily offered to take up arms in defence of their country.

Our regular militia, exclusive of the life-guards, consists of ten regiments of cavalry and dragoons, and twelve regiments of infantry, besides the artillery and the corps of engineers. The generals who command the joint royal electoral troops, are, his excellency the field-marshal imperial count of Wallmoden-Gimborn, and his royal highness prince Adolphus of Cambridge, who at the same time is lieutenant-general, inspector of the cavalry and infantry.

HANAU, May 24.

It is said, that one of the northern courts has represented to the French government, that the appearance of a foreign army on the German territory, particularly on the north side of Germany, might give cause for an opposition, which could not be reconciled with the recent peace concluded between the French republic and the German empire, nor with the good understanding which at present exists.

HAMBURG, May 20.

Private letters from La Vendee mention, that the spirit of the inhabitants of that lately unhappy province, seems to be again rising from its ashes, and the republican armed force, which is to be stationed there, will be raised to 80,000 men.

MILAN, May 19.

In pursuance of a decree of the vice-president, issued to-day, the army of our republic must be completed within the period of six weeks, the gens d'armes in all the departments being charged to employ force, in case of necessity, to raise the respective contingent of young men. This measure is to be carried into execution by what is termed a Jury, consisting of the prefect of the department, the head officer who is charged with the conscription, and the captain of the gens d'armes. Each conscript is ordered not to leave his place of abode before the termination of said six weeks.

GENOA, May 19.

A vessel just arrived here, brings the unpleasant intelligence that the plague has broken out at Malta. It has already made the most alarming progress, more than 60 persons of the garrison dying of it in a day, and it has now communicated itself to the inhabitants: the king of Sardinia has in consequence been obliged to establish a line of troops in order to prevent any communication between Malta and Sicily.

HAGUE, June 4.

We hear that general Victor is appointed commander in chief of the French troops which are destined to remain in this republic during the war.—This general has added to the number of the commanders of his nation who have taken consorts in Holland. On the 2d, he was affianced to Miss Wilhelmina Juliana Von Avesaat.

It is no less strange than true, that the French government wish to extend to this country the rigid measure adopted in France, of declaring all the English residents there, prisoners of war. It is at any rate asserted, that citizen Semonville has

delivered a note to this effect to the government of state.

SALEM, July 29.

From Rotterdam.

Captain George Nichols, of the ship Active, sailed from Rotterdam the 9th of June, and yesterday arrived here, and has favoured us with a file of "The Merchant," a paper printed at Rotterdam, to the 8th of June; from which we have extracted a number of articles as below.

Captain N. informs, that the ships employed by the French to carry troops to Louisiana, had been given up, and the troops stationed at Helvoet, Goree and the Brill, the French having taken possession of the fortifications at those places:—That two French and several Dutch frigates were lying at Helvoetbooms, but the latter were dismantled:—That two British frigates were cruising off that port to watch the motions of the French, and to intercept the Dutch merchant ships bound in: That at the declaration of war, only one British vessel was lying at Rotterdam, but several packets arrived a few days after, and were taken possession of by the French:—That it was said that Mr. Liston, the British ambassador, was to depart for England on the 10th of June; and that the Dutch, with the greatest reluctance, saw that they must once more be plunged into war.

Petersburg, May 12.

A contra-order for our troops not to hold themselves in readiness to march, has been suddenly given, accompanied with these expressive words, That it was occasioned by a change of circumstances. It is not known if this unexpected step has a reference to our late preparations against Sweden, or by the equipments going forward in our ports.

Berlin, May 28.

Monday next his excellency the count Van Haugwitz is expected to return hither, when it is thought we shall be made acquainted with the measures which will be taken by our court, in case the French should enter the north of Germany, since it is known that these measures were to be concerted and settled at Magdeburg, in conjunction with another German prince. It is also extremely probable that though Hanover should be resigned to its fate, Prussia will, however, cover the remainder of the north of Germany, particularly the Weser and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. There is also a talk of a cordon under general Bludher.

Hanover, May 27.

A successful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen.—The most spirited exertions are making to increase our forces. The force destined to the frontiers, exclusive of the cavalry, consists of three trains of artillery of the line and two of riding artillery, and 24 battalions of infantry. An advantageous position will be taken, for the purpose of stopping the progress of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 500 to 900 men.

Hague, June 4.

IMPORTANT!

The bishopric of Olnaburg has surrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garrison evacuated the country. The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of fifty pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liston has demanded his passports. He will leave a charge des affaires.

Rotterdam, June 7.

The number of French troops who entered Quakenburg, in the bishopric of Olnaburg, amounted to 6000.

