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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 13.

A conſiderable advantage has been obtained over the enemy in the Eaſt Indian ſeas, in a manner wholly unexpected by the public. Immediately after the delivery of the King's Meſſage to Parliament, on the ſubject of the hoſtility meditated by France, an overland expreſs was ſent to Admiral Rainier, which reached him in the ſhort period of eighty two days. A French ſquadron of one ſhip of the line, and three or four frigates, with ſeveral tranſports, and more than two thouſand troops, arrived ſoon after at Pondicherry, under the command of Admiral Linois. Admiral Rainier had made preparations for receiving this ſquadron, which he knew to be on the voyage, and, when they arrived, the whole were put under detention, to wait the deciſion of the queſtion pending between England and France. Thus has the entire naval force of the enemy in that ſea fallen into Britiſh poſſeſſion, together with a body of troops, and, doubtleſs, with many other means of exciting the native Princes to hoſtility againſt the Engliſh intereſt.

January 5.

Our troops on the coaſts of Suſſex and Kent are particularly on the alert. We mentioned yeſterday that ſudden orders had been received at Hailſham Huts, and at Lewes, in conſequence of which the troops had marched to the coaſt. In the middle of the night on Tueſday, orders arrived at Brighton for the 4th dragoons to be ready to march by nine o'clock in the morning; the troops accordingly marched to the eaſtward, but whether to Silver Hill or Pevenſey we have not yet heard. It was rumoured at Brighton, that the cauſe of the ſudden march was not at all connected with any movements made by the enemy.

Our Dover correſpondent ſtates that the wind yeſterday was moderate, and perfectly favorable for the enemy to put to ſea: which it was expected they would immediately, if they mean to do it at all. It is obvious that Bonaparte will endeavor as much as poſſible to make the attempt a conſentaneous one from the Dutch and French ports, from Holland, and from Breſt. The temporary releaſe of the latter port from a ſtate of blockade, has afforded him an opportunity of ſending the Breſt fleet to ſea; and a report that it had failed was current laſt night. We have not however been able to trace it to any authentic ſource.

January 9.

Saturday's Gazette contains an order in council, prohibiting, for ſix months, from the 11th inſt. the exportation of naval and military ſtores.

Bonaparte, it is ſaid, has impreſſed into the ſervice of France, 4,000 Genoeſe ſeamen, who are on their way to Dunkirk and Oſtend.

Accounts from Vienna mention, that the Spaniſh and Portugueſe miniſters have notified the neutrality of their reſpective nations in the preſent war. At the ſame time it ſeems, that the conditions on which it was obtained, are not publicly known at Madrid.

Mr. Drummond, report ſays, is to be ſucceeded as Britiſh ambaſſador, at Conſtantinople by Mr. Stratton, formerly ſecretary to the embaſſy.

A moſt curious article of news, if true, is the following from the *Hamburg Correſpondenten*, which introduces it under the head—"*Bank of the Maine.*"

"The celebrated ſenator Sieyes has now frequent conferences with Bonaparte."

On the 10th of December, Spencer Smith, Eſq. extraordinary envoy to the Court of Wirtemburg, left Berlin on his return to Stutgard.

LONDON, December 9.

The judges have decided on the caſe of Aſlett. The majority were of opinion that though the Exchequer bills were no property in which a criminal conviction could be founded, he was guilty of ſtealing *paper*, value 39 ſhillings, the property of the Bank, for which offence he is liable to a ſentence of tranſportation; it is underſtood that nine of the judges were of this opinion, and three that his offence was not cognizable by the ſtatutes. Where the judges are unanimous they declare their opinion of their own accord, otherwiſe it is never given but on the ſolicitation of the proſecution or priſoner: ſo that if either the Bank Directors, or Aſlett himſelf, ſhould require the promulgation of this opinion, ſentence will be paſſed of courſe: otherwiſe the priſoner will continue in durance for the remainder of his life.

January 11.

We received this morning at a late hour, the Moniteures to the 1ſt inſtant. The following is the intelligence contained in them.

BONAPARTE left Paris on the 30th ult. at ſix A. M.

BONAPARTE'S MARINE GUARDS.

The Firſt Conſul's intention of heading the grand invading expedition in perſon, does not appear to have been abandoned. The ſailors of the Conſular guard, are ſtated to have appeared in Paris on the grand parade fully equipped, in jacket and trowſers, with their cutlaſſes, canteens, &c. and with piſtols in their belts. They are deſcribed as active; vigorous and determined men. The Firſt Conſul's brother LOUIS BONAPARTE, is ſtated to have left Paris to take the command of a brigade of cavalry to form part of the invading army.

