

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 7, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 3.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Circular letter addressed to all the members of the diplomatic body.
PARIS, March 23.

THE first consul has ordered me to transmit to your excellency a copy of the report presented him by the grand judge, on an intended conspiracy in France by Mr. Drake, the envoy of his Britannic majesty at the court of Munich, and which, by its object and date, was connected with the infamous plot on which the tribunals are now sitting in judgment.

A printed copy of the letters and authentic papers of Mr. Drake is annexed to the report. The originals will be immediately sent by order of the first consul to his serene highness the elector of Bavaria.

Such a prostitution of the most honourable function that can be conferred on men, is without precedent in the history of civilized nations. It will astonish and horrify Europe like the scandal of an unheard crime, which the worthless governments have never dared to commit. The first consul is too well acquainted with the sentiments and qualities, which distinguish the diplomatic body accredited to him, not to be convinced that he will (as with profound sorrow, the profanation of the sacred character of ambassador converted into a minister of plots, villainy and corruption.

Accept, &c.

TALLEYRAND.
Minister of foreign relations.

The following answer to the above was addressed to M. Talleyrand, by Mr. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary from the United States.]

PARIS, March 26.

I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me, with a copy of the report of the grand judge, relative to papers which prove that Mr. Drake, the British minister at Munich has held a double correspondence with traitors, for objects which civilized nations must regard with horror—and that you must be redoubled, when we see that it is a minister that thus prostitutes his sacred character. When a subaltern agent commits a base or atrocious crime, it may be supposed that he is influenced by personal interest, but the actions of a minister, are generally attributed to the government he represents; and when he acts against his orders (which I hope is the case in this instance) his conduct is so much identified with his government, that such acts tend to overturn the social order, and to bring back nations to barbarism. I beg your excellency to offer to the first consul, in the name of my government, the most sincere congratulations for having happily escaped the attempts of his enemies, directed not only against his life, but against an object more dear to his heart, the happiness of the nation of which he is the chief—a happiness which is the result of his noble labours in the field of honour, and in the cabinet, and which is not yet sufficiently established, not to be deeply shaken by his conduct.

(Signed)

LIVINGSTON.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 4.

The naval commander at Dunkirk has given notice to the sub-prefect, that, in order to prevent criminal communications with the enemy, no fishing boat, never licensed, will be permitted to leave the harbor without having two soldiers on board. Being informed that the English government entertains the atrocious project of throwing on the coast of France from 600 to 700 bales of wool, brought from countries infected with the plague, the marine administration has prohibited any one from touching shipwrecked goods until the civil or military authorities, have previously decided that they may be saved without any danger to the public safety.

April 14.

By a neutral vessel that arrived from Holland, we learn that the French have demanded possession of 600 houses at Utrecht, which was done in a summary way, by sending a note to every occupier, signifying they must quit possession immediately, leaving the furniture on the premises, of which they might take an inventory. An encampment of 40,000 men immediately to take place at Utrecht.

Our port letters this morning bring no further accounts of the vessels that sailed upon the stone expedition on the 27th. It was supposed they would be that night at the mouth of Boulogne harbour.

A letter from Gottenburgh, dated April 7th, says, "The daring steps the French have taken in arresting emigrants in Germany, have caused some sensations in this country, and the execution of the duke d'Enghein has excited equal surprise and indignation. Accounts received this morning from Stockholm countenance the expectation, that it will not be very long before those powers who have been so very cautious in avoiding the war will take an active part in it. But certainly the movements of Sweden and Denmark must depend upon those of Russia."

The answers of the ministers of the different powers at Paris to the address of Talleyrand, must excite a peculiar interest in this country, which is vilified and calumniated in a manner the most undeserved and unexampled. They are all more or less suitable to the character, policy and independence of their respective courts. The minister of Austria states generally, that every member of the corps diplomatique must condemn any thing that is done by a diplomatic agent contrary to the laws of nations. The minister of Russia speaks generally to the same effect. The minister of Prussia goes farther, and writes like a prefect of one of the United Departments; he says that M. Talleyrand can easily conceive the "whole part which the king his master will take in the entire cessation of so many subjects of alarm for the friends of France." The American minister doubts whether Mr. Drake can have been acting with the approbation of his government. M. Cetto, the Bavarian minister, expresses the utmost indignation that the territories of his master should have been selected as the rendezvous of intrigue and conspiracy against the tranquillity of France. The elector of Baden's minister speaks in the same tone. M. d'Hervas, the Spanish minister, and most of the corps diplomatique, whether connected with France or not, join in reprobating such transactions as those imputed to Mr. Drake. If the letters, &c. ascribed to that envoy be forged, and that they are we entertain not the smallest doubt, we think the calumny ought to be rebutted in some official way.

Switzerland appears to be in a state of considerable agitation. Some commotions have broken out in the canton of Zurich, where the people refused to take the usual oaths; and accounts from Basle mention, that half the inhabitants of that canton are in a state of revolt.

