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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

Leipsic, Dec. 20.

The necessary magazines for the Russian troops, that are assembling on the frontiers of Poland, are now preparing.

The Emperor of Russia has made representations to the French government for the evacuation of the Hanoverian States, and at the same time insisted that the king of Sardinia should at last receive an indemnification for what he has lost, at least to the amount of a third of his former states, and that this indemnity should be given upon the continent of Italy. The Court of Vienna on the application of that of Petersburg, appears to have supported these demands. Buonaparte, on the other hand, is said to have decidedly declared, that he could not consent to the evacuation of the Hanoverian states, till the restoration of peace; and that the indemnifications of the king of Sardinia, even if it were agreed to, could not be carried into effect before peace with England.

Vienna, Dec. 17.

According to some accounts, disturbances have broke out at Constantinople.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 14.

The Captain Pacha has received orders from the Grand Seigneur to return here, and is now with three ships of the line in the Dardanelles. The remainder of his fleet remains off the Morea under the Turkish Vice-Admiral.

The town of Alexandria in Egypt, is reduced to the greatest straits by the Beys, by whom it is besieged. According to some accounts, Ali Pacha, the Turkish commander, has confined himself to the defence of the Citadel, and has given up the town to the Mamelukes.

SPAIN.

From the Escorial, Dec. 2.

Nothing farther is yet known of the contents of our convention of neutrality, lately concluded with France. Here as well as throughout the rest of Europe, the attention of all is directed to the expedition which the French are preparing against England. The latter hesitates to declare herself.

Meanwhile the preparations in all our naval departments are pursued with vigor. Admiral Gravina is now at Court at the Escorial. With a few exceptions, all naval officers have received orders to join their respective stations. The reports at Paris of a change of the ministry, here, are without foundation.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 16.

Count Markoff left this capital on the 14th inst. on his return to Petersburg.

During the absence of the First Consul, who intends to inspect the present state of the warlike preparations, carried on with increased vigor on the coast, his brother-in-law, general Murat, is to have the command in chief of the troops quartered in Paris.

At Bourdeaux, all the English who are prisoners of war on their parole, are bound, every Sunday to make their appearance before general Avril, to prove their presence in that town; in default of which they are arrested, and conducted from brigade to brigade to Verdun.

The expedition against England, it is said will be carried into effect in the month of January. The First Consul is still here, but part of his equipage has already been sent to the coast.

Within these few days a courier has been dispatched for Petersburg, with the answer to a ministerial note of great importance. To all appearance the evacuation of the North of Germany and Naples is not yet to take place.

General Rey has left Switzerland for the camp of Compaigne. Citizen Routhier has been provisionally French Charge d'Affaires.

Several nunneries are about to be established in Paris. In a late sitting of the Council of State, the First Consul professed sentiments very favourable to the liberty of the Press. Newspapers and pamphlets, are alone to remain subjected to the necessary censure.

ENGLAND.

London, January 5.

The signal flying at Deal on Tuesday evening, was in consequence of 30 of the enemy's gun boats having come out of Calais. Our cruisers immediately sailed, and a heavy firing was heard yesterday morning till ten P. M. it then ceased. Soon afterwards a more distant firing was heard. No particulars have yet been received, but we suppose that the firing proceeded from an attack made by our cruisers upon their gun boats on their passage from Calais to Boulogne. It is certain that very confident expectations are entertained along our whole line coast, of an immediate attempt being made by the enemy. Yet the frosty weather, that has just set in, must we should think, impede all the operations in the Dutch rivers.

Our troops on the coast of Sussex and Kent are particularly on the alert. We mentioned yesterday that sudden orders had been received at Hailsham Huts, and at Lewes, in consequence of which the troops had marched to the coast. In the middle of the night on Tuesday, orders arrived at Brighton for the 4th dragoons to be ready to march by nine o'clock in the morning: the troops accordingly marched to Silver-Hill or Pevensey, we have not yet heard. It was rumoured at Brighton, that the cause of the sudden march was not at all connected with any movements made by the enemy.

Our Dover correspondent states that the wind yesterday was moderate and perfectly favourable for the enemy to put to sea: which it was expected they would immediately, if they mean to it at all. It is obvious that Buonaparte will endeavour as much as possible to make the attempt, a consentaneous one from the Dutch and French ports, from Holland, and from Brest. The temporary release of a latter port from a state of blockade, has afforded him an opportunity of sending the Brest fleet to sea; and a report that it had sailed was current last night. We have not however been able to trace it to any authentic source.

January 9.

Saturday's Gazette contains an order in council, prohibiting, for six months, from the 11th inst, the exportation of naval and military stores.

Buonaparte, it is said, has impressed into the service of France, 4000 Genoese seamen, who are now on their way to Dunkirk and Ostend.

The great activity prevails at Plymouth to get the ships of war there ready to join Admiral Cornwallis. The Foudroyant and Mars, were ready to sail last Friday night, but the wind was unfair, and on Saturday it was a dead calm. The outward-bound West-India convoy, were spoken last Thursday off the Eddystone.

