

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 29, 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From London papers, to the evening of February 17, received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, by the Pigou, Collet, from London.]

NEW MINISTRY.

The following arrangement for a new administration (from the London Sun, Feb. 17) is confidently expected about:

- Mr. Pitt, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.
- Lord Melville, first lord of the admiralty.
- Mr. Fox, secretary of state for the foreign department.
- Lord Moira, secretary of state for the war department.
- Mr. Grey, secretary of state for the home department.
- Mr. William Grant, lord chancellor.
- Lord Roslin, president of the council.
- Lord Spencer, lord privy seal.
- Lord of Chatham, master-general of the ordnance.
- Marquis Cornwallis, commander in chief.
- Lord Cathcart, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and commander in chief.
- General Fitzpatrick, secretary at war.
- Mr. —, treasurer of the navy.
- Mr. Canning, president of the board of control.
- Mr. S. Perceval, master of the rolls.
- Mr. T. Erskine, attorney-general.
- Mr. Adam, solicitor-general.
- Messrs. Steel and Wm. Dundas, joint pay-masters-general.

LONDON, February 7.

In the house of commons yesterday, Mr. Secretary Yorke, after a minute history of the volunteer system, and the inconveniences which had arisen therefrom, had leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the provisions of the several acts now in force relating to the volunteer and yeomanry corps. [The volunteer corps, amounting to 500,000 men, have distressed the British ministry much anxiety. Being composed of incongruous elements, they have been ill regulated in discipline, and much harder to govern. The defects of the system appear to be, 1st, The want of election of their officers. 2d, The want of resignation; and 3d, The want of the imposition and enforcement of fines. With respect to the first, the ministry contend, that as citizens, before they offered their services, they had a right to choose their officers; but when their services were accepted by the government, and they had become soldiers, the government was bound to supply all vacancies in the king. As the second point, the agreement being mutual between the corps and the government, it could not be dissolved without the consent of both parties.]

February 15.

It is with extreme regret we announce, that his majesty is again much indisposed. Yesterday morning it was found necessary to send for Sir Francis Manners, Dr. Heberden, of Pall-Mall, and Dr. Dundas, of Richmond, who continued with his majesty the greater part of the day. The dukes of Clarence, Devon, and Cambridge, went to the queen's house in the afternoon, where they continued till a late hour of the night; and the prince of Wales, with the most anxious filial anxiety, sent several times to inquire of the state of his majesty's health. In the course of the day great numbers of the nobility left their cards of inquiry; and, with a commendable attention to public feeling, the following bulletin was issued to-morrow:

His majesty is much indisposed to-day."

A mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday morning, the principal contents of which are given in another part of our paper. Respecting the preparations for the invasion of this country, we find little intelligence beyond that of which we were previously possessed. From the Hague it is stated, that some divisions of the Batavian troops, under the command of generals Monceau, Cras, and Quatta, have received orders to march to the Texel, where a fleet of men of war transports is collected for their conveyance to the English coast; while letters from Amsterdam say, that the expedition will not fail before the end of the month, owing to the length of time that is requisite to collect the several flotillas at Boulogne, which, when complete, will consist of not less than 1500 vessels of different descriptions. This statement of probable delay of the attempt may, however, be intended merely for the purpose of deception in order to put us off our guard; but if this be really the intention of our enemy, he will find himself completely disappointed in his object. We possess at present a good and commanding station, from which neither force nor the artifice of the enemy is capable of

removing us; and come when he may, he will find us ready to give him the reception he merits. That every effort is making to render the hostile preparations still more formidable than they are at present, we have every reason to believe, and know, indeed, that some time since orders were issued by the first consul for the building, with all possible dispatch, of several hundred strong armed vessels, of a description similar to those lately captured by two of our frigates off La Hogue, and that near five hundred of them are already completed in the different ports of the republic. To collect these at any given point will necessarily require some time, and if any further delay takes place it will, we are persuaded, arise from this circumstance alone. Of the military movements in Holland, the following statement is given in an article from the Hague, of the 25th ult.

"A remarkable bustle and movement has within these few days been observed among the Batavian land forces intended to take a part in the expedition against the British islands. Of the 16 battalions of infantry which are destined for the expedition, and which had already been stationed at a greater or less distance around the Texel, seven of them are on their march, in order to draw nearer to that central point, two of them are in motion from Medemblicks and Hoorn to the Helder. One proceeds from Enkhizen to Scagerburg; one from Mulden to Schagen; one from Amsterdam, and two from Harderwick for Alkmaar."

Fresh disturbances have broke out in Egypt, which, to all appearance, have been the effect of French intrigue. The Arnauts and Arabs are stated to have risen in rebellion, and taken possession of Alexandria; in consequence of which, all the foreign agents, except the French commercial commissioner, have left the place. The latter circumstance alone affords sufficient ground of suspicion with respect to the part which the agents of France are now acting in that unhappy country; while the movements in Lower Italy, and on the shores of the Adriatic, leave but little doubt of the perfidious intentions of Buonaparte with regard to the Turkish empire. We entertain a confident hope, however, that any attempts which the enemy may be induced to make, will be effectually frustrated by the indefatigable vigilance of our Squadron in that direction.

