

# WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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From CORBETT'S REGISTER, June 30.

## FRANCE.

A concise account of the trials which have lately taken place in France, will be published in a subsequent sheet of the Register. From what has appeared upon the subject, in the French prints, there is no reason to believe that the proceedings have been unfair; and it must give great satisfaction to every loyal man, to perceive that pardons have already been granted to several of the condemned prisoners, amongst whom is Boudet de Lézard, the gentleman mentioned in a former page of the Register, as having had seven brothers murdered by the republicans, acting under the consular government. Georges had not received his pardon when the last advice came away.— Let us hope however, that he will. If Bonaparte really loves fame above all other things, this is the man whose life he will certainly spare. Georges has been his enemy; but it was an enmity of a most disinterested and noble species; an enmity springing from a rooted attachment to the family of his lawful sovereign. It is reasonable that the Emperor should wish for some sort of security against future attempts on the part of Georges, a security that he might have without taking his life; and indeed it is to be supposed that Georges would never attempt to take the life of one to whom he would be indebted for his own. Every part of this man's conduct exhibits striking marks of bravery, frankness, and fidelity. In the circumstances of his arrest, his imprisonment, his trial, we behold an elevation of soul, which is rarely to be met with in any rank of life, and which, in Georges the education of a cottage and labours of a mill could not suppress. We have in the conduct of Georges, one of the innumerable instances of the effect of turbulent times in drawing forth and putting into motion latent virtues and powers.— Had no revolution come he never would have been heard of ten miles from his village. He would have spent a long life perhaps in carrying sacks and measuring his corn and his flour, and would at last have sunk into a grave which the first summer's graft would have hidden forever. How different, and it is to be feared we must say, alas! how different will now be his fate! yet his name will live; neither the axe nor the cord can sever that from our memory: history in spite of fear and of perjury, must record it; and whatever may be the language of the present day, his character and conduct will have admirers as long as bravery and loyalty shall exist in the world. In the *Moniteur* there has lately appeared a paragraph, the object of which is to contradict the suggestion relative to a continental coalition against France, which suggestion, as the reader will recollect, appeared some weeks ago in many of the London prints. It was then stated in this work, that there was no ground for any such hope, and though the assertions of the French official paper do not amount to a positive confirmation of that statement, yet it is not likely that such assertions would be made, if the government of France were at all apprehensive of a coalition. Indeed a coalition without the concurrence of Austria, would be madness; it is impossible; and Austria is not disposed to stir. She will not and cannot stir without the assistance of British money, and that money Mr. Pitt has not to give. The state of his finances is such that the very mention of an advance to any considerable amount, to the Emperor or any other power, would throw all into confusion at the bank and in every part of the country. Here we are then fairly at a stand. We have neither army nor money to send to the continent. We are reduced to a dead system of defence, and, according to the sentiment of the speech at the opening of the session, the glory of England is now made to consist in preserving itself from being a province of France. Upon this subject an odd idea has been expressed in one of the morning papers; it is this, that "in the present attitudes of the British islands, we wish that this country may appear, in the first instance, single-headed; but when we have demonstrated to the world that we are able to repel every aggression, then indeed continental aids may be useful in diminishing the severity and circumferencing the power of Bonaparte."

It were cruel to push this writer for the reason upon which his wish is founded; but we may just ask him what he supposes would be the consequence if Bo-