An article under the head of Dover, December 20, gives the following description of a French gun-boat sunk in their pier. She is lugger rigged, 68 feet long, 18 feet 8 inches wide, and 4 feet 8 inches deep, very slight built, her timber only 4 inches square, plank one inch and a quarter thick, has one short brass gun abaft a 32 pounder, another (it is presumed in the bow) a long 18 pounder, she had also a quantity of French muskets. A human skull was found on board, which it is said they all have, intended to be hoisted on a pike, as a standard of death or victory.

Frequent conferences are stated to have taken place at Paris, between the French minister of foreign affairs, and the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors, relative to a difference between Austria and Bavaria. An Austrian army of 60,000 men, is mentioned to have marched towards the Bavarian frontiers. The prevailing opinion on the continent, was, that if the misunderstanding should lead to an actual rupture between Austria and Bavaria, the former will be aided by Russia, and the latter by France, probably also by Prussia. It was further understood that the obvious inclination of his Prussian majesty to adopt this line of conduct, had produced some serious remonstrances on the part of the emperor Alexander.

The accounts relative to Spain continue to be very contradictory. Some say that the naval and military preparations have become exceedingly active of late, while others assert that so late as the 15th ult. no hostile preparations whatever had been made in that country. On the contrary, no doubt was entertained of the necessary pacific arrangements having taken place, and the people were under no apprehensions of being obliged to take a part in the war.

Rumours of Lord Nelson's death which have reached this country are unfounded. He is in the Mediterranean blockading the French fleet in Toulon; and with one of his ships constantly stationed in the bay of Naples. The island of Elba was also blockaded by England.

January 10.

The intelligence received in this country and the opinions that are founded upon the subject of invasion, are curiously contradictory. The letters from Holland and the accounts of persons arriving from thence might induce us to believe that the invasion has been suspended till the spring.

An American vessel arrived at Cowes, left the Texel on Sunday the 1st instant at which time between fifty and sixty transports had gone down to the Helder, which were fitted up for the reception of horse and foot; but neither a man nor horse was embarked, and there were no provisions on board. All idea of any expedition sailing from Holland, say the accounts brought by that vessel, till after the winter, is given up, and a considerable part of the French troops have marched from the coast. This intelligence is confirmed by a gentleman who left Amsterdam on Tuesday last.

A letter from Amsterdam states, that the removal of the armed vessels and transports from the interior of Flushing, was a precautionary expedient against the effects of the

frost, which would necessarily have locked them up for an intermediate time; in which case that part of the very extensive preparations could not have been used "either to terrify or act against the enemy." Indeed (adds the same article) report states that the expedition is postponed till the spring.

But these reports in Holland of the expedition's having been abandoned till the spring may be circulated for the purpose of misleading and throwing us off our guard. The enemy may accompany these rumours with demonstrations and movements calculated to give them greater currency and credit. They may order the boats to move higher up the Dutch rivers—they may direct the troops to march from the coast, and persons witnessing these operations might conclude that no immediate attempt could be intended. On the other hand, Government, we understand, are of opinion that the expedition is not suspended till the spring. It was reported last night, how truly we are at present unable to state, that Buonaparte left Paris on the 25th ult. was at Calais on the 3d, and that after remaining there a few hours, he proceeded to Ostend and Bruges. Other letters too from Rotterdam, instead of favouring the idea that the expedition has been suspended, mention it as the general expectation at Rotterdam on the 31st ult. that the invasion would take place in a few days.—Buonaparte's arrival upon the French coast is an event not calculated to strengthen the report that the expedition has been put off.

January 12.

We received this morning at a late hour, the Moniteurs to the 1st instant. The following is the intelligence contained in them: "Buonaparte left Paris on the 30th ult. at six A. M.

Price of Stocks this day at 12 o'clock.

5 per cent. Consols 56 3-8—Account 56 1-2. 3 per cent. Reduced 55 1-2—Omnium 42.

Two Hamburg mails arrived this morning—the letters and papers were delivered out at a late hour. The following is the most material intelligence brought by them.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.

The greater part of the inhabitants of Constantinople and its suburbs have for some days past been in a situation of the greatest alarm and terror. The approach of two discontented Pachas, at the head of a great body of rebels, and the dangerous correspondence carried on between the malcontents in the Capital, and the insurgents, has occasioned great confusion. What passed in the Seraglio is not distinctly known, for the policy of the Porte cautiously avoids making public its dangers and fears; but there was an extraordinary activity among the Ministry, and the measures adopted by the Sultan in the Council, which were very frequent and very long, had the best effect.

The Rebels on the approach of the Janissaries were obliged to retreat; and the malcontents within the city concealed themselves in their houses. Many persons, however, believe that the retreat of the rebels has only been procured by money which has been paid them, and that they will probably soon return. Be this as it may, tranquillity is now in a great measure restored.

The Adament, from Quebec for London, has been deserted at sea. Five of the crew sailed in the George, from New-York, and arrived at the Isle of Mull.

January 13.

