

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 22, 1803.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

Latest from Europe.

London and Liverpool papers to the 28th July, were received at the office of the Daily Advertiser last evening, 6 days later than our last advices, by the ship Merchant, captain Lord, in 42 days from Liverpool. The following is the most important intelligence they contain:

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock, 24th current, to a merchant in this town.

DEAR SIR,

YOU will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate rebellion: At an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on people to unite as before, in opposition to English oppression, &c. and at so early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the lord mayor's, and seized all the arms and pikes which were in the house, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighbourhood of James-street, Thomas-street, and in every part of the Liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the chief justice of the king's bench) coming into town about 9 o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-street, with his nephew, and were both killed by pikes.

Col. Brown, of the 21st, and a few more officers, and several of the soldiery and yeoman have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very lowest order. But what is the most alarming is, that their plots have been carried on with such secrecy that they are not yet discovered, notwithstanding several prisoners were taken. Mr. Clark, of Palmerston, cotton manufacturer, was shot on Arran Quay, at 8 o'clock in the evening: and it appears there were several parties collecting, in different parts of the town, at a very early hour. The privy council has been sitting at the castle these two hours past, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are several gallows erected in different parts of the town, and the executions, it is supposed, will be innumerable, as there are about 100 prisoners taken. They do not seem to have any leaders of consequence; the only one taken is a man of the name of McCabe, a publican, at whose house there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any disturbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

The situation of the city is most awful. The drums beat to arms at ten o'clock at night and continued until twelve, when almost every citizen was under arms. The engagement continued until four o'clock, and within these two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighbourhood of the royal hospital.

From the Hibernian Journal, dated Monday, July 25.

On Saturday evening last, government having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of destruction, had been made by a newly organized horde of insurgents in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-street, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by general Dunn from the barracks, which were joined by a company of yeoman infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the earl of Meath; having arrived at the spot where their instructions directed them, after a skirmish of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were lost, a great number of pikes were found, also several combustibles, parcels of nails, fragments of iron, glass, compost clay, oakum and other materials.

With these were discovered a number of steel balls, in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, with a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gunpowder, to each aperture was applied a wooden plug, with a handle and vent hole, or receptacle for a fuze appeared on the upper surface of the timber about the middle: this machine was supposed to have been intended to aid the projected operations of setting fire to Dublin barracks. Several kegs of powder were discovered, with parcels made of four musket balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was designed to have been communicated to whatever vehicle was constructed to discharge them.

A suit of green uniform, with gold epaulets and a splendid embroidery, was also found; and several papers, by which the train of operations fixed by these deluded people, was discovered and doubtless will be prevented. Among the melancholy disasters of the night, might be reckoned the murder of lord Kil-

warden, chief justice of the court of king's bench, and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his lordship's family, in a carriage to town. The wound he received was a large lacerated one in the side, having the appearance of being inflicted by a shot from a blunderbuss.

A privy council have been sitting yesterday at the castle, and did not break up until a late hour last night: a proclamation offering a reward of 1000l. for the discovery of the murderers of lord Kilwarden and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, has been issued, upwards of 100 prisoners have been lodged yesterday in the new provot in the barracks. A printed notice from the lord mayor and board of magistrates was yesterday handed about, apprising the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent disturbances they feel it incumbent on them to reinforce the insurrection act, pursuant to which it became penal, during the last rebellion, for any citizen not on military duty, to be out later than 8 o'clock in the evening.

By the accounts from Dublin, all remained quiet at four o'clock, on Monday evening last.

LONDON, July 25.

A letter from the banks of the Meuse, states, that the first consul will assume the title of Commander in Chief of the Army of England, which is to consist of 200,000 men. The head quarters are to be established *pro tempore* at Compeigne. This army is to form an immense cordon from the mouth of the Elbe to Rochelle and Rochefort; and is to be sub-divided into four separate armies, the first of which is to extend from the mouth of the Elbe to Flushing, and to comprehend the troops dispersed to the electorate of Hanover, and the Batavian republic; the second is to be formed by the troops in Belgium, and to extend from Flushing to Dunkirk; the third is to extend from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and to comprise the troops cantoned in the departments of the north, the Pays-de-Calais, La Somme and Basse Loire; and the fourth is to extend from Cherbourg to Brest and Rochefort, and to comprehend all the troops distributed in the departments of the west.

THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following is a translation of a printed paper, delivered at his levee by Monsieur, entitled "Publication made by Monsieur, brother to the king of France.