A letter from the Hague, dated March 10, says, "The affair relative to the English goods that were seized by the French, appears to have taken a turn that was scarcely expected. Yesterday the departmental government of Brabant received a letter from the secretary of state for foreign affairs of this republic, containing a copy of a letter received by him from our ambassador at Paris, Schimmelpenninck, in which the secretary is informed that "The First Consul of the French republic greatly disapproved the conduct of the French commissaries, with respect to the seizure of English goods in the Batavian territory; and that he would give the necessary orders which the nature of the thing required, and which the First Consul did not doubt would be satisfactory to the wishes of the Batavian republic."

A mutilated statue, supposed to represent William the Conqueror, was lately dug at Neuilly l'Evaque, an ancient Norman Chateau, which belonged to that prince. The fragments of this rubbish have been transmitted to the *Museum Napoleon*, and the discovery is exhibited to the wondering Parisians, as undoubted prefaces of Buonaparte's success against England!!!

In the middle of last March six English mails were due in Germany, and arrived at once. Within 12 miles of Warsaw, the postillions who carried these letters, were stopped by 12 armed and masked persons, who took out all the English letters, but permitted the postillions and passengers to continue their journey with the Berlin letters.

Letters from Amsterdam, of the 13th ult. mention, that desertions on board the Dutch ships of war are so extensive and frequent, as to have made it necessary to issue a proclamation, promising pardon to all seamen who shall return by a certain day. To remedy the deficiency of hands, thus occasioned, the government have been obliged to invite the soldiers of such Batavian regiments as are not ordered upon the expedition, to enter on board the fleet as seamen!

The archbishop of Autun lately published a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, recommending them to employ their spiritual influence over the young persons of their respective parishes who are subject to the law of conscription; that they may become more attached to the duties of their station, and no longer avoid, by flight or desertion, the offices which their country requires of them. "The authority (says the enthusiastic Prelate) which governs our country, is the authority of God himself. The First Consul may, we think, be perfectly satisfied with the alliance which has taken place in France, between church and state."

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, May 24.

GOREE RE-TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH.

By the Favourite, captain Miller, arrived here yesterday from the Isle de Lofoe, we are informed, that the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, which was lately taken possession of by the French under Victor Hughes, was re-taken on the 9th March by his majesty's frigate Inconstant, captain Dickson, of 36 guns: and a garrison of 350 men left to defend the place.

NEW-YORK.

New-York, May 28.

One of the French frigates from Guadaloupe came up yesterday from Staten-Island, and anchored near the city in the North River, for the purpose of taking in provisions. The other frigate is expected up this day. It is said, and we believe with truth, that Jerome Buonaparte and lady will go to France in one of these ships; for we were recently informed by an official character, that Jerome had received a letter from his brother, stating, that he should send a frigate for him. The Dido and Sybille sailed about three months since from Rochefort with troops, and landed them at Guadaloupe, where they were blockaded some days by a British 74 and two frigates; but the English ships having sailed for Dominique, these frigates slipped out and got safe into this port.

The commander of one of the above frigates has gone to the southward on business with young Buonaparte, probably, to hasten his return, that they may sail immediately, as a detention in this port might bring some British ships of war within the lights of Sandy Hook.

May 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Marietta, to his friend in Albany.

MARIETTA, April 24, 1804.

"Thousands of settlers are constantly descending the Ohio, by this place. I also received a letter from my friend in Kentucky a few days past, stating that vast emigrations are moving on from that state to settle principally on the Missouri and Mississippi. They are purchasing the rights of Spanish officers at a very low rate. I am informed in some instances at one cent per acre. Doubtless great frauds are committed injurious to our country."

We have heard it alleged, that it is to be reported that Jerome Buonaparte will return to France by one of the frigates now here, whilst in fact he is to sail in a merchant vessel. Of the truth of this, and other reports relative to this gentleman, nothing certain has transpired.

In the new project for a penal and criminal code, which we mentioned a few days ago in the Mercantile Advertiser as being about to be discussed by the tribunals of the French republic, great changes are proposed.

According to this project, pretors are to succeed the presidents. The jurisdiction of each pretor will contain several departments. He is obliged to appear at Paris once in the year, to give an account of the judicial affairs of his district. This magistrate is to be assisted by pro-pretors and suppleans. The pro-pretors are to be attached to the tribunals of the first instance; and are to form the criminal tribunals, in meeting once a year at a certain fixed period:

Crimes are to be punished with a more rigorous pain than death. The cessation of life is to be preceded by torments which augment the horror certain destruction inspires. For example, the parricide will have his right hand cut off before he loses life; his corpse is to be buried on the spot where he committed the crime; and over his grave is to be fixed a gibbet, with his name and the nature of his guilt. In certain cases, even the tortures which during the reign of Louis XVI were laid aside and proscribed, are again to be introduced; and for conspirators, when the death of the chief magistrate is plotted, the criminal is to be broken upon the wheel.

May 30.

By the British packet Leicester, London and Halifax papers are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. The London dates are not so late as those already received. The only additional article of interest, which on a hasty perusal they appear to contain, is the following letter from Paris, which was written the day after the duke of Enghein's execution, though previous to that event being generally known. It is stated to be from a diplomatic agent in Paris, to his friend in England.

"Yesterday the minister of the elector of Baden received a courier from his sovereign. He immediately