From Hanover we learn that the French general not only continues, but almost daily increases his oppressive exactions in that country. A new requisition of 1000 horses, and a quantity of great coats has been made, and an additional sum of 1,600,000 francs has been demanded for the use of the troops. The enemy are besides carrying off all the cannon from the different fortresses; and the whole country labours under the severest distresses. Russia, as we have already stated, is by no means an inattentive observer of these and other similar proceedings in the north. An immense military force is certainly collected on the frontiers of that empire, and the number of troops now ready to act, in case of necessity, is stated to exceed 200,000.

At a late hour last night, we received a variety of extracts from the Paris journals to the 26th ult. We find by these, that the minister of marine has returned to Paris from the coast, which he appears to have very minutely inspected. It was reported that the first consul proposed to set out once more from the capital on the 25th, while other accounts said that his departure would be further delayed for two or three weeks. On the 22d a deputation of the legislative body did homage to Buonaparte and his lady, after which the consul reviewed the troops, and presented colours to some Italian and other regiments. Some of the former have marched for the coasts for the purpose of being employed in the expedition against England. From Brest and the other ports, there is no news worthy of notice.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty-office from admiral Cornwallis, off Brest, dated the 8th instant, at which time he had just been joined by the Minotaur, of 74 guns, and the San Joseph, of 112 guns, all well.

February 16.

We are extremely sorry to state that his majesty's indisposition has not yet taken a favourable turn. The bulletin given out yesterday, for the satisfaction of the numerous inquirers of all ranks was—

His majesty is to-day much the same as he was yesterday.

(Signed)

F. Millman,
W. Heberden.

Yesterday, there was a consultation of the most eminent physicians on his majesty's case.—Nothing has transpired of the issue of their deliberations. Of the nature of his majesty's complaint very little is known. The general report is that it is dropical, attended at present by a fever.

Yesterday the answers to the inquirers after the prince of Wales's health were—"His royal highness is better, but very weak."

Another Hamburg mail arrived yesterday, but it is not so late as that arrived on Tuesday, and contains no news of importance. We find no mention of the new levy of 80,000 men, said in letters from Stockholm to have been ordered by the emperor of Russia.

February 17.

We have great satisfaction in laying before our reader the bulletin of this morning, which imparts a ray of hope that his majesty's disorder may take a favourable turn.

"His majesty has had several hours sleep, and appears refreshed by it.

(Signed)

F. Millman,

Feb. 17, 1804.

W. Heberden."

The statement which we made yesterday, we have every reason to believe to have been perfectly correct. Some of the papers of this day presume to contradict one part of it, but when they become better informed, they will find that we were right, and that they are wrong.

His majesty's legs, it is added, has become so swelled, that they underwent the operation of scarification. We are led to hope that it has contributed to ameliorate his majesty's situation.

A letter from a naval officer belonging to one of our cruizers off the Dutch coast states, that on Sunday last a hundred and fifty sail of gun boats were distinctly counted in the port of Flushing; and that, according to the information derived from some fishermen, the troops in the neighbourhood of that place amounted to about 50,000, numbers of whom daily embarked on board the boats and transports by way of exercise; but in these manœuvres the flotilla never ventured beyond the reach of the land batteries. Several of the Dutch towns are crowded with Frenchmen, who are employed as spies upon the conduct of the unfortunate inhabitants: and other advices which reached town yesterday, state, that the latter are obliged to purchase permission to pass certain prescribed boundaries, while the former are under no restraint whatever.

We are happy to say, the report of the prince of Wales's health yesterday was, "his royal highness is perfectly recovered."

Mr. Fox, we understand, has been with the prince of Wales every day since Monday last.

A general opinion seems to prevail, that when Buonaparte hears of the calamity with which this country is afflicted in the serious indisposition of its revered monarch, he will judge it a proper time to make his long threatened attempt at invasion. The conjecture is certainly not an improbable one; but if he does make the attempt of this we are confident that every man in the kingdom will feel an additional stimulus, if one were necessary, from the very circumstance of our common calamity, to unite hand and heart in the national defence. Every volunteer would be found at his post, and every man capable of bearing arms would rush forward in defence of a beloved sovereign, endeared to his people by every tie and every feeling that can touch and interest the human heart.

February 18.

The bulletin was not delivered out quite so early this day as yesterday, and the crowd of nobility and gentry, waiting with anxiety at St. James's, to learn the state of his majesty's health, was, if possible, greater than on any preceding day since his indisposition.

It must rejoice every loyal heart to be informed, that our beloved sovereign is now considered to be in no danger. We may therefore indulge a fond hope that in a few days his majesty will be restored to his wonted health. No language can describe the general joy which was manifested by the numerous inquirers this morning, when shewn the following

BULLETIN.

"18th February, 1804.

"His majesty is much the same as yesterday, and we do not apprehend him to be in danger."

(Signed)

L. Pepsy,

H. M. Reynolds,

F. Millman,

W. Heberden."

At a late hour last night we received a variety of extracts from the Paris journals to the 31st ult. They contain no intelligence of importance. They mention the march of the cavalry from Compiègne for Boulogne; and the conviction of a few persons accused of having contrived some curious instrument for the destruction of the first consul. This plot is, as usual, attributed by the Moniteur to English agency.

The latest accounts from our Squadron off Boulogne state, that the Leopard, Leda, Immortalité, Squirrel, Locust, Archer, Dutchess of Cumberland, and Griffin cutters, remained at anchor close off Boulogne.