

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1803.

LONDON, August 20.

THE Russian Squadron of 12 sail of the line, which lately failed from Russian ports, will certainly winter in our harbours.—The necessary orders for their accommodation have been given.

Sir Home Popham has been appointed to the chief command of a secret expedition. Some gun boats have been ordered to be immediately prepared.

Some letters from Paris still talk of plots against the first consul.—One was a Jacobin plot, the object of which was to dispatch Buonaparte, to call a convention as in 1792.—The other a royalist plot, to restore the Bourbons. Both have their partisans in the army.—The alarm of these conspiracies is thought to have shortened the first consul's stay in Flanders.

The king has accepted the very splendid offer made by the marquis of Buckingham, of giving to each of the twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-four volunteers called for in Buckinghamshire by the training bill, a bounty of one guinea, so soon as they shall be certified fit for service.

August 22.

Our readers could not fail to observe, in the late extracts from the French papers, a kind of complaint "that the correspondence between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia was carried on without the medium of their ministers, by letters written with their own hands;" nor can our readers have forgotten a circumstance that made much noise, not long ago, of some dispatches having been kept from the knowledge of a certain potentate for a longer time than any good reason could be assigned for.—Whether the Machavelian policy that rendered it necessary for the emperor and king of Prussia to manage their own correspondence, could be laid to our charge or to that of France, need not, we think, be doubted; nor, consequently, which of us is to be served by it.

The view we are decidedly inclined to take is farther corroborated by private letters, received yesterday from St. Petersburg, which state, that a nest of French spies and agents, detected in corrupt practices there, have been seized and sent to Siberia.

August 24.

A council was held yesterday on dispatches from the continent. It is reported the mediation offered by Russia has entirely failed. The final proposition of the emperor was, that France should withdraw her troops from Holland and Hanover, and that Malta should remain ten years in our hands. The proposal, it was said, was coolly received by both the belligerent powers. His Imperial majesty has since caused it to be signified to France that unless the French troops are withdrawn from Hanover, he will find himself under the necessity of adopting compulsory means, in conjunction with the powers most immediately interested.

A few days since a council of the seven French princes was held. Pichegru and Dumourier were present.—With a view to an expedition the latter has certainly come to this country.—The royal standard is erected in France, under these generals, accompanied by some of the princes.

A British frigate and bomb vessel have bombarded Boulogne, and destroyed a great part of the lower town and harbour. A party of seamen and marines landed and set fire to several houses.

Letters of marque and reprisal have been granted against the ships, goods, &c. of the Ligurian and Italian republics.

Orders have been sent to Dover for an hundred thirty pilots to be ready at a moment's notice.

DUBLIN, August 17.

Lady Jerningham, of Cosley, in the county of Norfolk, has proposed to raise and command a troop of 600 females, for the purpose of driving away the cattle from the sea coast, in case of an invasion.

The earl of Fife has offered to raise above 2000 men, to be formed into two battalions.

BOTANY BAY.

A late Paris paper contains a letter received from M. Gregoire, mineralogist, dated Basil's Streight, King's Island, December 7, 1802, in which he gives the following account of the English settlement in New-Holland:

"After leaving Van Diemen's land, our next halt was at Port-Jackson.—That rising colony is the first in which the natives have no right of complaint against Europeans. They have been treated with every attention; but still resist all attempts to civilize them. Though living, for these fifteen years, with the English custom, Cloaths to them is still a superfluity. They rarely wear any thing to protect them from cold; never a garment to hide their nakedness. Their language has, however, by this intercourse, undergone some alterations.

"The English, during the fifteen years since their settlement here, have already carried their agriculture to a surprising extent. The forests have given place to corn-fields of wonderful fertility. Here are already towns and villages affording every accommodation of European luxury. The population amounts to 8000 souls, none of whom are slaves. I send you a sample of the wool of this country. The sheep which bear it are from Peru, from Paraguay, from the Cape of Good Hope, and from Bengal. The breeds are here much improved, and are mending daily. Those from Bengal, which have there nothing but hair, yield her lambs, having a rich fleece. In a stay of five months, I made excursions into the country. Leaving Port-Jackson we proceeded to survey the rest of the coast of New-Holland. The commander sends to France the naturalists, with what collections we have up to this time made. I have passed from the vessel in which I sailed for Le Geographe, on board which I succeeded my colleague, and friend Depuch, obliged by ill health to return to France."

BAILLAY, Mineralogist.

It is quite pleasant to hear the French gasconade of invasion, when the principal part of their coast is so closely blockaded that they cannot send even a fishing boat out to procure a dish of fish. Our bomb vessels have sported a few shells into Boulogne, and beat down a couple of houses; and to keep the seamen from being idle, a party of them landed a few days since, and diverted themselves in overthrowing the French engines for driving piles for their fortifications; and throwing their intrenching tools, mattocks, baskets, &c. into the sea.

While the chief consul may be meditating the overthrow of British sway in Ireland, a very serious plan is on foot here to destroy consular tyranny in France.—A few days ago a council of seven of the French princes was held, at which Pichegru was present, together with Dumourier, who some time ago reconciled himself to the king of France, and took the oath of allegiance to him. With a view to an expedition, Dumourier is certainly come to this country. The royal standard is to be erected in France, under those generals, who will be accompanied by some of the French princes. All the emigrants who have, within these few years, returned to France, hate the consul, and his upstart pillaging profligates. It is well known that these emigrants possess a great influence over the minds of the people, all of whom affect to be sufferers by the revolution, fallen noblesse, ruined royalists, &c.

