

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 5, 1804.

## Foreign Intelligence.

[By the late arrivals at New-York.]

### GERMANY.

AUGSBURG, April 6.

THE evening before last, Mr. Drake, the English minister at Munich arrived here, and continued his journey. It is thought he will go to Hamburg, and embark from thence to England. He quitted Munich on the 1st inst. Before his departure he had a long interview with M. de Montgelas, the prime minister.

HAMBURG, April 24.

The report of the intended divorce of Buonaparte and his wife is renewed here with greater confidence, and it is added, that Buonaparte will then espouse the queen regent of Etruria, to which kingdom the states of Parma and Piacenza will be immediately added, and that madame Buonaparte will marry some other prince, who however is not named.

Letters from the Russian frontiers, of the 12th inst. state, that a treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Russia will, in all probability, soon be concluded, under the auspices of count Markoff, who is now in high favour with his sovereign.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 3.

#### CIRCULAR NOTE,

ADDRESSED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, RESIDING AT THE COURT OF LONDON.

Downing-street, April 30, 1804.

SIR,  
The experience which all Europe has had of the conduct of the French government, would have induced his majesty to pass over in silence, and to treat with contempt, all the accusations which that government might have made against his majesty's government, if the very extraordinary and unauthorised reflex which several of the ministers of the foreign powers have thought proper to make to a recent communication from the minister of foreign affairs at Paris, had not given to the subject of that communication a greater importance than it would otherwise have possessed. His majesty has, in consequence, directed me to declare, that he hopes he shall not be reduced to the necessity of repelling, with merited scorn and indignation, "the atrocious and utterly unfounded calumny that the government of his majesty have been a party to plans of association." An accusation already made with equal falsehood and calumny by the same authority against the members of his majesty's government during the last war—an accusation incompatible with the honour of his majesty, and the known character of the British nation, and so completely devoid of any shadow of proof, that it may be reasonably presumed to have been brought forward at the present moment, for no other purpose than that of diverting the attention of Europe from the contemplation of the fanatical deed which has recently been perpetrated by the direct order of the first consul in France, in violation of the law of nations, and in contempt of the most simple laws of humanity and honour.

That his majesty's government should disregard the feelings of such of the inhabitants of France as are justly discontented with the existing government of that country—that they should refuse to listen to their offers of delivering their country from the degrading state of bondage under which it groans, or to give them aid and assistance, as far as those designs are just and justifiable, would be to refuse fulfilling those duties which every wife and just government owes to itself and to the world in general, under circumstances similar to the present. Belligerent powers have an acknowledged right to avail themselves of all discontents that may exist in countries with which they may be at war. The exercise of that right (even if any doubt should be cast upon it) would be fully sanctioned in the present case, not only by the present state of the French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which, since the commencement of the present war, has constantly kept up communications with the disaffected in the territories of his majesty, particularly in Ireland, and which has assembled at this present moment on the coasts of France a corps of Irish rebels, destined to second them in their designs against that part of the united kingdom.

Upon these circumstances, his majesty's government could be unjustifiable, if they neglected the right they owe to support, as far as is compatible with the principles of the law of nations, which civilized governments have hitherto acknowledged, the efforts of such of the inhabitants of France as are hostile to the present government. They ardently desire, as well as all

Europe, to see an order of things established in that country more compatible with its own happiness, and with the security of the surrounding nations—but if that wish cannot be accomplished, they are fully authorised by the strictest principles of personal defence, to endeavour to cripple the exertions, to distract the operations, and to confound the plans of a government whose system of warfare, as acknowledged by itself, is not only to distress the commerce, to diminish the power, and to abridge the dominions of its enemy, but also to carry devallation and ruin into the very heart of the British empire.

In the application of these principles, his majesty has commanded me to declare, besides, that his government have never authorised a single act which could not stand the test to the strictest principles of justice and usages recognised and practised in all ages. If any minister accredited by his majesty at a foreign court has kept up correspondence with persons resident in France, with a view to obtain information upon the designs of the French government, or for any other legitimate object, he has done nothing more than what ministers, under similar circumstances, have always been considered as having a right to do with respect to the countries with which their sovereigns were at war; and he has done much less than that which it could be proved the ministers and commercial agents of France have done towards the disaffected in different parts of his majesty's territories; thus in carrying on such a correspondence, he would not have in any manner violated his public duty. A minister in any foreign country is obliged, by the nature of his office and the duties of his situation, to abstain from all communication with the disaffected of the country where he is accredited, as well as from every other act injurious to the interests of that country; but he is not subject to the same restraints, with respect to the country with which his sovereign is at war. His actions to them may be praise-worthy or blame-able, according to the nature of the actions themselves; but they do not constitute any violation of his public character, except in as far as they militate against the country or the security of the country where he is accredited.

