

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 24, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

STRASBURG, March 16.

In pursuance of previous dispositions made with the elector of Baden, a select party of French troops, headed by an aid-de-camp of the first consul, lately crossed the Rhine at Kehl, and surrounded Offenbourg, where the lodgings of several emigrants were pointed out to them by a Baden officer, and they taken in arrest. Some few were also seized at Kehl. On the return of this detachment, 15 prisoners were left in charge of the governor of the castle here, among whom are the baroness Von Rejch and the abbe Eymar, an old member of the constituted assembly. Another party set off at the same time for Ettenheim, where the like measures will be taken. There are some hopes that Dumourier will be found in that city: at any rate it is certain that he lately passed a fortnight there, in company of several French princes. Fifteen persons were taken into custody here yesterday morning; among whom are the ci-devant count de Toulouze, Lautree, Madam de Klingling, and general Tesnoyers, who, three years since was president of the court-martial which cleared the accomplices of general Pichegru. It is said that Chambe has been seized on the Upper Rhine.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 10.

On Wednesday the American minister, Mr. Livingston, gave a splendid ball in honour of the discovery of the conspiracy against the first consul.—The whole diplomatic corps, with the exception of the Neapolitan minister, and the Russian charge d'affaires, were present.

March 22.

The report which was yesterday in circulation respecting Louis Anthony Henry, of Bourbon, is this day confirmed by the public papers. A few hours after he was brought from Strasburg to Paris, he was sentenced to death, in consequence of his having been concerned in the conspiracy: Another paper says, that Louis was taken in the night by a French officer dispatched to Strasburg for the purpose—he had prepared to defend himself; but his own secretary, who is a Frenchman, secretly deprived him of his arms, which he did not discover till the moment of his seizure.

ENGLAND.

DOVER, March 25.

The Aurora American ship, of and for New-York from Amsterdam, arrived here this day; the master states that he left the Texel last Thursday, at which time all the heavy artillery, stores, &c. necessary for the invasion, were within a mile of the ships, ready to embark at a short notice; the force was four ships of 74 guns each, and about 80 transports capable of carrying from 4 to 500 men each; there were also several gun vessels and smaller craft ready to accompany them; he was interrogated by the collector of the customs, and the captain of the Sea Fencibles, and has several passengers on board, all of whom confirm, it is said, the above report.

FALMOUTH, March 26.

This day arrived the American ship Charles, capt. Rebble, 41 days from Senegal. She brings an account that the island of Goree was taken possession of, after a very desperate action, on the 17th of January, by the crews of six French privateers. The French commander with 47 men were killed, and several wounded.—The British had 20 men killed: General Frazier and the second in command, I am happy to say, escaped unhurt. A schooner, cartel, having on board 150 French troops to garrison Goree, sailed from Senegal on the 14th of February, to take on board general Frazier and troops for Britain. The French landed with the bloody flag flying, and continued it until the end of the action: they fought from one o'clock P. M. till twelve A. M. A French schooner privateer was lost on Senegal bar, about the end of January. Several French privateers were during that coast.

LONDON, April 2.

According to the return of the navy, corrected to this day, it appears that we have in commission 100 of the line, 24 of 50 guns, 126 frigates, and 227 sloops, cutters, gun boats, &c. A letter from an officer on board one of his majesty's ships off Flushing, states that the French had embarked their cavalry and stores, and only waited for a calm to elude the vigilance of our cruisers.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 16.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived here, the schooner Traveler, capt. Hall, from Fecamp, in France, (a port ten leagues from Havre) in 37 days. Captain Hall did not bring any papers; but informs, that no event of magnitude had occurred since the development of the conspiracy:—That he had not learnt any thing further respecting Moreau, than his arrest; and that the most active and efficient measures were in continual execution for the prosecution of the war.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

Captain Goodrich, who arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, informs, that the transports had fallen down to New Dieppe, and were in readiness to receive the troops for the invasion. There was a report in circulation at Amsterdam, that the prince of Conde had been taken up and executed for having been concerned in the conspiracy. The fate of Moreau, &c. was not known when the Francis Henrietta failed.

[N. Y. GAZ.]

Captain Goodrich, of the ship Francis Henrietta, who arrived yesterday, in 37 days from Amsterdam, has obligingly favoured us with files of Leyden and Schiedham papers to the end of March, containing Paris dates to the 20th. A very considerable portion of these papers are taken up in relating discoveries connected with the late conspiracy. Messrs. Drake and Spencer Smith, his Britannic majesty's envoys at Munich and Stutgard, are charged with having been concerned in the plot; a private correspondence between Mr. Drake and a Mr. D. L. has been discovered by the French government, and the instructions which D. L. received were laid before an extraordinary convocation of the conservative senate on the 23d of March by the grand judge. It does not appear by the papers we have received that Moreau had been tried and convicted as stated in the English prints. With the consent of the elector of Baden the French seized 15 emigrants at Offenburg, and 15 at Strasburg, and detached a party in hopes of finding Dumourier at Ettenheim, where he had been a short time before with the French princes. Russia having promised protection to the republic of the seven islands, contemplates sending troops to the Mediterranean by the way of the Black Sea, but as they do not seem necessary at present in that republic, the movement has given the French a pretext for sending troops to Naples, where they have demanded as a security that three of the ports and several ships of war should be given up to them. Very little is said about the invasion; it does not appear, however, to be relinquished, and several late movements among the shipping in the French and Dutch ports, has excited more than the usual attention of the English fleets. Under the Paris head of March 16, they have the following extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 28. "His majesty is quite recovered in a most extraordinary manner. Dr. Willis came in with a person dressed in the uniform of a French general, and told his majesty that it was Buonaparte made prisoner; it had the desired effect, so powerful is the name of Buonaparte."

