

# WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 11.

Last night in the House of Commons, 40,000 seamen and marines were voted; being 100,000 in all, including 50,000 for the peace establishment, and 10,000 voted when the armaments began. From the minister's account 70,000 are now in service; and we understand that 80,000 was the number required for all the ships already put in commission.

June 12.

Letters from Berlin repeat the account that the King is determined to observe the strictest neutrality. Nothing farther is said of the cordon for the protection of the North. The equipment of the Russian fleet in the Baltic is said to be merely for manoeuvres. We fear the French will be suffered to gratify themselves by excluding us from Hamburg, at least there is not any sufficient security for their refraining from such acts of violence.

The King of Etruria is dead, and the Queen declared regent. It is probable this kingdom will not subsist long in its present form, or under its new dynasty.

From Deal, June 10.

A French fishing-boat is drove into the Downs, which was intended for Dover, with a person from France. He has dispatches, and ordered to communicate them to the collector of the customs here. I understand he brings an account of Buonaparte being assassinated.

On the 7th June, the First Consul sent a circular to all the Cardinals Bishops, &c. enumerating the pious nature of the war in which he was engaged, and requesting their prayers for his success. To these letters he received from the associated clergy a devout and accommodating reply.

Paris accounts of the 10th June, state that the number of English who have been arrested in France, the Italian republic, and the countries occupied by French troops, amounts already to 7,500, among whom are several generals, many colonels, and a great number of officers of different ranks.

Sun office, June 13.

We stop the press to state, that his majesty was sent for from Windsor this morning by express. He arrived in town at 12 o'clock, and a council was immediately held. It was rumoured that the French messenger had brought over propositions for peace. The business must certainly be of importance that would bring the king to town so suddenly.

Hanover capitulated to the French on the 4th June—by this convention it appears that all the effects belonging to the King of England are placed at the disposal of the French army, and every English soldier or agent is to be sent to France—the Elector to provide the pay, food & clothing of the French army, and the French General to levy such contributions as he may deem necessary.

A London article of the 15th, states that Russia and Prussia had jointly delivered a note to the French government, stating that they would not oppose the occupation of Hanover by French troops, but it was their intention to preserve the neutrality of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck.

The budget which will be brought forward this day, will necessarily present taxes heavier than any which have ever been imposed, in one year, upon the people of this country. We have already stated the leading articles to be an income duty of five per cent. and very high duties upon malt, sugar, tea, wine, spirits, and an increase of assessed taxes.

On Saturday a groundless rumour was circulated, that the First Consul had been assassinated, which has been completely falsified by the arrival of M. Carmont, a French messenger who left Paris on Friday night last, with dispatches for Lord Hawkebury.

The speedy delivery of these dispatches was deemed of such importance, that when he reached Calais, early yesterday morning, he would not wait for the sailing of a packet, but took an open boat, notwithstanding the weather was extremely boisterous.

On his reaching Dover, a person was immediately sent to Deal, to forward the intelligence to town by the Telegraph. The courier proceeded to London in a post chaise and four. His arrival occasioned a great bustle at the Secretary of State's office, and the dispatches were immediately forwarded to Lord Hawkebury at Coombe. Letters were also dispatched to the other members of government who happened to be out of town.

Nothing has transpired respecting the nature of these dispatches. It is believed by some, that they being a proposition to commence a new negotiation for peace.—In the mean time, every attention has been directed to be shewn to the French courier, and an apartment is assigned for him in the house of Mr. Ruffe, the messenger, until his return to France.

**NEW LOAN**—This day the different competitors for the loan gave in their biddings. On being opened they were found to be as follow: Mess. Esdale 6s. 5d. Long ann. Roberts 8s. 4d. Baring 8s. 4d. Bankers 12s. 3d. Stock exchange 12s. 3d.

The loan of course is Esdale's. June 14.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce that his majesty had come to town, in consequence of having been specially sent for by Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkebury. It was supposed his majesty was thus sent for in consequence of the arrival of the French messenger on Sunday night. No council was held, but Mr. Addington & Lord Hawkebury had audiences of his majesty for a considerable time, as had likewise the Duke of Cumberland, and the Hanoverian minister. There can be little doubt, but that the dispatch brought by the French messenger related to the taking of Hanover by the French. At yesterday afternoon the French messenger received a dispatch at Lord Hawkebury's office, with which he set off to Dover.