December 26.

It appears by the following Official Communication made by Lord Hawkeſbury to the Swediſh Miniſter, and poſted up at Lloyd's on Saturday, that it has been judged expedient to iſſue orders, for the purpoſe of preventing all veſſels under Neutral Colours from entering any port or place on the coaſts, between the Humber and the Downs; with the exception of Yarmouth Roads and the Downs.

"Copy of a letter from his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency Baron De Silverhjelm, his Swediſh Majeſty's Envoy extraordinary, at the court of Great Britain, by him tranſmitted to Claes Grill, Eſq. his Swediſh Majeſty's Commercial Agent General.

"I have the honour of informing you, that in conſequence of the peculiar circumſtances of the moment, it has been judged expedient to iſſue orders, preventing all ſhips under Swediſh or other neutral colours from entering any port or place on the coaſt between the Humber and the Downs, to which places they will be ſtill permitted to reſort. I have loſt no time in enabling you to make an early communication of the meaſure which the King has thought fit to adopt, as it is his Majeſty's anxious wiſh that the trade of neutral nations may be ſubject to the unneceſſary impediment or inconvenience.

I have the honor, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

It appears, by ſeveral articles extracted from the German Journals that there are other points of difference between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, than thoſe of a mere territorial nature. The Elector required a ſhort time ago, that the members of the Equeſtrian Order of the Empire, domiciliated in his territories, ſhould do homage to him as their natural Sovereign. The members refuſed, on account of their having taken the oath of homage to the Emperor. If the latter, however, choſe to releaſe them from that oath, they would than accede to the Elector's demand—In conſequence of this refuſal, the Electoral troops were ſent to do military execution in ſeveral of the Caſtles belonging to the Order.—An appeal was made to the Emperor, and the Bavarian Miniſter at Vienna deſired, that if the Imperial Cabinet ſhould interfere in the affair, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould alſo be admitted into the negociation, in the capacity of mediator. This was a direct attack upon the prerogatives of the Emperor; it required, that an inferior Sovereign, who himſelf was bound to acknowledge the Emperor as his chief, ſhould be called in to ſettle a diſpute between that chief, and thoſe who had ſworn homage to him.

December 29.

A letter from Sweden has been received in Edenburg, which ſtates that the Emperor has determined not to ſend an Ambaſſador to replace Count Markoff, and that the coolneſs between the Ruſſian and French Governments increaſes daily. The Danes expect a viſit from the French; either that the latter will invade Holſtein, or ſeize Lubeck. They may do this; but it is not probable that they will execute their threat of ſhutting up the Sound.

December 30.

Government, we underſtand, are in poſſeſſion of advices from Paris of the 11th and 19th inſt. The firſt conſul was then expected to ſet out immediately for the coaſt, and no doubt was entertained of the long meditated invaſion of this country being very ſpeedily attempted.—Miniſters, we are well aſſured, are in daily expectation of the daring enterpriſe taking place; and it muſt be the wiſh of every true Engliſhman, that the attempt may not be longer delayed. Of the happy reſult of the attack, no doubt can reaſonably be entertained on our part. The departure of the Firſt Conſul from Paris, may have been haſtened by a circumſtance mentioned in a private letter from thence, of a very recent date. It is poſitively aſſerted, that the generals appointed to command the army deſtined to invade our ſhores have intimated to the Conſul, that the ſoldiery under their reſpective commands are fully determined not to embark in the expedition, unleſs Bonaparte takes the command in perſon, and accompanies them to the "land of promiſe." Such is their confidence in the Firſt Conſul as a general, or their diſtruſt of him as a man! Should our fleet be driven from its ſtation off Breſt, the troops embarked at that place, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſent againſt Ireland. That part of the United Kingdom, however, is now placed in the moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence; and its military ſtrength is immediately to receive ſuch additions from this country as will leave but little to be apprehended for that part of the empire.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The bill reſtricting the payment of ſpecie by the bank of England, had its third reading in the Houſe of Lords, on the 13th December and paſſed. In the courſe of the debate on the ſubject *Lord Grenville* though not abſolutely oppoſed to the neceſſity of the bill, wiſhed to ſhorten its limitation. He juſtified the practice of hoarding money at a period like the preſent. He obſerved that the bank reſtriction whilſt it diminiſhed confidence in the bank of England notes, increaſed the circulation of private bankers notes, which the people took in preference, as for ſuch notes they could make a legal claim of caſh. The increaſe of private paper was therefore very great.

