

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1803.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

THE secretary of the court, Charles Boheman, whose arrest was mentioned some time back, appears by the papers found in his possession, and now acknowledged by himself, to have been a chief instrument in a very extensive and dangerous plan; all the parts of which, however, are not yet discovered. He was member, it seems, of a secret society, or order, which took its rise in the south of Germany, but spreading so rapidly as to draw too much attention, it was found convenient to change the name and places of meeting. The view of the order seems political; they pretend to unlimited power over all governments; and all the members are sworn to strict secrecy and to implicit obedience to unknown chiefs. Boheman, though a Swede by birth, having been many years settled in Denmark, where he has estates, the king has ordered him to be delivered up to the Danish government. A royal proclamation has been published on this occasion, requiring all persons who are at the heads of orders or associations of any kind, to deliver to the magistrates a copy of the form of the oath, and a written detail of the object of their society, under pain of dissolution of the order. These documents to be laid before the king, and after being revised by him to be returned, and serve as a guide for the conduct of the order. The civil governor of Stockholm, and the chief magistrate in country places, to have free admission at all times, by virtue of their office, without being received into the order. They have also a right to be made acquainted with every thing that passes in the order, no decree excepted. They are, however, bound to observe the same secrecy as the members, except in regard to what their office makes it necessary to discover. The Free Masons, who are under the immediate protection of the king, are alone excepted from this inspection.

STUTGARD, March 29.

It is generally believed in Germany that the object of gen. Duroc's journey to Berlin was not so much to obtain assurance of what there was no room to doubt—the good disposition of the court of Prussia towards France, as to explain to his Prussian majesty the present state of affairs between the English and French governments, and to give a new proof of the value which the court of the Thuilleries puts on his Prussian majesty's friendship. The first consul could not have chosen a person fitter for that service than an officer already known to have acquitted himself successfully of several important and delicate commissions which had been intrusted to him, and honoured at Berlin with the esteem of the court and ministers, on account of the former prudence and facility of his conduct.—What induces us to believe that general Duroc was charged merely to make some friendly communications to the Prussian court, is the shortness of his stay at Berlin.

It is probable that the Prussian cabinet will return these amicable attentions on the part of France by new assurances, not to undertake, or even to suffer among its allies and friends any thing in the smallest degree favourable to the hostile intentions evinced by England; intentions which cannot become formidable to France if the continent shall remain a quiet spectator of the dispute. Prussia, by the late extension of its dominions, and by the vicinity of its confines to that of France, has power to preserve the neutrality of the continent of Europe; and on such an occasion France would not neglect to remind the Prussian government that it is to the favour of France it owes its elevation to a rank of so much consequence.

Situate between the two great powers, Russia and Austria, Prussia foresaw that the time might come when it should be obliged to present a double front of armed defence to those powers. It represented to France its necessity to aggrandize its power and extend its limits to those of France, that it might be able to stand till France might come to its aid.—This France effected in the new arrangements in Germany, and the two powers are now able conveniently to give each other mutual assistance. France, by means of Prussia, secures the neutrality of the continent; Prussia, by means of France, secures its independence and the rank it holds among the great powers. On these principles rests the present tranquillity of the German empire. And these are of such a nature that we can entertain no fears in regard to the result of the differences which seem at this moment to divide the first maritime powers of Europe. We already find the effects of that policy which tends to detach England from all discussions in which the interests of the continent are concerned, and to insulate her as entirely in politics as she is in her geographical situation. In consequence of this system, the act of mediation for the nineteen Swiss cantons was not communicated to the English go-

vernment which could have nothing to do with a state situated in the centre of Europe.

H A G U E, April 1.

Mr. Liston, the English envoy, received yesterday two couriers, one from London, (who, after delivering his dispatches set out for Amsterdam,) and the other from Berlin, with dispatches, which are said to be very favourable to the hopes of peace. Mr. Liston transmitted them this morning to his court, by a vessel sent off for that purpose. However, the news received from Amsterdam, and the movement among the troops, have excited great alarm among the merchants. Insurance is above the peace rate; and the funds, which were already dropping, have received a further fall. In addition to this, the English squadron, which is cruising at the mouth of the river Meuse, has been reinforced by two vessels; so that it now consists of two ships of the line and three frigates.

April 9.

In about ten days the couriers which have been sent to Petersburg from London, Paris and the Hague, are expected back. The answers they bring will decide the present crisis, and this decision, it is hoped, will be pacific.

R O T T E R D A M, April 12.

By an express order from the first consul, the Louisiana expedition is definitively suspended. The French general began the day before yesterday to disembark the troops that were on board the vessels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this republic, to different destinations both on the frontiers and elsewhere. In several of our towns, among others, at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at first opposed by the commandants of the Dutch garrisons; but after an ulterior explanation, these commandants thought fit to yield to necessity and force. Persons of good information of what is passing, and who have access to all the principal functionaries of the government, state, as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the government, there is a party which has absolutely protested against the measure of France; in consequence of which the French troops have, in such great numbers, entered our territory. The majority has, however, judged that protestation to be, in our present circumstances, impolitic.

L O N D O N, April 7.

