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Foreign News.

LONDON, March 20.

It is reported that Buonaparte arrived at Boulogne on Friday last, he has published a proclamation to his army at that place, wherein, after accusing England of having formed a conspiracy to assassinate him, he proceeds to say, that "the time is not distant when he will procure them an opportunity to be convinced that intrigues, however successful in plots, are never valient in the field; and that iron at all times must conquer gold." He pretends to pity Moreau and Pichegru, who have, he says, fallen victims to British perfidy; and promises to lead the army in person to revenge the dishonor done to France, in the corruption of two of her greatest men. This finesse may answer the First Consul's purpose of silencing the clamours of his soldiers; but we trust that ministers will not suffer British honour to stand committed, for want of a fair and decisive refutation of so scandalous a stigma.

It is also said, that Buonaparte has left Paris to avoid the torrent of petitions from the friends of Moreau, Pichegru, and the other accused persons, whom he has ordered to be executed the moment his subsequent courts of justice shall have found them guilty. The armies in Holland and Hanover meant to petition in favour of Moreau; but their commanders refused to forward their memorials. Several officers have been arrested and sent to Paris, as instigators of this measure.

Every person above fifteen years of age in France, whether male or female is obliged to carry a card, or pass, containing a minute description of his or her person.

The military counsel at Bressuire, in the department of Deux Sevres, has condemned to death Jaquet Jauras, Augustine Michel, Jean Penaud, Jean You, with sixty other persons, formerly Chouans; they were executed immediately. The crime was that they had no passes.

The military commission at Nantes, on the 4th ult. condemned to death, Pierre Gauron, for being found without a pass. He was executed the same day. Gauron was formerly an officer among the Chouans.

April 13.

Circular letter addressed to all the members of the Diplomatic Body.

SIR,

The First Consul has ordered me to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the report presented to him by the grand judge, on an intended conspiracy formed 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 grieve Europe like the scandal of an unheard of crime, which the most worthless governments have never dared to meditate. 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 they will see with profound sorrow the profanation of the sacred character of ambassador converted into a minister of plots, villainy and corruption.

Accent, &c. &c.

(Signed)

TALLEYRAND.

Minister of Foreign Relations.

The Moniteur contains answers to this letter from Count Cobenzel, the Imperial Minister; Cardinal Capara, the Pope's Legate a latere; the Marquis Luccheseff, ambassador of his Prussian majesty; Citizen Schimmelpensjock, the Batavian Ambassador; Mr. Dieyer, the Danish Ambassador; Marquis de Gallo, the Neapolitan Ambassador; M. Cetto, the Bavarian Ambassador; M. Buneau, Minister of the Elector of Saxony, and several others, all expressing sentiments of indignation against the conduct ascribed to Mr. Drake. The following is the answer of the American Ambassador.

TO M. TALLEYRAND.

SIR,

"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 culpable correspondence with traitors, for objects which all civilized nations must regard with horror, and that horror must be redoubled when we see that it is a minister who thus prostitutes his sacred character. When a subaltern agent commits a base or atrocious act, 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 even when he acts against his order (which I hope is the case in this instance) his conduct is so much identified with his government, that such acts tend to overturn social order, and to bring nations back to barbarism. I beg your Excellency to offer to the First Consul in the name of my Government, the most sincere felicitations for having happily escaped the attempt 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 honor and in the cabinet, and which is not yet sufficiently established not to be deeply shaken by his loss.

(Signed)

"LIVINGSTON."

Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

Dated 26th of March, 1804.

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 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 further, & writes like a Prefect of one of the United Departments; he says that Mr. 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 tranquility 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.

The Paris papers mention the arrest of two more conspirators, named Couchery and Charles de Hozier, in the following terms.

"Citizen Paques, Inspector General of the ministry of the Grand Judge, accompanied by citizen Comminges, Commissary of Police and some chosen Gens d'Armes, has arrested Charles d'Hozier, one of the principal brigands, he was concealed with one Galler, a salesman in the street of St. Martin. He had with him several wigs for disguises, and false whiskers of the same colours of the different wigs. It was this Charles d'Hozier, who provided at Paris the lodgings for the brigands. It was he disguised like a coachman, who went for Georges at St. Luc, the 18th of September last, and brought him to Paris.

"Victor Couchery, the confidant and accomplice of Pichegru, equally distinguished in the official list, was arrested on the 8th Germinal (29th March) by citizen Paques in the street of Babylon, where he was concealed; the brother of this Couchery has become the hired calumniator of the French nation, in the Journal entitled Le Courier des Londres, being prevented by sickness from accompanying Pichegru in his passage to France, he associated his brother in the plot."