Lord King ſhewed from the accounts lying on the table of the other houſe, that the iſſue of bank notes had increaſed from £10,500,000 ſterling, in 1796 to £17,000,000 at the preſent day, an increaſe which he thought exceſſive. In Ireland he ſaid the circulation was comparatively greater. That the quantity of baſe coin in that country was ſuch that there was not a ſingle good ſhilling to be found. It being no uncommon traffic to purchaſe £100 of the worſt kind for £50, and the beſt for £80. The charge of want of patriotiſm againſt thoſe called hoarders, who preferred gold at preſent to paper, reminded him of a charge of want of civiſm made by the French government againſt thoſe who in that country preferred good louis d'ors to aſſignats.

Lord Hawkſbury replied and explained that the bill was not brought forward from an opinion on the part of government that the meaſure was neceſſary: not at the requeſt of the bank, it was then read a third time and paſſed.

A London paper of Dec. 14, mentions that a gentleman arrived from France, had communicated to the miniſter much of the enemy's project. He ſtated that from his own knowledge 100,000 men were ready to embark. He brought with him a large packet of papers, among which were correct plans and charts of the coaſt, and drafts of many ſeats belonging to the nobility and gentry, which had been diſtributed among the officers of the army. Theſe drafts were ſtated to have been diſtributed by the miniſter of war by order of Bonaparte.

A letter from Cronſtadt to a gentleman in Edenburg, inſerted in one of our late London prints, ſtates, that "Ruſſia is vigorouſly preparing for war, that both Sweden and Denmark will join againſt France, as it is the intention of Bonaparte to take poſſeſſion of the entrance of the Sound, to prevent Great Britain from trading to the Baltic."

PARIS, December 16.

Count Markoff left this capital on the 14th inſtant, on his return to Peterſburgh.

During the abſence of the Firſt Conſul, who intends to inſpect the preſent ſtate of the warlike preparations, carried on with increaſed vigour on the coaſt, his brother-in-law, general Murat, is to have the command in chief of the troops quartered in Paris.

The expedition againſt England, it is ſaid, will be carried into effect in the month of Jan. The Firſt Conſul is ſtill here, but part of his equipage has already been ſent to the coaſt.

Within theſe few days a courier has been diſpatched for Peterſburgh, with the anſwer to a miniſterial note of great importance. To all appearance, the evacuation of the North of Germany and Naples is not yet to take place.

Several nunneries are about to be eſtabliſhed in Paris.

In a late ſitting of the council of ſtate, the Firſt Conſul profeſſed ſentiments very favorable to the liberty of the preſs. Newſpapers and pamphlets are alone to remain ſubject to the neceſſary cenſure.

From the frontiers of Ruſſia, December 18.

According to the intelligence from St. Peterſburgh, it is now decided that the High Chancellor, Count Von Woronzoff, has on account of his bad health and great age, reſigned his employments, and will ſpeedily retire to his eſtates. His place, however, is not yet ſupplied, and in the mean time Czartorinki is charged with the duties of that department.

LEIPSIC, December 20.

The neceſſary magazines for the Ruſſian troops, that are aſſembling on the frontiers of Poland, are now preparing.

From the Mayne, Dec. 20.

Some newſpapers contain the following:—

"The Emperor of Ruſſia has made repreſentations to the French government for the evacuation of the Hanoverian States, and at the ſame time inſiſted that the King of Sardinia ſhould at laſt receive an indemnification for what he has loſt, at leaſt to the amount of a third of his former ſtates, and that this indemnity ſhould be given upon the continent of Italy. The Court of Vienna, on the application of that of Peterſburgh, appears to have ſupported theſe demands. Bonaparte, on the other hand, is ſaid to have decidedly declared that he could not conſent to the evacuation of the Hanoverian States till the reſtoration of peace; and that the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, even if it were agreed to, could not be carried into effect before peace with England.

The queſtion of the quality of votes in the college of princes, ſtill continues to be the object of negociation among the different princes of the German powers; and it is ſaid, that if this diſpute is not ſpeedily ſettled, France will interfere publicly as mediator. For the reſt, it is confirmed, that various ſtates of the empire, in different applications relative to the receſs of the deputation of the empire, depend on the ſupport of the Firſt Conſul. People talk of a very important French official note, which will ſoon be preſented to the Diet of Ratiſbon. Sieyes, has frequent conferences with the Firſt Conſul.

VIENNA, December 17.

According to ſome accounts, diſturbances have broke out at Conſtantinople.

RATISBON, December 19.