The territory of Bremen is provided with barriers, in which are painted *Neutrality*.

The latter end of May a deputation left Hanover, charged with a mission of importance, and supposed to be destined for the French quarters.

BOSTON, July 29.

From Halifax.

By captain Huxford we received the papers of that place to the 16th instant. A proclamation had been issued for continuing the usual intercourse between Nova-Scotia and the United States. The Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the West-Indies. On her outward passage she met with a French national brig, bound home, war had not then commenced.—The sloop of war Lily had arrived from New-York. The sloop of war Pheasant, capt. Carew, from which the French corvette Berceau escaped, was ordered to England.

Halifax, July 9.

By a gentleman who left Picton on Wednesday last, we are informed, that there are now loading with lumber—eight ships (one of 900 tons) and two brigs; at that place—four ships and one brig at Merigomish —(One brig has lately sailed from thence with a car-

go)—one brig at Tatmagouche—and several more are daily expected to arrive.

July 30.

From GIBRALTAR.

We yesterday received, by the Pembroke, the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 16th June. It is principally filled with the English state papers which have been published here. It however contains the following paragraphs:

"Gibraltar, June 16, 1803.

"The Victory came in on Sunday. She has taken, on her passage from home, the French frigate L'Ambuscade, and two West-Indiamen; but these prizes, which she left behind, are not yet arrived.

"The Danish brig Buonaparte, from Cetta for Hamburg; the Two Brothers, from Cetta for Bremen; and the Swedish ship Hoppet, from Cetta for Stockholm, have been sent in here for examination, on suspicion of the cargoes being French property."

From LISBON.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great-Britain and France, the French ambassador at Lisbon required the government to declare war against England within 48 hours; We have not learnt the result.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

Captain Wanton, of the schooner William and Margaret from Martinique, informs us, that on the 12th July (the day on which he sailed) a British sloop of war, notwithstanding an incessant and heavy fire from the fort, cut out a French merchant ship, of 500 tons burthen, last from Guadaloupe, the crew of which escaped in their boat. American produce is sold at Martinique; and the political situation of the island nearly the same as at the date of our last advices.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Beesly, proprietor of the American coffee house, at Cape-Francois, to the editor of the Mercantile advertiser, dated July 14th, 1803.

"Every thing here is in a state of suspense respecting war or peace. Three English 74's and six frigates blockade this port. They capture all French vessels, and order them for Jamaica. Not less than 20 sail have been taken and sent thither within the last 15 days. Some few Americans have escaped; but those which have arrived were chased close in with the harbour. We understand the English commander on this station has orders to capture all French vessels bound in or out of this port. The government appears to be much alarmed. In consequence, the duty is taken off all American produce.

"A census of the inhabitants was taken yesterday; that the provisions may be equally distributed. A number of French vessels have been cut out of Jeremie by the English. We have two 74's and four frigates in this port, which are preparing for France with all possible dispatch. A hot press of French seamen has taken place both in the harbour and on shore. You may expect to hear of an engagement before long.

"All kinds of American produce have taken an uncommon rise. Flour is 21 dollars per barrel by the cargo, pork 25, beef 16, rice 10 cents, lard 18, butter 25, lumber 38 dollars per 1000.

"The schooner Fair Trader, Gardiner, arrived this day from Philadelphia; and the brig Three Brothers; O'Neil, from Baltimore."

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 10th June, writes as follows:

"Markets here are very dull for all kinds of provisions. Flour has not even a nominal price; between 18 and 20,000 barrels are now afloat in the bay, and fresh cargoes arrive almost daily. There are likewise in the port of Lisbon 60,000 barrels, in Barcelona 30,000, and 30,000 in Leghorn; making together, in only 4 ports in this neighbourhood, 140,000 barrels of American flour.

"Lord Nelson arrived here on the 4th instant, in the Amphion frigate. He had given the command of his ship (the Victory, a three decker) to admiral Cornwallis, whom he left at sea in chase of some of "the enemy's" vessels, and came in the Amphion, bringing with him the official declaration of war and three French prizes.

"It is reported here that the Frigate Juno and a brig of war are captured off Toulon by a French squadron. There is a French 74 in Ceuta. Two sloops of war went from this port to watch her; and on the 7th inst. a tremendous cannonading was distinctly heard, so that we believe an engagement has taken place between them.

"Same day a French barque was brought in a prize. The crew rose on the prize-master, as the English sailors were towing the vessel round Europa Point; tied him to the main rigging, and secured the men as they came up the ship's side. They would have carried her off, but had left their colours flying