

WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

THREE DOLLS. PER ANN.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY ALLMAND HALL.—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1804.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 393.]

Foreign News.

LONDON, April 30.

We have received Leydon Gazettes to the 25th inst. They contain intelligence from Paris to the 15th.

The system of government does not appear to have been relaxed, and the suspicions of the tyrant have rendered all persons who are deemed dangerous, and even all rumours, objects of the particular attention of the magistrates in the capital.—The Governor of Paris issued on the 14th April, the following address to the officers and subalterns, in general orders, of the garrison and national guard:—

“The Governor of Paris recommends to the Aids-de-Camp, officers, and subalterns of the garrison and national guard, to enlighten the citizens, wherever they may find them, on the false reports which the disaffected endeavour to propagate.—They do not stick at the means; for now they give out, that the death of Pichegru is not the result of suicide; this again they spread abroad, that a great many prisoners are shot every night. Let the citizens know that military, as well as civil justice is not exerted without public forms, and that not one guilty person has been condemned by the military tribunals, without his sentence having been printed and posted up immediately.

“The criminal tribunal continues its proceedings with the greatest activity.—Whatever is spread relative to the facts, more or less important, with which the prisoners stand charged, must be considered as false reports. The arrests which have taken place since that of Gen. Moreau, have confirmed his guilt. Ducours, one of the brigands described in the lists published by the chief judge, is now arrested at Chartres.

“To this moment proofs have been found of every thing which the chief judge has said, and of nothing else but what he has said.”

This address concludes in the following terms:

“The opinion of all ranks of people is always essentially connected with the confidence and love which the First Consul has a right to expect of Frenchmen.

(Signed)

“MURAT.”

The fate of Moreau may be easily anticipated. His execution has probably before this time taken place.

On the same day when Gen. Murat's address was published, the prefect of Police in the capital took new measures of safety against suspected persons in Paris, and its environs. He gave orders by an arrete, dated April 15, that all persons included in the amnesty for the civil war, who may be either at Paris, or in the rural communes of the department of the Seine, in those of Sevre, Maunden and St. Cloud, of the department of Seine and Orne, must appear within three days from the publication of the order, at the office of the secretary general of the prefecture of police, to get their acts of amnesty, passports, and licenses of residence examined. They are to make a declaration of their names, residence, and professions, before and since the revolution; the places where their property lies; the motives which have induced them to change their places of abode, & to continue in the same. These persons are to remain under immediate inspection, & not to change their residence without leave from the prefect of police, under pain of arrest.

Upon the present ministry, and upon the present state of affairs, we have little to add to what we have so often said; but retire when Mr. Addington may, he will retire without the voice of the country, having in any part of it called for his dismissal, and with the praise of having acted to the best of his ability for the good of his country. The whole secret of the opposition to him, and of the approaching changes, consists in three words—His Majesty's illness.

May 1.

The marquis of Stafford's motion upon the defence of the country was postponed yesterday, at the particular request of lord Hawkebury. The manner in which his Lordship made the request was ominous.

“Some circumstances have arisen, he said, of a nature which I deem it inconsistent with my duty to state at the present time; however, I trust, Noble Lords will do me the credit to think that I would not make the request without having given any previous intimation of such a wish on my part, unless the circumstances I allude to

were of that nature, that all their lordship's would, were they aware of them, agree with me in thinking it desirable that the discussion proposed by the noble marquis should be postponed.”

What these circumstances are we presume not to decide; but it is probable that those who speculate upon the resignation of ministers may find themselves mistaken.

After concluding a very beneficial loan for the benefit of the country and the contractors, Mr. Addington yesterday opened the Budget. The burthens are as moderate as in the present state of affairs could have been expected. The war taxes are to be augmented in their produce one million.

This augmentation is upon wine, from 21. 10 guineas a ton; an augmentation which the wine merchants were told last year to expect. The produce of this tax is estimated at 200,000l.

An addition of 12 1-2 per cent. on the articles under the head consolidated customs, excepting wine, tea, and cotton wool, and doubling the duty on raisins and sweets. The estimated produce of this addition is 300,000l.

1,000,000l.

This is the proposed augmentation of the War Taxes to a million beyond their present produce.

The interest of the Loan is to be provided for in another way; it amounts to between 7 and 800,000l. It is proposed to consolidate the Stamp Duties, rather lessening the duty on stamps used in legal proceedings, and increasing the duty on stamps for the transfer of property.—The Minister supposes the produce of this consolidation will be 800,000l. which will more than cover the interest of the loan.

Letters from Constantinople of the 14th of March, say, Ali Pacha has been murdered on his way from Alexandria to Cairo, supposed by the Beys. The grand Seigneur and his Ministers, in great consternation, that their Governor has met such a fate, have appointed the Pacha of Acre, Governor of Egypt, to restore tranquility, and have sent a squadron of ships of war to support him.

An interesting conversation took place yesterday in the House of Peers, previous to the postponement of the Marquis of Stafford's motion for Friday next. Lord Hawkebury requested the postponement on grounds which he said it would be inconsistent with his duty to explain; he could pledge his credit and character for its propriety and necessity. Earls Carlisle, Fitzwilliam, and lord Grenville, pressed the Noble Secretary for a further explanation, which was firmly refused.—It was further urged that no business relative to the defence of the country should be brought forward in the interim, which was partly conceded. Lord Hawkebury promising that nothing should be presented of a nature likely to occasion a division of sentiment. The above circumstances combined with a great bustle in the morning among the ministers, produced a variety of reports. Some said that a Regency is on the tapis; others that Mr. Addington is making an arrangement for his immediate resignation; others assigned other motives. We do not know which of them deserves most credit; but it appears that some important event is near at hand. Mr. Fox's motion in the House of Commons, relative to the Hanoverian troops, which stood for Wednesday, was also postponed upon the same ground.

