

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 31, 1804.

## Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

At the Bristol Trader, from Bristol, London papers to the 10th, and Bristol papers to the 12th April, are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. We make from them but few extracts, as they are only a day or two later than former dates. They furnish an electoral mandate from Bavaria, ordering all French emigrants to leave those territories in 24 hours. They also give the names of the marquis de Vaux Borel, general Melitte, the vicar general d'Eymar, who had resided several years at Offenburg, as being arrested about the same time with the duke of Enghien. That prince is stated to have been shot pursuant to sentence, but the accounts of his execution are not official, nor is that event noticed in any of our French papers, which extend beyond the time stated.

### ITALY.

GENOA, March 10.

A CONSPIRACY in favour of the French against the English has been formed at Malta, it was discovered when it was on the point of being carried into execution. The ringleaders of it have been seized and are in custody.

### SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, March 25.

A strong report prevails here, that Buonaparte has demanded of the court of Denmark that the Sound and all Danish ports shall be immediately shut against the English; if this be true, it is rather expected the demand will be extended to Sweden.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 6.

A report prevailed in the city yesterday, that lord Nelson's fleet had met with the French fleet from Toulon, and after a severe engagement, in which the gallant admiral was said to have fallen, six of the enemy's ships were captured. The story was stated to come from the captain of the Fairy sloop, who arrived at Falmouth, having received the intelligence from a captain he met with at sea. Another account was said to have been received from a captain arrived at Weymouth, who had sent the communication to his owners in town; but neither of these accounts are worthy of a moment's serious attention.

At Copenhagen, on the 13th of February, above 2000 persons were ill of an inflammatory fever, attributed to the cold and continued east winds.

April 10.

On Sunday dispatches were received at lord Hawke's office from the continent, which caused a great bustle among the ministers yesterday, and several of the foreign ambassadors had conferences with us. We do not pretend to know the cause; but reports state that, among other accounts, a declaration of Buonaparte to the court of St. Petersburg has been received, stating, that in case any Russian troops in the Baltic should land in Mecklenburgh, Holstein, or any where else upon the German continent; French troops would immediately occupy the said towns; and if any Russian troops from the Black Sea should attempt to land on the Italian continent, French troops would occupy not only the city of Naples, but every seaport in that kingdom.

Letters from Genoa of the 11th ult. state that the French fleet was still in port. At Munich and other places, some emigrants from France have been arrested, at the instance of the French envoy, citizen Otto. Among them is the late French consul at Malmaison, where he is visible to all but his ministers, favourites and relatives. In the senate, on the 22d, it was proposed by a senator to advise the first consul to pardon the emigrants, and to advise the danger of accustoming Buonaparte to blood in civil causes; and said among other things, "that Nero cried at one time when he was about to sign his name to a death warrant; but at another time, accustomed to the sight of blood, by the presence of depraved counsellors, he murdered his own father and brother, his tutor, his senators, ministers,

April 12.

After twenty-four hours after the duke d'Enghien was condemned, petitions for him were presented by the duke de Liancourt, and several other of his friends, through the medium of madame Buonaparte, as the first consul resides at Malmaison, where he is visible to all but his ministers, favourites and relatives. In the senate, on the 22d, it was proposed by a senator to advise the first consul to pardon the emigrants, and to advise the danger of accustoming Buonaparte to blood in civil causes; and said among other things, "that Nero cried at one time when he was about to sign his name to a death warrant; but at another time, accustomed to the sight of blood, by the presence of depraved counsellors, he murdered his own father and brother, his tutor, his senators, ministers,

generals, and all classes of Roman citizens, with the same indifference as he saw Rome burning."

Buonaparte desired general Mortier to be president of the military commission which condemned the duke, but he declined it. General Hulin was then appointed (the son of a washerwoman, and formerly a servant in the workhouses of the court at Versailles,) notorious since July 14th, 1789, in all the dreadful catastrophes of the revolution. After sentence was passed, the duke asked, if he could see Buonaparte; "yes," said Hulin, "if you have any discoveries to make." "Discoveries," answered the duke, with indignation: "carry me to the place of execution." "That cannot be done," said Hulin; "before we have reported our sentence to the first consul." "I knew the sentence," answered the duke, "before; against the law of nations, he carried me away from Ettenheim."

From the time of the duke's arrest, he had never been once permitted to lay down on a bed, to undress, to shave, or to change his linen; and his feet were so swollen from fatigue that he could hardly stand. In the dungeon at Vincennes, where he was shut up, with four gens d'armes, for the 14 hours he lived after his condemnation, there was neither a bed nor a chair; there was some straw, where he sat down, but he was prevented from a moment's rest, by the noise and questions of these satellites, who had orders to prevent his slumber. A clergyman was with him for an hour, but was not permitted to speak with him, except so loud as to be heard by the guards.

In the morning, before day-light, on the 22d, general Murat arrived at Vincennes, escorted by fifty Mamelukes, and accompanied with four aid-de-camps, and generals Mortier, Hulin, and Louis Buonaparte, who had come on purpose from the coast. Each Mameluke held a flambeau, and 200 gens d'armes and 500 men of the Italian troops surrounded the castle, prevented the approach of every one, and guarded all the avenues to that part of the wood about 100 yards distant from the castle, fixed for the place of execution. The duke being told his sentence was to be executed, said, calmly, "I am ready and resigned." When he heard, upon inquiry, that the grenadiers who should shoot him were Italians of Buonaparte's guard, he said, "THANK GOD! they are not Frenchmen. I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praised, that my executioners are foreigners too! It will be a stain less upon my countrymen." Upon the place of execution, he lifted his hands towards Heaven, and said, "MAY GOD PRESERVE MY KING, AND DELIVER MY COUNTRY FROM ITS FOREIGN YOE." Two gens d'armes then proposed to tie an handkerchief over his eyes, but he said, "A loyal soldier, who has so often been exposed to fire and sword, can see the approach of death with naked eyes and without fear." His hat was then taken off. But on looking at the grenadiers, who had already pointed their fuzils at him, he said, in Italian, "Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwise you will miss me, or only wound me." Of the nine grenadiers who fired at him, seven hit him; seven bullets pierced his body.