A heavy firing was heard at Dover on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, in the direction of Boulogne. The boatmen upon Dover hills on Wednesday, stated that they could plainly discern one of our frigates, which, having stood close into Boulogne bay, was becalmed—the enemy immediately commenced a heavy firing from the shore, and upwards of thirty vessels of different descriptions came out of the harbour and surrounded the frigate—when after a smart firing on both sides, a breeze suddenly sprung up, which enabled the frigate to get outside of them; she then kept up such a fire upon them, that they were glad to retreat into the harbour. Yesterday morning a heavy and continued cannonade was heard from daylight till noon. The weather was so thick that nothing could be seen from Dover heights. Probably some of the enemy's boats put to sea and were attacked by our cruisers.

Dispatches have been sent within these few days to Admiral Thornbrough, who is cruising in the Ruby, of 64 guns, off the Texel. They are supposed to contain intelligence relative to the movements of the enemy on the coast of Holland.

January 14.

The firing heard on Wednesday & Thursday mornings, in the quarter of Boulogne, proceeded, we find, from the French Batteries opening upon some of our vessels which had stood very close in during the night, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy's craft creeping along shore, and which were becalmed in the morning. Notwithstanding a continued and heavy fire, our ships sustained no other damage than a few shot through their sails.

Price of Stocks this day at 12 o'clock.

Cons. 54 3-4 ex. div. Red. Ann. 53 3-8. Omnium 43-4.

Dutch journals to the 11th have reached town, which contain Paris news to the 6th instant. The Chief Consul, it seems, reached Boulogne on the 31st, in the afternoon, so that he must have travelled post from Paris. On the following day, he inspected his Naval preparations, and on the 2d was to review the Troops. He was afterwards, it was expected, to take the route of Dunkirk, Bruges, and Ostend. Troops are stated, in articles from Ghent, Lisle, and Dunkirk, to be still joining the army of England, and the Arsenals and Magazines at Lisle have been nearly emptied by the immense consumption of the army on the coast. All the accounts lately received from Holland seem to concur in stating, that the attempt will certainly be made in the course of the present month.

The Italian troops are on their march to the Northern coast, as is also said to be the army under General Angereau, that was assembled at Bayonne. Buonaparte having gained the object for which that army was assembled, viz. drawing large supplies from Spain and Portugal, under the pretext of a purchase for their Neutrality, will now employ that army in adding to the force to be employed against us.

If these accounts from Holland are to be credited, Buonaparte seems very seriously to meditate a speedy essay of his favourite project of invasion. We know that all the military men about him speak with enthusiasm on the subject—an enthusiasm kindled by himself—but the Naval men in his service have very different feelings on the subject.—They see nothing but destruction before them, the moment they issue from their ports. The more sober and experienced judgments, however, we have no right to suppose that Buonaparte will regard; and it is only, probably, by the total defeat of his scheme, that he will be convinced of its folly, and absurdity. His present visit to the coast, we should suppose must be decisive of the execution of his plan; if it is not speedily executed, we shall begin to think that he wavers in his opinion respecting it.

A Dutch Admiral, Vechel, has hoisted his flag at Flushing. He is destined to command we suppose, that Division of the Armament. Admiral Letouche Treville is said to be gone on a secret mission to Brest.

Dwyer, well known as a distinguished chief among the Irish insurgents, after concealing himself for a long time among the mountains, surrendered himself unconditionally to captain Hume, of Wicklow county.—From the active exertions of general Beresford, and the large rewards offered by government, it is supposed that he could not much longer have escaped his pursuers.—His principal lieutenant, named Burke, is said to be also apprehended.

From motives of humanity, government offered Dwyer, the rebel, a passage, free of expence, for himself and followers, besides a handsome sum, to remove to America; which he refused, and he is now to be transported to Botany Bay.

The King of Spain was seized with a fit of Apoplexy on the 9th of December, and continued in a dangerous way.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 9.

BY WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,

Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor-General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana.

For the better arrangements of the Shipping and the security thereof in the port of New-Orleans, it is ordained and directed that the following regulations relative thereto, be strictly observed and enforced.

Article 1. All vessels within twenty-four hours after their arrival, shall have their yards top'd and jib-boom in, with the sprit-sail yard fore and aft.

II. All vessels lying in the outside tier at the Levee shall have at least one large anchor in the stream.

III. All vessels shall discharge their ballast at such place or places as the Collector of the customs for the time being, shall from time to time appoint.

IV. Vessels having cargoes to discharge shall have a preference, as to station, &c. to those that may be loading.

V. Vessels lying by, or in ordinary, shall not be suffered to be at the Levee, between the gates of the city, unless in the opinion of the harbour-master no inconvenience may result therefrom.

VI. Vessels lying at the Levee between the gates of the city, and having no crew on board, may be removed by the harbour-master, at the expence of the owner or consignee.

VII. Any master or other person commanding a vessel, who shall when required by the harbour-master, refuse or delay to remove the same, shall be fined for such refusal in the sum of fifty dollars in the first instance, and for delay in the execution of such orders afterwards, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day, and be moreover lia-