and prove to the ſatisfaction of your enemies and my own, that I am entirely incapable of thoſe exertions, which my birth and the circumſtances of the times, peculiarly call for. Standing ſo near the throne, when I am debaſed, the cauſe of royalty is wounded; I cannot ſink in public opinion, without the participation of your Majeſty in my degradation. Therefore, every motive of private feeling, and of public duty, induce me to implore your majeſty to review your deciſion, and to place me in that ſituation which my birth, the duties of my ſtation, the example of my predeceſſors, and the expectations of the people of England, entitle me to claim.

"Should I be diſappointed in the hope which I have formed, ſhould this laſt appeal to the juſtice of my ſovereign, and the affection of my father fail of ſucceſs, I ſhall lament in ſilent ſubmiſſion his determination; but Europe, the world, and poſterity muſt judge between us.

"I have done my duty, my conſcience acquits me; my reaſon tells me that I was perfectly juſtified in the requeſt which I have made, becauſe no reaſonable arguments have ever been adduced in anſwer to my pretenſions. The precedents in our hiſtory are in my favour, but if they are not, the times in which we live, and eſpecially the exigencies of the preſent moment, require us to become an example to our poſterity.

"No other cauſe of refuſal has, or can be aſſigned, except that it was the will of your majeſty. To that will and pleaſure I bow with every degree of humility and reſignation; but I can never ceaſe to complain of the ſeverity which can be exerciſed againſt me, and of the injuſtice which I have ſuffered, till I ceaſe to exiſt. I have the honor to ſubſcribe myſelf with all poſſible devotion.

Your majeſty's moſt dutiful and affectioned Son and ſubject.

(Signed) G. P."

FROM THE KING.

Windsor, 7th Auguſt.

"*My dear Son*,

"Though I applaud your zeal and your ſpirit, of which I truſt no one can ſuppoſe any of the family wanting, yet, conſidering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the ſame purpoſe, I had flattered myſelf to have heard no farther on the ſubject. Should the implacable enemy ſo far ſucceed as to land, you will have an opportunity of ſhewing your zeal at the head of your regiment. It will be the duty of every man to ſtand forward on ſuch an occaſion; and I ſhall certainly think it mine to ſet an example in defence of every thing that is dear to me and to my people.

"I ever remain

my dear ſon,

Your moſt affectionate Father,

(Signed) "G. R."

FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE KING.

Brighton, 22d Auguſt.

"SIRE,

"I have delayed thus long an anſwer to the letter which your Majeſty did me the honour to write, from a wiſh to refer to a former correſpondence, which took place between us in the year 1798. Thoſe letters were miſlaid, and ſome days elapſed before I could diſcover them, they have ſince been found. Allow me then, Sire, to recal to your recollection the expreſſions you were graciouſly pleaſed to uſe, and which I once before took the liberty of reminding you of, when I ſolicited foreign ſervice, upon my firſt coming into the army.—They were, Sire, that your majeſty did not then ſee the opportunity for it; but that if any thing was to ariſe at home I ought to be 'firſt and foremoſt.' There cannot be a ſtronger expreſſion in the Engliſh language, or one more conſonant to the feelings which animate my heart. In this I agree moſt perfectly with your majeſty—'*I ought to be firſt and foremoſt*.' It is the place which my birth aſſigns me—which Europe, which the Engliſh nation expect me to fill—and which the former aſſurances of your majeſty might naturally have led me to hope I ſhould occupy. After ſuch a declaration, I could hardly expect to be told that my place was at the head of a regiment of dragoons.

"I underſtand from your majeſty, that it is your intention, Sire, in purſuance of that noble example which you have ever ſhewn during the courſe of your reign to place yourſelf at the head of the people of England. My next brother, the duke of York, commands the army; the younger branches of my family are either generals or lieutenant-generals; and I who am the Prince of Wales, am to remain a colonel of dragoons. There is ſomething ſo humiliating in the contraſt, that thoſe who are at a diſtance would either doubt the reality, or ſuppoſe that to be my fault, which is only my misfortune.

"Who could imagine that I, who am the oldeſt colonel in the ſervice, had aſked for the rank of a general officer in the army of the King my father, and that it had been refuſed me

"I am ſorry, much more than ſorry, to be obliged to break in upon your leiſure and to treſpaſs thus a ſecond time on the attention of your majeſty. But I have, Sire, an intereſt in my character more valuable than the throne, & dearer, far dearer to me than life. I am called upon by that intereſt to perſevere; and I pledge myſelf never to deſiſt, till I receive that ſatisfaction which the juſtice of my claim leads me to expect.