In the Diet of the empire of the 12th December, the Arch Chancellor of the Elector of Bavaria gave in a vote, which takes a middle courſe on the ſubject of the Catholic and Proteſtant aſcendancy in the College of Princes. He is against allowing a preponderance to the Proteſtant intereſt in conſequence of the Catholic votes extinguiſhed by the plan of indemnities; but he propoſes that the Bavarian repreſentations, as well as the Auſtrian, ſhall have each ſix new votes added to their preſent weight.

From the Danube, Dec. 10.

On the 16th of this month the ambaſſador of the elector of Bavaria received diſpatches from Munich, upon which he notified that the elector, his maſter, had ordered the troops which had entered Oberhaus to be withdrawn; that he lamented the circumſtances that had occaſioned the miſunderſtanding, and that he was ready to enter into a fair adjuſtment of the exiſting differences. It is confirmed that the Bavarian troops had withdrawn from Oberhaus before the Auſtrian troops ordered to the frontier arrived.

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.

(Continued.)

MONDAY, 16th January, 1804.

Committee met.—J. T. MASON ſworn.

I was preſent on the 1ſt Monday of May, at the circuit court held for the diſtrict of Maryland, in Baltimore, and heard Mr. Samuel Chaſe, the preſiding judge in that court, deliver a charge to the Grand Jury who were ſummoned to attend and did attend that court. In that charge there was much political matter: he ſpoke of the act of Congreſs entitled "An act to repeal certain acts reſpecting the organization of the courts of the United States: and for other purpoſes," as alarming and dangerous in its tendencies, as it went to deſtroy the independence of the Judiciary. He enveighed in very ſtrong terms againſt the amendment made by the legiſlature of Maryland to their ſtate conſtitution, by altering that part of it which required that a vote ſhould be poſſeſſed of property to the amount of thirty pounds in value, and alſo expreſſed in terms as ſtrong, his diſapprobation of the propoſed amendment to the conſtitution of Maryland, reſpecting their ſtate Judiciary, then ſubmitted to the people for their conſideration, and in very ſtrong terms recommended it to thoſe whom he addreſſed to return to their reſpective homes, and at the approaching elections for the ſtate legiſlature to exert themſelves in preventing the re-enacting in the mode preſcribed by the ſtate conſtitution that law then under the conſideration of the people. The room in which the court was held was crowded; there were in it many of my friends and acquaintance, whom I had not ſeen for ſome time previous to this, and the ordinary interchange of civilities which paſſed between us, prevented me from attending to the charge in ſuch a manner as to be able to detail it with particularity, if I had been diſpoſed ſo to do, which according to my preſent recollection was not the caſe. I have ſeen in the National Intelligencer, edited by Samuel H. Smith, under the date of the 20th May, 1803, an account given of that charge. It appears to me to be, as far as it goes, a correct ſtatement of what fell from Judge Chaſe on that occaſion. I have before ſaid my recollection does not enable me to ſpeak with particularity and certainty. I mean to be here underſtood as expreſſing my opinion that it is generally correct. I have alſo ſeen in the ſame paper under the date of the 5th of Auguſt, 1803, a publication purporting to be an account given of this charge by judge Chaſe himſelf—upon this I muſt obſerve as upon the other, that according to my general recollection of what then fell from the judge, this ſtatement of it is alſo correct as far as it goes—indeed I do not perceive any ſubſtantial difference between the two; if there be a difference it is not my intention to expreſs an opinion which is the moſt correct.

JOHN T. MASON.

Sworn to before me this ſixteenth day of January 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

Chairman of the Committee appointed, &c.

JOHN CAMPBELL'S DEPOSITION:

J. Campbell appeared before the committee appointed to enquire into the judicial conduct of Samuel Chaſe, one of the judges of the ſupreme court of the United States, and Richard Peters, diſtrict judge for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and made oath, that he was one of the Grand jury ſummoned to attend the circuit court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Maryland, on the firſt Monday in May laſt, and was appointed by the court the Foreman of the ſaid jury—That a charge was delivered to the Grand jury by judge Chaſe, a part of which he (the deponent) hath ſince ſeen and read in the National Intelligencer, publiſhed on Friday, the fifth of Auguſt, 1803, and extracted from the Anti-Democrat, edited in Baltimore, and that the ſaid extract, to the beſt of the deponent's recollection, is a true copy as far as it goes, of the charge delivered by the aforeſaid judge to the Grand Jury—This deponent being aſked by the committee, whether he recollects, the judge's having recommended to the jury, to uſe their exertions when they returned to