There is undoubtedly a strong royalist party in France, which has lately manifested its disposition by acts that have alarmed the chief consul, and brought him back to Paris. General Donadieu was arrested in Holland as a partisan in this enterprise, to which we wish the fullest success. Moreau too, it will be recollected, was some years ago accused of being engaged in a project to restore royalty, with gen. Pichegru.

August 25.

A Dutch and Hamburg mail arrived yesterday, without bringing any very important intelligence. Indeed the German papers are more than usually deficient in the reports of negotiations in the cabinet, or movements among the forces of any of the northern powers. Nothing at all is said of the Russian fleet, or of any intention of its leaving the Baltic. Indeed we have uniformly thought that the speculations in this country respecting the aid of Russia against France, was over sanguine.

The report of the royal standard being about to be raised in the western departments of France, under the French princes or their officers, gains ground. It is said that Pichegru, as well as Dumourier, has been consulted by the princes of France.

It was mentioned yesterday, that the French troops in garrison at Dunkirk and Boulogne, and other parts in the north, have shown symptoms of aversion to Buonaparte's government.

August 26.

The celebrated Georges, with other French emigrants, have lately left London, no doubt upon some secret expedition.

A private letter from Paris of the 18th inst. states the following intelligence:—

"It is now understood, in the best informed circles, that the first consul, before his departure to execute his grand project and his plans of campaign, exercised the two principal privileges granted to him by a senatus consultum. By the first, he will pass an amnesty in favour of all criminals in custody, except those confined for conspiring against the state, for murder and coinage; and that by the second, he will deposit with the senate the nomination of his successor."

August 27.

Some of the late consular measures in Holland having occasioned a remonstrance on the part of the Dutch, delivered, however, with all that humility which a sense of their hopeless situation could inspire, in which the inevitable ruin that would come upon their commerce, by the adoption of the measures, was forcibly pointed out, the first consul, from hasty words to more hasty, at last declared, in a fit of rage, that he would destroy the basis on which such mercenary arguments were founded, by annihilating the trade of Holland so effectually, that they should not have a single ship of any kind left to them.

It appears by letters from Vienna, that Champagny, the French ambassador, is immediately to be recalled. There is no reason to think that Buonaparte has been dissatisfied with the services of this minister. His recall is designed to afford him an opportunity of more distinguished services to the Great Nation at this interesting moment. Citizen Champagny was useful at the court of Vienna; but it is supposed that his advice would be still more profitable in another department.—He is therefore to be invested with a naval appointment, and is to furnish his proportion of assistance in digesting the plan of invasion. If we may judge from what is known of the state of French preparation for a descent, some changes of ministry would certainly be highly expedient.

August 30.

A French messenger, or perhaps rather a messenger through France, arrived on Sunday morning or yesterday morning. Letters have been received from France, but chiefly, we believe, from the towns on the coast and in the neighbourhood of Calais. They contain no news of any consequence. No Paris journals came over. The story about a change at Paris is evidently groundless. It is said, however, that letters from captain Hotham repeat his having received intelligence that the labours of boat building and equipping two sail of the line in Holland, had been countermanded by order from the Batavian government. The reason of this is said to be, that they are in want of suitable materials. We do not, however, vouch for the truth of the statement.

The funds were yesterday rather better, which might be accounted for without any political rumour or speculation as there were large purchases from the court of chancery, &c.

Recent dispatches have been received from Madrid, but it is not known what decision that cabinet have come to respecting the present war. There can be no doubt of the inclination of Spain to remain at peace; if Buonaparte will permit her.

August 31.

Accounts from Lisbon by the last mail state, that there has been a serious tumult among the soldiers in that city. It lasted four days, during which many lives were lost. These disturbances originated in a dispute between two of the regular regiments quartered there and the regiment of police guards; but at length, by the spirited behaviour of the latter, and particularly of a detachment commanded by a French emigrant of the name of Novion, order was restored, though the populace seconded the regular soldiers. One of the regiments, commanded by Don Gomez Freires, is banished to Cascaes, and its commander is confined in the Tower. On the 3d inst. however, the city was in a state of tranquillity; but the precaution had been taken by government to double the police guards and patrols.

By a letter from Dover we are informed, that the French have prohibited any flags of truce going in future to Calais with prisoners. Gravelines we believe, is the place appointed for their reception.

A private letter from France states that the French government has for some time past made considerable exertions to place their naval establishment on a respectable footing. Besides the 80 gun ship lately launched at Toulon, four sail of the line, of at least 74 or 80 guns, are now on the stocks in the dock yard of that place, together with two large frigates. The Swiftsure, which was captured during the last war in the Mediterranean, is in dock there, and about to receive a complete repair.

Another letter states, that the greatest exertions are making at Toulon in building ships, and that the keels of half a dozen of large ships, of at least 80 guns, are ordered to be laid down immediately. Upwards of 3000 galley slaves, and about the same number of workmen, are daily employed either in the dock yard, or on the fortifications, which are putting in the best state of defence possible. The garrison, it is said, consists of 3000 men.

September 1.

A mail from Dublin arrived yesterday, but it does not bring any thing new. No further acts of violence of any kind have taken place. It is expected that some information will be obtained from some of the persons lately arrested.