Monsieur, the brother to the king of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to observe silence on an important fact too vaguely understood. The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the false reports which an usurping government has spread in France, imperiously demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, should be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the consideration which has determined Monsieur, in the present conjuncture, to publish the details, which particular circumstances, however interesting, do not suffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follow:

On the 26th of February in the present year, a person fully authorized, waited on the king of France, at Warsaw, and verbally made to his majesty, in the plainest, but, at the same time, the most pressing, and, as he thought, the most persuasive terms, the proposal of renouncing the throne of France, and of requiring the same renunciation on the part of all the members of the house of Bourbon, this person added, that in return for such a sacrifice, Buonaparte would himself secure the king sufficient indemnities, and even a splendid support. His majesty, strongly impressed with that sentiment, which misfortune never destroys in great souls, and which attaches him as strongly to his own rights as to the happiness of France, instantly made the following answer, and remitted it in writing on the 28th, to the person who had been dispatched to him.

The King's Answer.

"I do not confound Mr. Buonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteem his valour, his military talents; I am pleased with several of his acts of administration; for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himself if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; so far from that, he will himself strengthen them, if they could be questioned, by the course he at present pursues.

"I know not the designs of Providence with respect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are imposed upon me by the rank in which it was its will that I should be born.

"As a Christian I shall, to my last moment, fulfil those obligations: as a descendant of St. Louis, I shall, like him, respect myself even in chains; as a successor of Francis I. I shall be desirous of saying with him *Nous avons tout perdu, sorti l'honneur—All is lost except our honour.*

At the bottom is written:

"With the permission of the king, my uncle, I, with all my heart and soul, adhere to this act.

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the second of March, the king wrote to Monsieur an account of all that had passed, and desired him to communicate it to the princes of the blood, who were then in England, undertaking himself to make the same communication to such as were not there.

On the 25th of April, Monsieur called a meeting of the princes, who, with equal zeal and unanimity, signed the following instrument of approbation of the king's answer of the 28th of February.

Act of Approbation of the Princes.

"We, the underlined princes, the brother, nephew, and cousins of his majesty Louis XVIII king of France and Navarre.

"Deeply penetrated with the same sentiments with which our sovereign lord and king shews himself so nobly animated, in his answer to the proposition which has been made to him to renounce the throne of France, and to renounce their imprescriptible rights to the succession of that throne,

"Do Decree,

"That as our attachment to our duties and our honour can never permit us to commute our rights, we concur, with heart and soul, in the answer of our king.

That, after his example, we shall never suffer ourselves to be wanting in the slightest degree in our duty to ourselves, our ancestors, or our posterity.

"We further declare, that being positively certain that a great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the same sentiments which animate us, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, and in our own, that we renew, before God, on our swords, and in the hands of our king, to live and die, true to honour, and to our lawful sovereign.

(Signed)

"CHA. PHILIPPE, of France.

"CHA. FRED. D'ARTOIS, duke of Beiri.

"LOUIS PHIL. D'ORLEANS, duke of Orleans.

"ANTOINE PHIL. D'ORLEANS, duke of Montpensier.

"LOUIS CH. D'Orleans, count of Beaujolois.

"LOUIS JOS. DE BOURBON, prince of Conde.

"LOUIS HEN. JOSEPH DE BOURBON CONDE, duke of Bourbon.

"Wanstead House, April 25d, 1803.

Act of Accession of the duke of Enghem.

"SIRE,

"The letter of the 2d of March with which your majesty has deigned to honour me, has come punctually to hand. Your majesty too well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what sense I should make the reply required. I am a Frenchman, Sire, a Frenchman, faithful to his God; to his king, and to his own honour. Many others may one day, perhaps envy me this threefold advantage. Let your majesty then deign to permit me to add my signature to that of the duke of Angouleme, as I, like him, adhere, with all my heart and soul, to the contents of the note of my king. In these unalterable sentiments, I am, Sire, your majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithful subject and servant.

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON.

"Ettlenheim, in Baden, March 12, 1803."

The prince of Conde's act of adherence has not been yet received by Monsieur; but there is no doubt of it.

Monsieur has since learned, that on the 19th of March the same envoy, in pursuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the king, to request a change, not in the substance, but in the form of his majesty's answer. It seemed to be apprehended that it might irritate the usurper to such a degree as to provoke him to use his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the king. His majesty answered, that "He should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as possible, and that Buonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, since, if his majesty had styled him Rebel and Usurper, he would have said no more than the truth." The damages of such a reply were then pointed out to the king. "What," replied the king, "is malice to require that I shall be driven from my present place of retreat? I shall pity the sovereign who shall feel him-