naparte should persist in not giving us an opportunity of DEMONSTRATING to the world that we are able to repel every aggression? Persons who hold the language of this writer seem to imagine that the French will be obliged to attempt invasion, or make peace. Why they do so imagine, it would, however, be very hard to guess, except we suppose them to have adopted the opinion of Sir Francis D'Ivernois, which opinion has been lately echoed in the ministerial papers, that the French FINANCES are in a shocking state. This is the sort of hope that the nation was deluded with last war, but which it will not be deluded with this war, and of that fact the ministry may be well assured. The French are not compelled to attempt invasion. They can and will wait their own time. They can remain as they now are for ten years without any material inconvenience, that is to say, if we pursue the systems of Mr. Pitt. But can we go on thus for ten years? can we for five? can we for three? Must we not, if those systems are persevered in, sink down under the weight of our expence and disgrace, to say nothing of other more fearful and more swiftly operating causes?— What then becomes of the idea of "demonstrating to the world our ability to repel every aggression," as a preliminary to the availing ourselves of continental aid? It is stated, with what truth one cannot say, that the French fleet in Brest harbour is very strong and fit for sea.— From every good information it appears that the fact is not at all improbable; and if our fleet should be blown off, the enemy might perhaps come out. But from every one of their measures, it is evident that the French intend to try what is to be done by delay; by keeping us in our present state; by harassing us, and disgracing us in the eyes of the world; by not getting the copious chapter of accidents, which they cannot but see exhibited in the affairs of an enemy, the interest of whose public debt absorbs five-sevenths of his revenue, and who places his principal reliance for security upon men not under martial law, and having the right of laying down their arms when they please.

## Latest from London.

Selections from English papers received by the late arrivals at Boston.

LONDON, August 2.

Tuesday his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers and put an end to the present session of Parliament by the following Most Gracious Speech from the Throne:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Before I put an end to the present session of Parliament, I am desirous of expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your consideration.

You have wisely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that respectable and powerful volunteer force which the ardour and spirit of my subjects has enabled me to establish to an extent hitherto unexampled: You have at the same time endeavoured to combine an additional establishment for our domestic defence with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on such scale as may be proportioned to the circumstances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

You are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments for the fresh proof which you have given me of your constant and affectionate attachment to my person and family, and your regard to the honor and dignity of my crown, by the liberal provision which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil list revenues, & for furnishing me with the additional means of defraying the increase which has unavoidably taken place in the different branches of my expediture.

I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service, especially for the just and prudent attention which you have shewn to prudent economy & to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as possible, the accumulation of debt, and for tailing so large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have now only to recommend you to carry into your respective countries, the same zeal for the public interest which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all classes of my subjects, that the preservation of all that is most dear to them require the continuance of their unremitting exertions for the national defence.

The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpose of invading this kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

Relying on the skill, valour, and discipline of my naval and military forces, aided by the voluntary zeal, and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the issue of this great contest; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the blessings of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in establishing in the eyes of foreign nations, the security of this country on a basis never to be shaken.

In addition to this first and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefit to be derived from our successful exertions, will not be confined within ourselves; but that by their example and their consequences, they may lead to the re-establishment of such a system in Europe as may rescue it from the precarious state to which it is reduced, and may finally raise an effectual barrier against the unbounded schemes of aggrandizement and ambition which threatens every independent nation that yet remains on the continent.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 4th of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is prorogued to Tuesday the 4th day of September next."

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the ship Sally, capt. Webber, in 29 days from Liverpool, and the Galen, captain Hinckley, in 49 days from London, we have received London papers to the 11th of August, which state, among other articles of local concern, the late arrival of all the valuable fleet of merchantmen expected early in the month of August, among which are the China—the Leeward-Island—the Jamaica—the Newfoundland—the Lisbon—and the Baltic fleets. They also inform of the prorogation of the British parliament, by a speech from the throne—and of the rumour of an alliance offensive and defensive between Great-Britain and Russia.

Of continental news, Bell's Weekly Messenger observes, "If our readers expect to find any articles of interest or importance in our foreign selections, they will be disappointed. But they will find as much tittle-tattle in the *Moniteur*, as in any of our own fashionable journals; Bonaparte goes to the opera and menaces war, he speaks a play, and signs a sentence almost in the same paragraph. The French court is now becoming as splendid, and gallant as in the age of Louis XIV; and the despotism of that reign; which, contrary to all human speculation, was so favorable to the arts, is likely under the tyranny of Bonaparte, to prove equally propitious."