The other persons recently arrested, are Lemercier, John Lelan, Alias Brutus, and Peter Jean, all described in the official

proclamation, who are denominated "brigands of Georges's gang;" Roul Gilliard of Rouen, known by the name of St. Vincent; Armand Gilliard, his brother; Tamerlan, Alias Tata, Alias Derville, a brigand who escaped when St. Vincent and Armand Gilliard were arrested; Picot Limoelan, Alias Beaumont, who killed himself by a musquet shot in the belly.

A number of persons had been taken up by the police, and sentenced to punishment by keeping the doors of their habitations open at improper hours, in violation of the law of the 22d July.

At Toulouse, citizen Paris, commissary of war, and citizen Paul Vanse, had been arrested, and their papers put under seal.

At Lyons, citizen Bereau Pully had arrived from Paris, and had taken the reins of government.

From Strasburg mention is made of the further arrest of several emigrants on the borders of the Rhine. They speak also of the seizure of several very important papers which throw great light on the plans of the conspirators.

We have received intelligence that a Russian frigate, with several transports, have arrived in one of the ports of the Black Sea. The frigate and the troops on board are destined for Corsica.

Information is received, via Smyrna, that Ali Pacha, governor of Alexandria, has become reconciled with the foreign consuls. He quits Alexander for Cairo, the Porte having confided to him the general government of Egypt.

The ambassador from Russia had declared by a circular letter, to all the foreign ministers, that according to the decision of his court, the harbour of Sebastopol, will be appropriated exclusively to receive the Russian vessels of war, and that no others will be admitted.

The Grand Signier is about to marry the daughter of his predecessor Abdul-Hamedan, to the Pacha of Ezerund.

The ship Magnificent, an English vessel of 74 guns struck on the Black Rocks on the 25th ult. A part of the crew perished, a part was saved by the boats, and seven were landed on Isle Beniquez, where they were made prisoners. Among them are 7 officers.

OF THE DUKE D'ENGHEIN.

The following interesting account of the execution of this unfortunate Prince, is extracted from London paper of April 11, entitled The Globe.

"The execution of the Duke of Enghein was as private, and as unobtrusively concealed, as his condemnation was published with eclat. For twenty-four hours after his murder, petitions for him were presented by the Duke de Liancourt, and several other of his friends, through the means of Madame Buonaparte, as the First Consul resides at Malmaison, where he is visible to none but his ministers, favorites and relatives. Even in the senate on the 22d, it was proposed by Lajanais to advise the First Consul to pardon the Duke. It is said at Paris, that this Senator pointed out in strong language the dagger of accustoming Buonaparte to blood in civil causes; and said among other things, that "Nero cried at one time when he was forced to sign his name to a death warrant; but, at another time accustomed to the sight of blood, by the advice of depraved counsellors, he murdered his own mother 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. Gen. Hulon was then appointed (the son of a washerwoman, and formerly a servant in the work houses of the Court of 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 Hulon, "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 Hulon, "before we have reported our sentence to the First Consul." "I knew the sentence," answered the Duke, "before, against the laws of nations, he carried me away from Ettenheim."

"From the time of the Duke's arrest he had never once been permitted to lay on a bed, to undress, to have, 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 shot up, with four gens d'armes, for the 14 hours he lived after his condemnation; there was neither a bed nor chair; there was some straw, where he sat down, but he was prevented from a moment's rest, by the noise and questions of satellites, who had orders to prevent his slumbers. 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, gen. Murat arrived at Vincennes, escorted by fifty Mamelukes, and accompanied with four aid-de-camps, and generals Mortier, Hulon, & Louis Buonaparte who had come on purpose from the coast. Each Mameluke held a flambeau, and 200 gens d'armes and 300 men of the Italian troops surrounded the cattle, prevented the approach of every one, and guarded all the avenues, to that part of the wood about an hundred yards distant from the cattle, fixed for the place of execution. The Duke being told that his sentence was to be executed, said, calmly, "I am ready and resigned." When he heard upon enquiry, 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 left 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 yoke." Two gens d'armes then wanted to tie an handkerchief over his eyes, but he said, "a loyal Soldier, who has been so often exposed to fire and sword, can see the approach of death with naked eyes and without fear. His hat was then taken off. But in looking at the grenadiers who had already pointed their fuffis 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. Immediately after his murder, gen. Murat sent his aid-de-camp to Malmaison. A small coffin, lined with lime, was ready to receive his body and a grave had been dug in the garden of the cattle, where he was buried.

"Such was the end of the Duke of Enghein, butchered in the 32d year of his age, by the barbarous foreign usurper of the throne of his family. He possessed the sincere affection, not only of his royal relatives, but of every Frenchman, who had served under him, and of every person who knew him. He had not only the esteem, but the friendship of the Archduke Charles; who, during several campaigns, had been assisted by his talents, and witnessed his courage. He was as generous as brave; and, in the age of pleasure, deprived himself of all enjoyments, to assist his numerous distressed countrymen."

NEW-YORK, May 29.

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 suppliants. 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 paricide 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 procribed, 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 ar-