[N. Y. DAILY ADV.]

Paris is watched with such circumspection that it is impossible for any one to pass or repass without the knowledge of the police, and a line of 12,000 men surrounds the barriers. Throughout the Belgic Provinces, the post-masters are forbidden to let post-horses to any person without a certificate from a police-office, and in every town or village, and even on the public roads gens d'armes are placed to examine the passes of travellers, and to arrest all such as may be unprovided. Orders have been sent from Paris to Italy, and different parts of Germany, for the arrest of persons implicated in the late conspiracy.

May 15.

We have received, by the ship Eagle from Belfast, a file of the News-Letter as late as the 6th of April, but they do not contain London advices later than the 2d: The last paper mentions, that the Cork fleet sailed for the West-Indies, on the 24th March under convoy of the Apollo, and had a fine offing; but in the evening an express was received by lord Gardner, in consequence of which a cutter was dispatched to order the fleet back.

A fleet of about 22 sail left Surinam on the 7th of April, with about thirty-five hundred troops, under the command of general Maitland, and a squadron of five sail of the line, under commodore Wood, for Surinam—since which the London and Cork fleets have arrived there.

May 18.

Captain Hannifen, of the brig Rolla, has favoured the editors of this Gazette with French papers to the first of April. The paper of the 30th of March, contains the trial of Louis Antoine Henri, of Bourbon, duke of Enghein, who was shot soon after his condemnation; and it was believed in France that Moreau, Pichegru, La Fayette, &c. (who had also been taken) would be put to death. The comptroller of the post-office at Strasburg, two ci-devant lieutenant-generals, who had been in the corps of Conde, several ecclesiastics, and many others, had also been seized and carried to Paris.

There had been an embargo at Bourdeaux for 18 days previous to the 12th of April, when it was taken off; during which time a number of boats for the invasion, crept out of port, and stole along the coast. It was, however, believed in France, that no attempt would be made to invade England.

Several American gentlemen had been taken up in France and imprisoned, and every man suspected of being unfriendly to the tyranny of Buonaparte was sure to be conducted to prison.

BARBADOES.

BRIDGE-TOWN, April 23.

This day the London fleet arrived, under the convoy of the Unicorn frigate, of 44 guns—having on board gen. Myers, gen. Montgomery and suit, with a few troops, for the different regiments in these islands. The fleet consists of about thirty sail for the different islands, they left Portsmouth the 8th of March.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, May 3.

The British brig Chance, captain Watt, from Jamaica for this port, with a cargo of slaves, was captured yesterday by the French privateer cruising off our bar.

The French corvette Africa, (late the Herald sloop of war) failed from Havanna for this port 23 days since, with 350 French troops, passengers. About a week since, in a gale, she lost her mizen mast, and was compelled to throw overboard 12 or 14 guns—Sixteen of the passengers were lost at the same time. She took a pilot on board on Thursday evening, and anchored a short distance from the bar. Yesterday morning the brig Garland, from Nassau, fell in with her, and on firing two guns, the corvette struck her colours, having at the time but four guns mounted. We are told it is a disputed point whether she is a lawful prize, she being, it is said, captured within the jurisdictional limits of the United States.

May 5.

Captain William Cuthell and crew, late of the British ship Rosamond, of Greenock, captured off Charleston bar on the 30th ult. by the French national schooner La Hazard, captain Sachs, came up on Thursday evening in a pilot boat. The Frenchmen plundered captain Cuthell of every thing, and even robbed the sailors of their hats and shoes.

The French privateer schooner, which captured the British ship Rosamond, and British brig Chance, has not been seen off the bar since Thursday evening.

The Enterprize brought \$1,000 dollars in specie, as one article of her cargo; she came out under convoy of the Lily sloop of war, and parted with her two days ago in the gulf, bound to Bermuda; the Garland came on with her as a protectress.

May 7.

The British forces that lately made the attack on Curracoa, had returned to Kingston, and after recruiting their ships, &c. by a very hot press, they had failed again with a reinforcement, and it was supposed their object was to make a fresh attack on that island.

The French 84 gun ship, some time since captured from the French on coming out of Cape-Francois, had been fitted out at Kingston, and sailed with a convoy for Europe, but got ashore on Morant Keys: She has since been got off with considerable damage.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

Arrived at the fort last night, the British armed cutter Hind, commanded by lieutenant M^{re} Léan, from Antigua with dispatches. She saluted the fort, which was returned.

The president of the United States returned to the city of Washington on Sunday evening last, from Monticello.

May 21.

Mr. Arcambal, who is superceeded by general Rey as commissary of commercial relations for the city of New-York, has been appointed by the French government to the same office for the district of Maryland.