(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 Mr. Drake's own hand, are now before him.

“His most serene Electoral Highness is deeply afflicted 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 honor, 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 hail to explain it direct to his Majesty, and 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 21, 1804.

May 2.

Mr. Addington, we understand, remains in office only till another administration is formed; a work we should suppose of no little delicacy and difficulty. Several of our contemporaries, however, have already settled the business, and have a ready filled up all the various offices, to the great surprise and doubt of many of the persons whom they have nominated to different posts.—Whether Mr. Pitt will come into power with Mr. Fox or without, we know not. It is, however, we believe, certain that Mr. Pitt will be at the head of the new administration. A message from his Majesty was communicated to him on Monday, by the Lord Chancellor; and after conveying the answer to the Queen's House, his Lordship had a second interview with him yesterday. It is said that he waited upon his Majesty this morning. We do not hear that Mr. Fox has been sent for; it is probable, therefore, that Mr. Pitt has the arrangement of the new ministry. But it is reasonable to expect that the new ministry will be composed of the three confederative parties. Mr. Pitt, will, in all probability be the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Grenville two of the Secretaries of State; Lord Loughborough perhaps will be the new Chancellor.—As yet, however, we believe nothing has been arranged, nothing decisively determined upon, except the resignation of the present administration.

It has frequently happened in the history of this country and its constitution that one of the three estates has gained so preponderating an influence, as to overbalance, for a time, the other two. In general the struggles have been between the Democratic estate and the Monarchical or Kingly estate. In the present instance the triumph is on the Aristocratical Branch. It would be absurd to deny that the Union of a great body of Peers has produced, on the part of his Majesty's ministers, that determination which led lord Hawkebury to the step he adopted the day before yesterday. From the manner and tone in which the opposers of ministry spoke; from their more than half avowed wish to bring on the discussion of the Marquis of Stafford's motion, it may be inferred, that they reckoned, it not upon an absolute majority, at least upon equalling the strength and numbers of their antagonists. The decisive blow has therefore been struck, not in the Commons but in the Lords; it is there that circumstances have been developed which may have induced his Majesty's ministers to retire. The same effect was produced when Mr. Fox's India Bill was under discussion. But in that case the Monarchical and Aristocratical branches acted together.

May 5.

In a second edition of the Courier yesterday we mentioned that news had been received of 2000 of the enemy's flotilla having come out of Boulogne. Early yesterday morning they were seen from Dover Heights, at anchor about two miles from the French shore. During the remainder of the day the weather was too thick to see them; but a distant cannonade was heard several times; it is probable that the flotilla only came on to manoeuvre, and that they returned into the port in the evening.

A letter from Fulkstone, dated Thursday evening, contains the following information:

“The report of guns was distinctly

heard this afternoon from the French coast, near Boulogne; and the weather was so clear that we could observe three brigs and two lugger rigged vessels come out of Boulogne harbour and run along shore, as it is supposed for the purpose of getting to sea. Only one of our ships have been seen off Boulogne, and she drifted with the tide. The wind has got round to the south east to day, and the Convoy under Dungeness are observed getting under weigh, for the purpose of sailing before dark. For the first time this season, a great number of lights were detected last night upon the French coast, which it is supposed arises from the French troops having encamped there within this day or two. We cannot otherwise account for this circumstance.”

General Marnont, commander in chief of the army of Utrecht, writes to the First Consul thus: “I have the honor to inform you, that four large English pinnaces loaded with troops, attacked the frigate Chival Marin on the 21st Germinal, stationed on the Texel. The sailors were all drunk with punch. The battle was neither long nor doubtful; two of the pinnaces were sunk, the other two saved themselves but lost half their crews. This attack was an act of mere madness, which cost the English dear, as they lost some hundred men. The frigate Le Cheval Marin suffered no loss. The English probably thought of surprising her.”

The Courier de Londres states, that Mr. Goldsmith, the quondam editor of the Argus newspaper, published at Paris, is one of the principal agents employed by the French government, to arrest French emigrants in the five Imperial towns. He was at Leipzig in the beginning of April, and ordered domiciliary visits to be made in all the inns in that town, but the persons he was chiefly in pursuit of found means to escape.

Several laws against emigrants will soon be published in Holland. The richest and most respectable inhabitants, particularly at Rotterdam, have emigrated and settled themselves in England, at Antwerp, or at Embden. They carried their fortunes with them in their pocket-books.

M. Hunter, a King's messenger, was on Tuesday last committed to Tothillfields Bridewell, charged on the oath of a white-smith, with having endeavoured to prevail upon him to make a key to one of the official boxes in which dispatches to our ambassadors at foreign courts are usually conveyed.

Mr. Addington was with his Majesty yesterday for an hour. Mr. Pitt, it was generally supposed was to have been honored with a conference, but we understand that he has not yet seen his Majesty. Nothing has yet been decisively concluded; but we suppose that the new arrangements will be declared on Monday.

The state of the King's health, and the probability of a regency, are questions of too much delicacy for discussion in a public newspaper at present; though they are the subjects of conversation in almost every company.

The new ministerial arrangements have not yet transpired. It seems certain, however, that both Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt are included in the new administration. The Lord Chancellor, as well as Mr. Addington, waited on his Majesty yesterday.—His Lordship, it is said, will retain his situation, as will also Lord Chatham and Lord Westmoreland, the offices of master of the ordinance and lord privy seal. The office chalked out by report for Mr. Fox, is that of Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

May 6.

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 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 forever. 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 the determination neither to accept pension, place, or rank, on his retiring from office.