The same paper, however, contains the following article, which, if it declare not a fact, may be considered as the precursor of a measure, neither improbable, nor is it believed will be found impracticable: "It is impossible to embody all the rumours which are abroad, in the short space allowed to us. It is said, with a good deal of confidence, that an offensive and defensive alliance is concluded between Russia and England, to which Austria and Prussia are invited to accede. We wish we could speak of this as a matter that admitted no doubt. Every one acknowledges that it is the only way to liberate the continent; but every one is aware of the difficulty of organizing a confederacy of this magnitude, which is composed likewise of some jarring materials."

LONDON, Aug. 7—11.

*Latest advices from the Continent.*

The *Britannic* Journals received to the 31 instant, communicate a statement generally accredited at Paris, that a note, by way of ultimatum, has been delivered by the Russian charge d'affaires, to the mi-

nister for foreign affairs, demanding the evacuation of Hanover; and acquainting the French government that in case of a refusal, he had been directed by his sovereign immediately to leave Paris. We are not much inclined to give credit to this statement, but it had the effect of depreciating the funds which are said to have fallen one per cent. in consequence of it. On the 30th ult. the French minister at the Hague presented his new credentials, and a procession suitable to the parade and ostentation of the Corsican's new titles, took place on the occasion.

A letter from the Hague of the 28th ult. says, that most of the troops in the Texel are dispersed, and the provisions collected there for their use, are disposed of by public auction. From these occurrences, it is concluded that no expedition of any consequence will sail from that part of the Batavian Republic, at least until a landing in *Estimot* is made, and by the troops on board the flotilla at Flushing, Ostend, and Boulogne. The whole number of French troops at present in Holland, do not, according to this letter, amount to more than 25,000 men, of whom 15,000 are encamped near Utrecht, and the remainder in garrisons at the Helder, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Breda, and Bergen-op Zoom.

A letter from Berlin of the 25th ult. says, that "with two Russian armies on his eastern and northern frontiers, and three French armies on his western and southern, the king of Prussia has declared to the courts of St. Petersburg and St. Cloud, that his majesty intends to preserve the strictest neutrality, and therefore will not permit the passage of any troops, artillery or ammunition through his dominions; but regard as an enemy any power attempting to force such passage."

It is confidently asserted that a treaty has been concluded between this country and Russia, and that it was signed by lord Harrowby and count Woronzow, on Tuesday last, previous to his majesty's going down to the house of lords. We are inclined to think that the article signed, was rather a project of treaty than a treaty itself.

A Russian galley from Marmorino, in the Crimea, by Peterburg, passed the Sound the 13th of July. She came from Barcelona, and her crew were dressed after the Turkish fashion. This is the first vessel from the Black Sea which has passed the Sound.

Gen. Moreau was killed at Barcelona in the middle of July, where he had been joined by his lady.

*The Brest Fleet.*

The dispatches received yesterday at the admiralty from sir Charles Cotton, state that Gantheaume's squadron was discovered on the 3d instant, at anchor in Camaret bay, where we understand the French ships are protected by such formidable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual position would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued firing of signals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his escape. His squadron is now found to consist of nine sail of the line and three frigates. Every ship that can be spared will be sent off with all possible dispatch to reinforce the grand fleet, as the late fortie must necessarily divide the attention of our vessels, and call for increased strength and exertion.

Notwithstanding we are assured that the substance of the dispatches received from sir Charles Cotton is such as we have stated, our Plymouth letter of this morning says, that a cutter arrived at that port on Sunday, has brought intelligence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day to his old station, in the outer road of Brest.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known than that of any French admiral of the present day, he has never distinguished himself but by his escapes. On the very day when he passed the gut of Gibraltar, the 8th of February, 1801, in effecting his escape from Brest, sir Robert Calder failed in pursuit of him from Torbay.

Admiral Cornwallis failed from Spithead yesterday morning in the *Glory* of 98 guns, to resume his command on the Brest station. Dispatches received from the admiralty at Portsmouth, in the course of the morning, were immediately sent after him in the *Rose* cutter, which overtook the *Glory* at St. Catharine's point, as she was standing down channel.

*Bombardment of Havre.*

Dispatches from captain Oliver, commanding our blockading squadron off Ha-