Yesterday morning we received Paris journals to the 4th instant, and at the same time a letter from a correspondent in that city.—The former contain no intelligence whatever; the latter states that the final determination of the business of the indemnities in Germany has occasioned no inconsiderable sensation at Paris.—It is received in the political circles (says our correspondent,) as a short preface, that in the event of hostilities between Great-Britain and France, the emperor of Germany does not feel inclined to take any share in the contest.—“If he felt any thing of a contrary disposition (the French politicians observe) his Imperial majesty would not have closed the account, when the means of protection were so much within his power.”—This reasoning seems *prima facie* tolerably just, and has been anticipated, no doubt, by every reflecting politician.—In the present colossal state of French power and influence no object in perspective could be sufficient to induce Austria to wage a war with the republic.—In the event even of a renewal of hostilities between England and France, there is very little likelihood of the emperor taking any immediate part of the contest; but if the monster, through our exertions, become seriously wounded in any part, it will in that case remain to be seen whether those powers, now within his tyrannic gripe, will not with cheerfulness and alacrity, lend their utmost aid to effect his destruction.

Accounts from Berlin state, that one of Duroc's objects was to prevail on the king of Prussia to seize Hamburg, for the purpose of completely excluding the commerce of England from that port and from Germany.—Duroc said too, that if the king of Prussia would not do so, and (it is added) likewise seize on Hanover, the first consul would send troops to do so.—To this the cabinet of Berlin replied, that his Prussian majesty was resolved to observe the most perfect neutrality, and if necessary, draw a cordon of troops round the former line of demarcation, and defend the neutrality of the north. Other accounts, of a more doubtful nature, state that Buonaparte has declared, that if a war with England takes place, he is determined to have none but friends or foes.

Extract of a letter from Killoullon, March 28, 1803.
“In case war breaks out, I am much afraid the lower order of people here will not remain quiet—several suspicious bad characters, that left this country after the rebellion that was suppressed, have

returned here within these last ten days, which bode no good to the peace of the country.—I think, however, that the respectable farmers and priests, who I believe, encouraged the last rebellion very much, are now totally changed in their principles, and quite averse to any fresh disturbances.”

N E W - Y O R K, May 23.

Accounts by the Arabella packet are not so late as those received by former arrivals. From the information we have been able to collect, the war preparations were going on with a degree of spirit and activity in all parts of Great-Britain, that seemed to indicate the most hostile expectations. The public mind continued in a state of uncertainty; but the best informed appeared to make their calculations for war.

In addition to the hostile contents of this day's gazette, we have the first authority for saying, that in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the probability of war, Mr. King, our minister at London, has determined not to leave England till his successor shall have arrived.

Captain Bell, of the brig Sea-Flower, informed us, that he left Leith the 14th April, and that a British 50 gun ship, three frigates and a number of cutters had sailed for the coast of Holland, to intercept the French expedition that were preparing to sail for Louisiana; that great warlike preparations were still going on; that it was the opinion of most people at Leith, hostilities would soon commence. Captain B. fell in with a vessel bound to Boston, and gave the captain all his loose news-papers.

Captain Rooke, of the brig Delight, from Cadiz, recommends to merchants who ship flour to any port in Spain, that great care should be taken to keep barrels clean, as their dirty appearance will be an injury to the sale.

Captain Rogers, of the brig Anne, from Leghorn, which place he left the 5th ult. informs, that the day before his departure, an English frigate arrived there with orders for all the British merchantmen to leave the place immediately, which was done with the greatest precipitation: upwards of 20 sail hauled out in 24 hours, and an embargo was expected to take place. The French troops, it was rumoured, were soon to evacuate Leghorn. Capt. Rogers left Gibraltar the 20th of April, and brings nothing new respecting the important subject of war or peace. Two of the American frigates were at Malta, and one at Tetuan Bay.

Since our last, we have received Bermuda papers by an arrival at the southward to the 30th of April. In one of them it is observed that “accounts from the West-Indies state, that there is the most promising crops expected this year that ever was known.” Another paper says, “A dangerous sickness prevailed at Turk's-Island.”

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 24.

If the article under our London head of April 7, is justly stated, we may reasonably suppose, that the sailing of the French for Louisiana, will be the signal for war or peace; nor should the British stop them, it will no doubt be considered a declaration of war; but on the other hand, should they let them pass, we may conclude that Britain is not in earnest, and that the whole will blow over.

L O N D O N, April 7.

By letters received yesterday from Paris, we are informed, that the whole city and even the consular palace itself, are placarded with the following words:

“Point de Paix—Point de Consul.”

“No Peace—No Consul.”

By a gentleman who left Helvoet, on the 2d of April, at 2 o'clock, we learn, that thirteen American transports and some French frigates were then there, for the purpose of conveying the army bound on the Louisiana expedition. They were all embarked, and only waiting the arrival of general Victor, the commander in chief. The next morning a little way at sea, we heard the guns fire, which was to announce the general's arrival, and passed through a squadron of English frigates that were waiting to intercept the expedition. Through the same channel we hear, that the French army had actually entered Holland, alleging as an excuse that England retained the Cape of Good Hope.

May 27.

Capt. Dwyer from Martinique arrived at N. York, informs, that in consequence of recent advices from Bourdeaux, an embargo was laid on English vessels at Dominique on the 24th, and at Martinique the 27th ult. the day our informant slipped off by cutting his cable.—That the English officers belonging to the West-Indies had arrived with orders to join their regiments immediately.—And that the captain-general of Martinique, having been ordered to France sailed on the 24th of April on board a ship of war, accom-