

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1804.

BOSTON, April 14.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY the arrival, on Wednesday last, of the ship *Minerva*, captain Clements, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 9th of March. From the selections which we have been able to make from them, it will be seen, that their contents are not only of considerable interest, as they relate to transactions already passed, but appear pregnant with events of uncommon importance.—The alleged conspiracy of Moreau, to depose the First Consul of France, is without doubt a trick of Buonaparte's to get rid of a powerful and dangerous rival. On the 17th of February, Regnaud announced to the legislative body assembled at Paris, in a report of considerable length, that new plots, framed by England, (the usual cant) had been discovered by the watchful eye of government. He stated that a correspondence had been sometime since maintained between general Pichegru in London, and general Moreau in France—that their agent and all his papers had been seized at Calais.—That Georges, a sworn enemy to Buonaparte, sometime resident in England, had landed at a convenient spot between Dieppe and Treport, with eight of his brigands!—That this was followed by the landing of *Goster St. Victor*, and ten brigands!—That in a third debarkation, general Pichegru, Lajollais, Armand, Gillard, and Jean Marie, with some other brigands, had landed.—That contrary winds prevented others from landing who were off the coast.—That Georges and Pichegru had arrived in Paris, lodged together, and were surrounded by some fifty brigands, commanded by Georges.—That they had had several interviews with general Moreau.—That Lajollais, the principal go-between, and general Moreau, had been seized, and the effects and papers of Pichegru. He stated that the purpose of this combination was a conspiracy against the life of the first consul, and the government of France! The report signed by Regnaud was signed by Regnier, grand judge, minister of justice.

SCHIEDAM, February 24.

An embargo has just been laid here, on the part of the French government, on all outward-bound ships, in order to prevent general Pichegru from escaping.

LONDON, March 7.

An embargo has been laid at the custom-house on all vessels bound to any other ports than the aforementioned, viz. Spain and Portugal, Mediterranean, America, Africa, East and West-Indies.

March 8.

The embargo which we mentioned yesterday as having been laid on the port of London, extends to the out-ports, except upon the convoys bound to the channel. Various causes have been assigned for this measure, but the real one remains a secret to the government. The embargo is not expected to last above ten days.

It is no longer to be doubted, that the French fleet have quitted Toulon. It would, indeed, be most probable to the first consul to collect the whole of his ships from L'Orient, Rochefort, Ferrol, and Toulon, the harbour of Brest. They would then form a respectable fleet, not fewer than 37 to 40 sail of the line, besides frigates. It is said that the Toulon fleet sailed from thence on the 28th January. Its departure is variously stated; but it is generally supposed to comprise ten sail of the line. Lord Nelson is stated to have been off Majorca, on the 20th January, and that on the 23d he was off the Cape of Roses, the north-east point of Spain, and the direct line in which the French fleet will steer, should it be destined to the Atlantic.

It is said that Mr. Grey will, in the house of commons to-day, give notice of his intention to submit, on Wednesday next, a motion upon the state of the country. Such a debate will, of course, afford as fertile a field as could be wished, for the fullest development of the principles and views of the different parties.

General Moreau has been taken up; and the police in pursuit of Pichegru and Georges.

March 9.

The public curiosity has been excited not a little by the news of the recent plot against the consular government, to know the result, and to learn whether the intelligence was correct, that state generals Moreau and Pichegru to have been guillotined.—Till their accounts be received from France, the present story cannot be removed, and it must be considered as heightened by accounts received this morning in Deal, which state, that

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

has taken place in France inimical to Buonaparte. The news is said to have been brought over by a British general. How far it may be correct, we cannot take upon us to determine; but the thing is far from being improbable. We shall not indulge in

conjectures, but content ourselves with subjoining the information that has reached us:

DEAL, March 8.

"We have just received intelligence of a very important nature, which added to the late news from France, carries with it some degree of probability, especially as great bustle prevails here at present among the shipping in the Downs:—A general and his suite attached to the monarchical party in France, who was some days ago received on board one of our cruisers from the heights above Dieppe, brings an account that a counter revolution has taken place in that country, prejudicial to the interests of the Corsican usurper.

"The whole naval department here are in the highest spirits; in consequence of this sudden change of affairs all the ships, cutters and brigs ready for sea in the Downs have received orders to get under way immediately. Most of them have already sailed. Wind S. E. and by S.

"The firing heard the other day was a salute at Boulogne; but on what occasion we have not yet learnt."

Last night dispatches were sent off express by a messenger from the admiralty to Plymouth for admiral lord Cornwallis, to be forwarded to him from that place by a fast sailing vessel. An express was likewise sent off to Ireland.

All ships of every description have been ordered to be got ready for service as fast as possible. Every thing seems to shew that some secret expedition is in contemplation.

Last night we received Dutch papers to the 28th ult. The most important piece of information they contain is an open acknowledgment in *The Merchant*, that the Dutch officers who had been applied to, to take command in the flotilla of Flushing, destined for the invasion of this country, have refused to accept of the appointments. This shews in what a hopeless light they view the whole undertaking.

The Moniteurs are filled chiefly with addresses to the first consul, to congratulate him on his escape. No further mention is made of the conspiracy or of the conspirators in the official papers.

Accounts from Vienna of the 4th February, state, that the greatest bustle prevails among the ministers of that court; that the troops were in motion, and that every thing indicated an approaching change of affairs.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

We announced on Tuesday the preparations which were making for an expedition against Boulogne, and some other ports of the enemy. Those preparations have been followed by an embargo in our ports, and the execution of a vigorous and decisive measure is at hand.