"In theſe unhappy times, the world, Sire, examines the conduct of princes with a jealous, a ſcrutinizing, a malignant eye. No man is more aware than I am of the exiſtence of ſuch a diſpoſition, and no man is therefore more determined to place himſelf above all ſuſpicion.

"In deſiring to be placed in a forward ſituation, I have performed one duty to the people of England: I muſt now perform another, and humbly ſupplicate your majeſty to aſſign thoſe reaſons which have induced you to refuſe a requeſt which appears to me and to the world ſo reaſonable and ſo rational.

"I muſt again repeat my concern, that I am obliged to continue a correſpondence which I fear is not ſo grateful to your majeſty as I could wiſh. I have examined my own heart—I am convinced of the juſtice of my cauſe—of the purity of my motives. Reaſon and honor forbid me to yield; where no reaſon is alleged, I am juſtified in the concluſion that none can be given.

"In this candid expoſition of the feelings which have agitated and depreſſed my wounded mind, I hope no expreſſion has eſcaped me which can be conſtrued to mean the ſlighteſt diſreſpect to your majeſty. I moſt ſolemnly diſavow any ſuch intention, but the circumſtances of the times—the danger of invaſion—the appeal which has been made to all your ſubjects, oblige me to recollect what I owe to mine own honor and to my own character; & to ſtate to your majeſty with the plaineſt truth, and candour, but with all the ſubmiſſion of a ſubject, and the duty of an affectionate ſon, the injuries under which I labour, and which it is in the power of your majeſty alone in one moment to redreſs.

"It is with ſentiments of the profoundeſt veneration and reſpect, that I have the honor to ſubſcribe myſelf your majeſty's moſt dutiful, moſt obedient ſon and ſubject.

(Signed) "G. P.

Brighton. October 2, 1803.

"*My dear brother*,

"By laſt night's Gazette, which I have this moment received, I perceive that an extenſive promotion has taken place in the army, wherein my pretenſions are not noticed, a circumſtance which, whatever may have happened upon other occaſions, it is impoſſible for me to paſs by at this momentous criſis, without obſervation.

My ſtanding in the army, according to the moſt ordinary routine of promotion, had it been ſo lowed up, would have placed me either at the bottom of the liſt of Generals, or at the head of Lieutenant Generals. When the younger branches of my family are promoted to the higeſt military ſituations, my birth, according to the diſtinctions uſually conferred upon it, ſhould have placed me firſt on that liſt.

I hope you know me too well, to imagine that idle inactive rank are in my view; much leſs is the direction and patronage of the military department an object which ſuits my place in the ſtate, or my inclinations; but, in a moment when the danger of the country is thought by Government ſo urgent as to call forth the energy of every arm in its defence, I cannot but feel myſelf degraded, both as a Prince and a ſoldier, if I am not allowed to take a forward & diſtinguiſhed part in the defence of that empire and crown, of the glory, proſperity and even exiſtence of that people, in all which mine is the greateſt ſtake.

To be told I may diſplay this zeal ſolely and ſimply at the head of my regiment, is a degrading mockery.

If that be the only ſituation allotted me, I ſhall certainly do my duty, as others will, but the conſiderations to which I have already alluded, entitle me to expect, and bind me in every way to require, a ſituation more correſpondent to the dignity of my own character and to the public expectation.

It is for the ſake of tendering my ſervices in a way more formal and official than I have before purſued, that I addreſs this to you, my dear brother, as the commander in chief, by whoſe councils the conſtitution preſumes that the military department is adminiſtered.

If thoſe who have the honor to adviſe his majeſty on this occaſion, ſhall deem my pretenſions, among thoſe of all the royal family, to be the only one fit to be rejected and diſdained, I may at leaſt hope, as a debt of juſtice and honor, to have it explained, that I am laid by in virtue of that judgment, and not in conſequence of any omiſſion or want of energy on my part, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P. W.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Horse Guards, Oct. 6, 1803.

Dearest Brother,

Nothing but an extraordinary preſs of buſineſs would have prevented me from acknowleging ſooner your letter of the 2d inſt. which I received while at Oatlands on Monday evening.