The following is a correct list of the persons arrested by order of the French government:

At Strasburgh—Madame Lajolois; the justice of peace, Lajolois; the counsellor of the finance, Demonge, and his wife; Madame Velinglin, and Madame D'Essart, the sister-in-law to the general; the Abbe Litterman and the Abbe Paquet; the two unmarried sisters, D'Argrain; general Denoyers, and two servants.

At Kehl—Mr. de Matville; Mr. de Kappenheim, and the two merchants, Lindauer, and Zaigle.

At Offenburgh—Marquis de Vaux Borel, ex-general; Madame de Reich; and her chambermaid; Madame de Moyra; widow of the general, and her servant Jacob; Abbe Eymar; Mr. de Boulogne, and general de Melette.

At Ettenheim—Duke d'Enghien; Mr. d'Emery; colonel Dumoutier; Mr. de Thumery; colonel Grustein, aid-du-camp of the duke; Abbe Weinborn and Abbe Michel; lieut. Schmid; the two servants, Ferrard and Boula.

At Frankford—Colonel Kuppelmayer, born in Alsace, and formerly aid-du-camp to the Austrian general Klinglin.

Several French gens d'armes are yet at Frankford, and will remain there during the fair.

### DEAL, April 8.

The stone expedition, it is said, sailed yesterday from Dungeness, in order to sink the ships, the wind being thought favourable.

A letter has been received from Hudson, from a person of great respectability, which states, that the French are on the point of evacuating Hanover, which will then be occupied by Prussians. It is expected, that the French troops will march to the Hanse Towns, or into the Danish dominions.

## American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

From captain O'Brien from the Straits, arrived last evening, we have received the following particulars:

Major Barney, the American consul for Sicily, had received dispatches from Mr. Livingston at Paris, enclosing a letter from the First Consul of France (written in his own hand,) to the commissaire general at Tripoli, demanding the release of the American officers and seamen of the Philadelphia frigate. The dispatches had been forwarded to Syracuse.

On the 6th of February an aid-de-camp of general Berthier arrived at Leghorn from Paris with orders to raise 200,000 rations. On the 7th the French general Verdier, with the said aid-de-camp, visited the vessels in Leghorn and took down their names. Sixteen had been put in a state of requisition, for the purpose of carrying French troops: Their destination was not known, nor was it known at what port they were to embark. It was supposed, however, for Corsica or Elba.

Captain O'Brien has dispatches for government from the American consul at Gibraltar; and Mr. Tom, passenger in the Shepherdes, has also dispatches from the consul at Tangier.

The French frigates Dido and Sybille, each of 44 guns, from Guadaloupe, where they recently arrived from France with troops, arrived last evening, and anchored at the quarantine ground. The object of their coming here is unknown.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Accounts from New-Orleans to the 15th April state, that the army of Louisiana had left that place 3 days before for Pensacola. The late prefect, Mr. L'Auffat, was on the eve of departing. His destination was unknown. He was to sail in the brig Natchez, some said for Guadaloupe, others for Charleston. He took a formal leave of the American commissioners on the 12th, and was received at the government house with great respect and ceremony. The American inhabitants intended giving a sumptuous entertainment to the commissioners, previous to the departure of general Wilkinson.

It appears that some uneasiness was excited at New-Orleans by the appearance there of the letter from governor Claiborne to the president of the United States, which was published in the papers of the U. States. It will be recollected that this letter spoke in very unhandsome and contemptuous terms of the merchants, planters and others of that country. Some Frenchmen who conceived themselves calumniated by the governor, have manifested unusual irritation. Inflammatory publications have been the consequence, inviting the inhabitants to resist the government of the United States. The governor has declared the letter to be a mutilated extract from the genuine letter; and on the 15th the public feeling seemed to be subsiding.

Extract of a letter from the Isle of France, Feb. 25.

"An English ship from London, worth 300,000 dollars, prize to a French frigate, arrived here this day. The signal is up for another."

Extract of a letter from Reading, May 15.

"On Wednesday evening, the 2d instant, the notorious Hester M'Dowell, arrived in this town, and early next morning, set out in the Harrisburg stage. On her way, she called herself Mrs. Price, and said her husband was in Philadelphia, and would follow her in two or three weeks. She talked of going to Redstone and Fort-Pitt. For this latter place, it is said she took passage in a heavy waggon she found at Carlisle."

May 24.

We understand (says the Morning Chronicle) that a letter has been received, giving information of a terrible fire in Demerara, which extended over an immense distance of country.

We have it from the most respectable authority that the attempt to establish a Bank at New-Orleans has failed. Mer. Adv.

May 26.

Baron de Humbott arrived in this city on Wednesday last, in the ship Conception, from Havana. This distinguished Prussian philosopher with his companion, Mr. Bonpland, having passed the last eight years in the Spanish colonies of America, is now, we are informed, on his way to Europe for the purpose of publishing his discoveries in that part of the world hitherto so little known.—These gentlemen, it is said, have discovered, during their researches, more than three thousand species of plants not before described.