But of all the governments which pretend to be civilized governments, that of France is the one which has the least right to appeal to the law of Nations. With what confidence can it appeal to that law? a government which from the commencement of hostilities, has never ceased to violate it! It promised protection to the British subjects resident in France, and who might be desirous of remaining there after the recall of his majesty's ambassador. It revoked that promise without any previous notice; it condemned those same persons to be prisoners of war; and it detains them still in that quality, in contempt of its own engagements, and of the usages universally observed by all civilized nations. It has applied that new and barbarous law, even to individuals who had the authority and protection of the French ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts, to travel through France on their return to their own country. It commanded the seizure of an English packet boat in one of the ports of Holland, though its ambassador in that country had previously engaged to let the packet boats of the respective countries pass in perfect safety until notice should be given to the contrary. It has detained and condemned in one of the ports of France a vessel which had been sent thither as a matter of indulgence in order to carry to France the French governor of one of the different islands which have been conquered by his majesty's arms. Its conduct relative to the garrison of St. Lucie has not been less extraordinary; the principal fort of that island had been taken by assault, yet the garrison had been allowed all the privileges of prisoners of war, and had been permitted to return to France, with an understanding that an equal number of English prisoners should be released. Yet, notwithstanding that indulgence on the part of the British commander, to which, by the nature of the case, the French garrison could not have the slightest pretention, not a single prisoner has been restored to this country.

Such have been the proceedings of the French government towards the power with which it is at war. What has its conduct been to those powers with which it remained at peace? Is there a treaty it has not broken? Is there an adjoining territory whose independence it has not violated? Is it for the powers of the continent to determine how long they will tolerate these unexampled outrages. Yet is it too much to say, that if they do suffer without control or resistance the continuance of such a course of proceedings on the part of any government whatever, they will soon see an end to that salutary system of public right, in virtue of which the societies of Europe have maintained and enforced for ages the sacred obligations of humanity and justice.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

### OFFICIAL NOTE.

"The undersigned, minister of state of his most serene highness, the elector of Palatine of Bavaria, has received express orders from his most serene electoral highness, to transmit to his excellency Mr. Drake the printed copy of letters here annexed, and to inform him that the originals of those letters written with M. Drake's own hand, are now before him.

"His most serene electoral highness is deeply affected that the very place of his residence should become the focus of a correspondence so foreign to the mission in which his excellency Mr. Drake has been placed with him; and he owes it to his dignity, to his honour and to the welfare of his people, to declare to his excellency, that from this moment it will be impossible for him to have any communication with Mr. Drake, or henceforth to receive him at his court.

"Two of his most serene electoral highness's subjects, strongly implicated by Mr. Drake, have been arrested at Munich for having, at his instigation, ventured upon steps reprobated by the laws of nations.

"The undersigned is ordered also to declare, that his most serene electoral highness knows the noble and generous sentiments of his Britannic majesty, and of the English nation, too well to suppose that his conduct on this occasion can be subject to the least reproach. He will hasten to explain it direct to his majesty, and to deposit in his bosom the deep regret he feels in withdrawing his confidence from a minister who had been sent to represent his majesty at this court. The elector is fully convinced that his Britannic majesty will see in this measure, although very painful to himself, nothing but a new proof of the very high opinion which he has of his majesty's character, and of the benevolence of which the electoral house has received so many proofs.

(Signed)

Baron DE MONTGELAS.

Munich, March 31, 1804.

The report of the regency is revived and accredited in the best informed circles; and the measure it is said to have the full approbation of his majesty. Several days must elapse before any final arrangement of the new ministry can be formed.

May 6.

Letters from Copenhagen, of the 20th ult. state, that all the Danish forces in the duchies of Holstein and-Schleswig are to be encamped early in May, under the immediate orders of the prince royal. The French continued at this date to collect large depots in the Dutchy of Lauenburgh.

Uncommon exertions are now making at Antwerp in building boats of a new construction for cavalry, according to a model which has been particularly approved by the first consul; they, together with all the vessels to be engaged in the enterprise against this country, and remaining in the dock-yard in Belgium, are to be ready by the middle of May.

By the Negtie, Vander May, the Vriendshap, Noordburg, and some other vessels which yesterday arrived in the river from Holland and Flanders, we are led to believe that the long meditated attack upon this empire will not be delayed much longer. Some accounts from Bruges dated the 11th instant, express an opinion that it will be attempted about the middle of this month; and adds, "all the troops to be employed in the enterprise, are now assembled in the numerous camps between Montreuil and Blackenberg.

Although a considerable portion of our impression has been worked off, we stop the press to announce, that to this moment (12 o'clock at night) nothing has been settled as to the formation of a new administration.

His majesty has not seen Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Addington has not given in his resignation, as has been erroneously stated in some of the daily papers, and it is equally untrue that he has declared his intention to retire from a public situation for ever. Such a declaration would be highly unbecoming a man who appears to have been ever governed by a sense of duty to his sovereign and his country, and by which sentiments the public are bound to conclude that he will continue to be actuated whether in a public or private station.

It is whispered that Mr. Addington has formed a determination neither to accept pension, place, or rank, on his retiring from office.

Private letters from Paris, assert that a message has been sent to the senate upon the subject of declaring the sovereign power hereditary in the family of Buonaparte. Upon the demise of Buonaparte, the son of Louis will be his successor in the empire of the Gauls; and should he not be of age when that affair happens, Joseph or Louis will be declared regent. Such, at least, is the rumour contained in private letters.

The first act of the consul, after assumption of his new dignity, will, it is added, be to pardon Moreau, and to send him to pass the remainder of his life in exile at the Mauritius.