I truſt that you are too well acquainted with my affection for you, which has exiſted ſince our moſt tender years, not to be aſſured of the ſatisfaction I have ever felt, and ever muſt feel, in forwarding, when in my power, every deſire or object of yours, and therefore will believe how much I regret the impoſſibility there is, upon the preſent occaſion, of my executing your wiſhes of laying the repreſentation contained in your letter before his majeſty.

Suffer me, my deareſt brother, as the only anſwer that I can properly give you, to recal to your memory what paſſed upon the ſame ſubject ſoon after his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to place me at the head of the army; and I have no doubt that, with your uſual candor, you will yourſelf ſee the abſolute neceſſity of my declining it.

In the year 1795, upon a general promotion taking place, at your inſtance I delivered a letter from you to his majeſty, urging your pretenſions to promotion in the army; to which his majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, that before ever he had appointed you to the command of the 10th light dragoons, he had cauſed it to be fully explained to you what his ſentiments were with reſpect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army, and the public grounds upon which he never could admit of your conſidering it as a profeſſion, or of your being promoted in the ſervice. And his majeſty, at the ſame time, added his poſitive commands and injunctions to me, never to mention this ſubject again to him, and to decline being the bearer of any application of the ſame nature, ſhould it be propoſed to me; which meſſage I was of courſe under the neceſſity of delivering to you, and I have conſtantly made it the rule of my conduct ever ſince, and indeed I have ever conſidered it as one of the greateſt proofs of affection and conſideration towards me, on the part of his majeſty, that he never allowed me to become a party in this buſineſs.

Having thus ſtated to you, fairly and candidly, what has paſſed, I truſt you will ſee that there can be no ground for the apprehenſion expreſſed in the latter part of your letter, that any ſlur can attach to your character as an officer—particularly as I recollect your mentioning to me yourſelf, on the day on which you received the notification of your appointment to the 10th light dragoons, the explanation and condition attached to it by his majeſty, and therefore ſurely you muſt be ſatisfied that your not being advanced in military rank, proceeds entirely from his majeſty's ſentiments reſpecting the high rank you hold in the ſtate, and not from any impreſſion unfavorable to you.

Believe me ever, and with the greateſt truth, deareſt brother, your moſt affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK,

His R. Highness, P. Wales.

[*To be continued.*]

LATEST

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 12.

London dates to March 9, received by the MINERVA, *arrived here yesterday.*

London, March 6.

PLOT AGAINST BONAPARTE.—ARREST OF MOREAU.

Legislative Body.—Paris, Feb. 17.

At two o'clock the counſellor of ſtate Regnaud, De St. Jean D'Angely, Segur, and Berlier, were introduced.—Regnaud aſcended the Tribune, and read the following report made this morning by the Grand Judge to the Firſt Conſul:—

REPORT

Of the GRAND JUDGE *to the* GOVERNMENT.

"PARIS, 27th Pluvoiſe.

"*Citizen First Consul*,

"New plots have been framed by England; they were framed in the midſt of the peace ſhe had ſworn to maintain; and when ſhe violated the treaty of Amiens, ſhe relied much leſs upon her force than upon the ſucceſs of her machinations. But the government was watchful; the eye of police followed all the ſteps of the enemy's agents, and traced the meaſures of thoſe whom their gold or their intrigues had corrupted.

"At length the plan appeared complete; already, no doubt, they thought at London that they heard the exploſion of that mine which had been dug under our feet. At leaſt the moſt ſiniſter rumours were in circulation there, and the moſt guilty hopes were cheriſhed.

"All at once the framers of the conſpiracy are ſeized—proofs accumulate, and of ſuch force and evidence, that they will carry conviction to every mind.

"Georges, and his band of aſſaſſins, had remained in the pay of England—his agents ſtill over-run La Vendee, the Morbihan, and the Cotes du Nord, and vainly fought for partiſans—the moderation of the government and the laws had deprived them of them.

"Pichegru, unmaſked by the events which preceded the 18th Fructidor, year 5, unmaſked more than any thing by that correſpondence which General Moreau had addreſſed to the Directory. Pichegru had carried his hatred againſt his country into England.

"In the year 8 he was with Willot, in the ſuite of the enemies armies, in order to ally himſelf with the Brigands of the South.