The plan of the intended expedition originated in Mr. Richard Phillips, of St. Paul's Church-yard. That gentleman has, for a considerable time, proposed to government to close up and permanently blockade the ports of the enemy, by sinking at their entrances old ships of various burthens, filled with chalk or stones. By varying the number and size of those vessels, and by other contrivances adapted to the circumstances of the enemy's port, he considers it in the power of his country to render every harbour of France, Holland and Flanders, unnavigable and totally useless.

After mature investigation, the idea has been adopted by government, and a number of old ships, filled with Maidstone rag-stone, are immediately to be sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Boulogne, so as to render it impossible for the enemy's vessels to come out, which have rendezvoused in that port; consequently nothing further will be to be apprehended from an invasion in that quarter!

The shallow and intricate navigation of the ports of Holland will afterwards be more easily choked up and ruined, exactly in the same manner, and by chaining numbers of heavy ships together, Mr. Phillips deems it equally practicable to choke up the harbour of Brest, and all the large ports of France, so that no ship of war can come out or go into them.

During the war, these sub-marine blockades will be rendered permanent, by sloops or small ships being stationed off each port, to destroy the machinery with which the enemy may endeavour to raise the sunken ships.

In short, the plan is as efficacious as it is simple; and the power which we exclusively possess to avail ourselves of it, results from the peculiar circumstance of our being the masters of the ocean; a dominion which this plan alone will enable us to perpetuate during any number of ages. We have, singly, to maintain our naval superiority, and the ports of every country, which may dare to insult us, are at our mercy. The malice and the rivalry of France will henceforward be harmless; we shall have nothing to dread from invasion, and the genius of Britain may

enable her to bid defiance to a world in arms opposed to her!

BOSTON, April 13.

FROM LONDON.

On Wednesday, London papers to the evening of the 9th ult. were received by the arrival of the ship *Minerva*, captain Clement, from London. It appears that his majesty's health was nearly restored.—The French account of the late revolutionary occurrence at Paris has been published. Moreau with a number of obscure individuals, have been arrested. The official accounts say, that Pichegru and Georges were complotters with Moreau, and have been at Paris; but the London papers say the former has remained in England, and that Georges has not been in France lately.—The Gallic rulers, as usual, assert that the conspirators were employed and encouraged by the British. On this an English editor remarks: "That there never has been in any one plot alleged to have been discovered in France since the revolution, the slightest proof that any English administration was ever concerned, directly or indirectly, to take off any of the revolutionary leaders by assassination. In every plot that has been framed or fabricated from Bristol to Buonaparte, from the assassination of that virtuous patriot Marat to the last forged conspiracy against Buonaparte, England, England has been charged as the prime mover, instigator, and paymaster; and yet we will assert, in the most positive and unequivocal manner, that the archives of France do not afford the slightest written evidence, and that the population of France and England does not furnish the slightest parole evidence in proof or justification of the charge." We have not observed any mention that La Fayette, Latour Maubourg, the Prince of Peace, or any of the French bishops have been accused of being concerned in the plot. Moreau's brother dared to pronounce in the Tribune, that the general was innocent, and that the charges against him were calumnies. Mr. Moreau was arrested, but sometime afterward, released by order of the first consul.

SALEM, April 12.

We are informed, by a gentleman who came passenger with captain Roundy, from Antigua, that the English West-India fleet, after having been separated from its convoy in a gale of wind had been taken by the French. A king's mast-ship from Nova-Scotia had gone to Barbadoes under convoy; but in proceeding to English harbour, in Antigua, without convoy, was taken by the French. The masts were very much wanted by the English, and were considered a rich prize by the French.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

POSTSCRIPT.

The arrival of the British Packet *Duke of Cumberland*, captain Lawrence, puts us in possession of news to the 11th ult. The following extracts are made in haste. To-morrow we shall be more copious.

LONDON, March 10.

The royal assent was last night given, by commission, to several bills in the house of lords.

On this occasion lord Fitzwilliam expressed some doubts as to the regularity of the proceeding, the necessary information with respect to the state of his majesty's health not having yet been obtained. The lord chancellor, with much apparent agitation, said, he was perfectly aware of the caution and circumspection which so grave and important a subject required, and under that impression he assured the noble earl, that in venturing to procure the assent of his majesty to the commission, he had proceeded with fear and trembling. Not confiding entirely in the reports of the physicians, he had solicited and obtained a personal interview with the monarch; which had been repeated; and in the course of which he held much conversation with his majesty relative to the nature of the bills included in the commission; the result of which was, that the whole of them obtained the royal assent. Of the responsibility attached to his official situation, his lordship professed himself fully aware, and, feeling the entire force of that responsibility, he had acted upon it on the present occasion. After this unequivocal assurance of the competency of his majesty to the exercise of his kingly functions, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the favourable progress made by his majesty.

Saturday afternoon, March 10.—"We continue to entertain a favourable opinion of his majesty's recovery." [Signed by the four physicians.]

On the 8th of March, the Russian ambassador is said to have waited on lord Hawkesbury, to know the cause of the embargo; which was explained to his satisfaction.

His majesty's sloop of war *Wolverene*, of 16 guns, was appointed on the 9th instant to convoy out the *Newfound* and trade.