Gen. Stewart is ordered with 3000 men from Malta to Sicily, to protect that island against the attacks of the French. He will take the post in the vicinity of Messina, in order to defend the narrow pass, & a British Squadron is kept cruising in the straits of Messina, and on the northern coasts of the island.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that after a solemn consultation, the Divan have resolved to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war. Gen. Brune, it is stated, had proposed that the Porte should admit French troops on the coasts of the Levant, but the demand was refused.

June 16.

The following circular letter was issued by the British vice-consul at Hamburg, on the 2d instant.

"Gentlemen, you are required to leave the port with your ships, and to make sail in an hour, in order that you may take advantage of the tide of Cuxhaven."

E. NICHOLAS.

June 17.

### War with Holland.

Lord Hawkebury at the bar of the house presented the following most gracious message from his majesty:

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it right to inform the house of commons, that from an anxious desire to prevent the calamities of war being extended to the Batavian Republic, he communicated to that government his disposition to respect their neutrality, provided that a similar disposition was manifested on the part of the French government, & that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian Republic. This proposition not having been admitted by the government of France, and measures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian Republic, his majesty judged it expedient to direct his minister to leave

the Hague; and he has since given orders that letters of marque and general reprisals should be issued against the Batavian Republic and its subjects.

His majesty has at all times, manifested the dearest and most lively interest for the prosperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourse to these proceedings with the most sincere regret; but the conduct of the French government has left him no alternative; and in adopting these measures, he is actuated by a sense of what is due to his own dignity, and to the security and essential interests of his dominions. G. R.

After the message was read an address of thanks for the communication passed nem. con.

June 18.

Nothing is more certain, than that ministers are adding up to the full extent of the pledge given by Lord Hawkebury in the house of commons on Mr. Fox's motion, viz. that they would not accept the mediation of Russia, but represent their cause to that power, with a view of engaging its good offices as a mediator. Mr. Ross, the messenger, no doubt, brought important advices on this head a few days ago from St. Petersburg. A counter part of them, in substance, was probably sent off at the same time to the Russian minister at Paris. This occasioned the sending over of a messenger to the Russian ambassador in London, on whose dispatches, as communicated to Lord H. by Count Woronzow, a cabinet council sat yesterday; at which almost all the cabinet ministers, among others, Earl St. Vincent, were present. The result was sent off to the King at Windsor.

It is no ordinary messenger that has brought these dispatches from Paris, but M. de Lanbony a Russian Count. It is said, he came with a distinct proposition from St. Petersburg to Paris, which, after having been acceded to by the Chief Consul, was forwarded to this country. The nature of this proposition we shall not attempt to guess. A few days will, probably, throw some light on the business; at present all is mere conjecture.

A French paper printed in London, contains a Paris letter, dated the 8th instant, in which is the following silly article:

"It is now said that Buonaparte is about to be proclaimed Protector of Continental Europe, and the chief of a coalition, the object of which is to obtain the liberty of the seas."

It was yesterday reported that 20 thousand British troops are to be sent to Portugal with all possible expedition, for the defence of that kingdom against any attack of the French.

June 20.

On Saturday a message from the King was presented to both houses of parliament, intimating the necessity of raising a large additional force. The nature of the plan by which this force is to be raised will be stated this day. It is reported that the number of men to be raised in the first instance is upwards of 40,000, and that it will be effected by the usual means. Perhaps each county will be called upon to furnish a certain number of men in proportion to its population. It is said that every seventh man is to be called into actual service, or at least a considerable proportion of males fit for service, from 18 (some say 15) to 45. We have no doubt that the measure will be strong. One reason why government did not countenance volunteer corps, at this particular moment probably was, that it would have furnished excuses to great numbers. Substitutes must be allowed. Even during the requisition in France, substitutes were with some limitations permitted. The men required will be for the army. The navy will be recruited every day by the measures adopted at home, and the arrivals of ships from abroad.

June 21.