"In the year 9 he conſpired with the committee of Bareuth; and ſince the peace of Amiens, he was ſtill the counſel and the hope of the enemies of France.

"Britiſh perfidy aſſociates Georges with Pichegru—the infamous Georges with that Pichegru whom France had eſteemed, and whom ſhe long believed to be incapable of treaſon.

"In the year 11 a criminal reconciliation unites Pichegru and General Moreau, two men between whom honor ought to have placed an eternal hatred. The police ſeizes at Calais one of their agents at the moment he was returning a ſecond time to England. That man is in the hands of the police, with all the papers which eſtabliſh the reality of a reconciliation that would have been inexplicable if the ties of it had not been formed by crime.

"At the arreſt of this agent, Gen. Moreau appears for a moment agitated. He takes under-hand meaſures to aſcertain whether government is informed upon the ſubject—but every thing is ſtill and ſilent, and reſtored himſelf to tranquility, he conceals from government an event which was of a nature to excite their vigilance. He conceals it, when even Pichegru is called publicly to the counſels of the Britiſh miniſtry, when with a degree of eclat he unites himſelf to the enemies of France.

"Government would not ſee in his ſilence any thing but the fear of an avowal which would have humiliated him, in the ſame manner as they had ſeen in his abſence from public affairs, in his equivocal connections, and in his more than indiſcreet ſpeeches, only ill-humour and vain diſcontent.

"General Moreau, who was liable to ſuſpicion becauſe he treated ſecretly with the enemy of his country, who, upon this more than legitimate ſuſpicion, would have been arreſted at any other epoch, was ſuffered to enjoy in tranquility his honors, an immenſe fortune, and the benefits of the Republic.

"Yet events preſſed—Lagollois, the friend and confidant of Pichegru, goes ſecretly from Paris to London, returns from London to Paris, carries to Pichegru the ideas of General Moreau, brings back to General Moreau the ideas and deſigns of Pichegru and his aſſociates—The brigands of Georges prepare in the very city of Paris all that is neceſſary to the execution of their common project.

"A ſpot is fixed upon between Dieppe and Treport remote from all uneaſineſs and all ſuperintendance, where the brigands of England, conducted by the Engliſh ſhips of war, were to land without being perceived, where they were to find men bribed to receive them, men paid to guide them during the night from ſtation to ſtation agreed upon, and to bring them even to Paris.

"At Paris an aſylum is prepared for them, in houſes hired beforehand, where are truſty guardians; they have them in ſeveral quarters, in ſeveral ſtreets, at Chaillot, in the Rue du Bacq, in the Faubourg St. Marceau, in the Marais.

"A firſt landing is effected—it was Georges, with eight of his brigands.

"Georges returns to the coaſt to aſſiſt at the landing of Coſter St. Victor, (condemned by the ſentence paſſed upon the affair of the 3d Nivoſe) and ten other brigands.

"In the early part of this month, a third landing is effected—it is Pichegru, Lajollais, Armand, Gaillard, the brother of Raould, Jean Marie, one of the firſt confidants of Georges, and ſome other brigands of that kind. Georges with Joyau, called d'Affry, St. Vincent, and Picot, called le Petit, precede this third debarkation—the union is effected at the farm of la Poterie.

A fourth landing is expected. The veſſels are in ſight; but contrary winds prevent their approach; but a few days are paſſed ſince they made reconnoitring ſignals.

"Georges and Pichegru arrive at Paris—they are lodged in the ſame houſe, ſurrounded by ſome thirty brigands, commanded by Georges. They ſee general Moreau; we know the place, the day, the hour where the firſt conference is held. A ſecond rendezvous was agreed upon, and does not take place. A third, a fourth took place in the very houſe of General Moreau.

"This appearance of Georges and Pichegru at Paris, theſe conference with General Moreau are eſtabliſhed by inconteſtible & multiplied proofs. The ſteps of Georges and Pichegru are followed from houſe to houſe. Thoſe who aſſiſted in their debarkation; thoſe who, in the dead of night, conducted them from port to port; thoſe who gave them an aſylum in Paris, their confidants, accomplices—Lagollais, their principal go-between, and General Moreau, are ſeized. The effects and the papers of Pichegru are ſeized, and the police is following his ſteps with great activity.

"England wiſhed to overturn the government, and by overturning it, to effect the ruin of France, and the abandonment of it to ages of civil war and confuſion. But to overthrow a government ſupported by the affection of thirty millions of citizens, and ſurrounded by a ſtrong, a brave, and faithful army, was a taſk above the power of England and of Europe; hence England did not pretend to effect it, but by the aſſaſſination of the Firſt Conſul, and by covering that aſſaſſination with the ſhade of a man whom the remembrance of his ſervices ſtill defended.

"I muſt add, that the citizens ought to feel no uneaſineſs. The greater part of the brigands are arreſted, the reſt have fled, and are warmly purſued by the police. No claſs of citizens, no branch of the adminiſtration is ſtained by a ſingle ſuſpicion.

"I ſhall not give more ample details in this report; you have ſeen all the papers; you will direct that all be placed under the eye of juſtice.

"*The Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice.*

(Signed) "REGNIER."

MARCH 7.

The more we conſider the ſubject of the conſpiracy alledged to have been framed againſt the life of Bonaparte, the more are we impreſſed with the idea that it is either a fabrication, or an exaggeration of ſome circumſtances of a comparatively ſlight and inſignificant nature. The police of Paris, has always a plot ready made to ſuit any ſtate emergency, and though the hand of Fouche no longer wield the tremendous weapon of the police, his ſpirit has been fully infuſed into the mind of the Grand Judge Regnier.

But we confeſs we incline moſt ſtrongly to the belief, that the whole is a forgery. Moreau had done too many ſervices to his country, had gained too many victories—victories equal to thoſe of Bonaparte, to render him acceptable to a mind of ſuch a ſtamp and character as the Firſt Conſul's. Bonaparte's jealouſy is at leaſt equal to his ambition, and the reputation of Moreau, ſo often and ſo juſtly called the pride of France, muſt have worked that jealouſy to a pitch of frenzy. And another circumſtance too muſt have contributed to produce that effect.

Moreau, conſcious of the dignity of his character, and the importance of his ſervices, never would condeſcend to be the tool and creature of Bonaparte. He diſdained to ſwell the vanity of the Firſt Conſul by baſe adulation; and retiring from his brilliant career of victory to private life, afforded by the modeſty of his demeanor, a moſt marked and honorable contraſt to the pomp and affectation of Bonaparte and his ſycophants. But theſe circumſtances, it may be ſaid, do not prove that Moreau was innocent, or that he was not implicated in the conſpiracy. He was more than indiſcreet, it ſeems, in a country to which Bonaparte boaſts he has given freedom, is brought forward as a ſerious charge againſt ſuch a man as Moreau.

An embargo has been laid at the cuſtom houſe upon all veſſels bound to any other ports than the undermentioned, viz. Spain and Portugal, Mediterranean, America, Africa, Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

March 8.

The embargo which we mentioned yeſterday as having been laid on the Port of London, extends to all the outports, except upon the convoys bound down the channel. Various cauſes have been aſſigned for this meaſure, but the real one remains a ſecret with government. This embargo is not expected to laſt above ten days.

It is no longer to be doubted, that the French fleet have quitted Toulon. It would, indeed, be moſt deſirable to the Firſt Conſul to collect the whole of his ſhips from L'Orient, Rochefort, Ferrol, and Toulon, in the harbor of Breſt. They would then form a reſpectable fleet, not fewer than from 37 to 40 ſail of the line, beſides frigates. It is ſaid, that the Toulon fleet ſailed from thence on the 28th January. Its force is variouſly ſtated; but it is generally ſuppoſed to conſiſt of ſeven ſail of the line. Lord Nelſon is ſtated to have been off Majorca on the 20th January, and that on the 23d he was off the Cape of Roſes, the North Eaſt point of Spain, and the direct line in which the French fleet will ſteer, ſhould it be deſtined for the Atlantic.

The board of Admiralty have, it is ſaid, come to a determination of ordering twenty ſail of the line to be immediately laid down in our ſeveral yards, and to be built without loſs of time, judging that the crafty Corſican is uſing every exertion to repair his navy, while the indiſpenſible neceſſity of blockading his ports from Toulon to the Texel, muſt neceſſarily cauſe great wear and tear in our men of war.

It is ſaid that Mr. Grey will in the Houſe of Commons to day give notice of his intention to ſubmit, on Wedneſday next, a motion upon the ſtate of the country. Such a debate will, of courſe, afford as wide a field as could be wiſhed for the fulleſt developement of