An attack is apprehended upon the Islands of Guernsey & Jersey, or at least upon the latter, in consequence of which five frigates sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for that station, and several more ships of war are under orders. When we recollect that Sir James Saumarez commands by sea, and that General Dardou is Lieut. Governor, and commander in chief of the troops in Jersey, we entertain no apprehensions for the safety of that Island.

The Monitor of the 17th gives the London news from the Sun of the 13th, and to the article stating the King's unexpectedly coming to town on that day, is a note which informs us of the nature of the dispatch, which the French messenger brought who reached London on the Sunday evening. He brought over the capitulation of Hanover concluded by Gen. Mortier, for his majesty's ratification, the Chief Consul waiting for the King's ratification before he ratified it himself!

June 20.

Buonaparte set out on his journey on Friday last; he was to have reached Amiens the next day—he spent Thursday at Montfontaine, Joseph Buonaparte's seat, and began his journey in the evening of next day.

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, 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 on the subject to the French government.

Gen. Mortier has imposed very heavy contributions on the unfortunate people of Hanover; and has ordered the arms of the King of England to be taken down throughout the electorate.

The latest accounts from Spain state that no step has yet been taken in that country towards entering into a war with us.

A Hamburg paper of the 17th inst. says, that the French government have declared, that the French troops have orders not to march 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 England has done almost as much injury to the former, as if the French had actually taken possession of it.

The Porte has declared its intention of maintaining a strict neutrality; and has sent a strong fleet to Archipelago and the Mediterranean. The captain Pacha commanded it.

By a consular decree, dated the 20th inst. all merchandize, 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 Madrid 18 (26 June) no American vessel is permitted to carry merchandize of any kind, directly or indirectly from this country to any port of the Republic.—And all British manufactures, or British colonial produce, so carried will be subject to confiscation."

HULL, June 27.

An extract of a letter from Mess. Thomas Lee and Co. Hamburg, to Messrs. Goodwin and Lee, Hull, dated June 14, says—"every thing now seems to be placed on a sure basis for the Hanse Towns, as the Hamburg Senate have received the assurance of the Russian and Prussian courts, that they are determined

to enforce the strictest neutrality towards the rights of those places.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

In consequence of the blockade of the Elbe, the demand for sugar, coffee and other export produce, is nearly suspended; and unless a vent is soon opened in some parts on that continent, to carry off the produce which is now accumulating, we fear, that the stagnation which will be put to this branch of our trade, added to the consequent scarcity of money, will operate unfavourably on the prices; but if we find other convenient markets for the sale of export produce, it is likely the present quotations will be maintained. Immediately after the commencement of hostilities, grain and flour advanced in price; but as it is generally believed, that there is a larger stock of grain in the country than there has been for some years at the same season, and the growing corn being considerable in quantity, and thus far promising in appearance, most articles of provisions have declined in price. The suspension of export trade to the continent of Europe materially affects cotton, and the sales for some time past have been very limited. Upland Georgias may be quoted at 12s. 1/2 per lb. fine qualities may be considered rather more valuable, but there are few fine uplands in the market, the late importations being generally inferior.

Leghorn has been declared in a state of siege by order of Gen. Murat, and all the English there declared prisoners of war upon their parole. Two English vessels in the port, richly laden, are stated to have fallen into the hands of the French.

PARIS, June 10.

Capitulation of Hanover. Edward Mortier, Lieutenant-General Commander in Chief, to the Minister at War.

Head-Quarters at Niewburgh, June 4.

Citizen Minister,

"I had the honour to inform you

by my letter of the 28th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march excessively fatiguing across arid sands and marshy heaths, I took a position on the 31st before Wechte. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. Gen. Hammerstein commanding the advanced guard of the King of England, occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a division of artillery. I made my positions to dislodge him on the following morning. The second division commanded by General Schiner, that of cavalry under the orders of General Nansouty, received orders to post themselves on Goldenstedt, to force the passage of the Hunte, and to direct themselves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing that they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the division of General Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The enemy seeing by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Burtlen.

"On the 1st instant the advanced guard commanded by Gen. Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauxen, with the rear guards of the enemy.

"On the second the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Burtlen; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched twelve leagues, General Drouet gave the order to attack.—The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of Hussars charged with valor the light dragoons of the ninth regiment. They broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took several prisoners.

"I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Niewburgh was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weser. I