NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. *No. DLVI.*

Five Dolls. Per ann. MONDAY, APRIL 30th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

LIVERPOOL, March 14.

CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The internal affairs of France, after a long interval, begin again to assume an interesting aspect. A conspiracy is said to have been discovered against the life of the First Consul, in which those two renowned Generals, Moreau and Pichegru are deeply implicated, as well as the Chouan leader, Georges, who has for some time past resided in this country. Ample details of Moreau's arrest and the proceedings which have attended it in Paris, have been already given. The subject, as might be expected, has given rise to much speculation among our countrymen, as to the truth or falsehood of the charges. It is, perhaps, premature to offer a decided opinion; but a variety of considerations render it probable that the whole is a political stratagem, caused by the fears and jealousies which Bonaparte entertains of the great military talents, of the amiable character and the influence of this very distinguished officer over the army, as well as over a vast majority of the French nation.

Whatever may be the feelings of Moreau, either against the Consul or democracy, for it must not be forgotten that on the very day when he atchieved one of his greatest victories over the Austrians, his father was guillotined in Paris, on suspicion of being an Aristocrat, we cannot bring ourselves to think that he could indulge in so extravagant a scheme as that of reinstating the Bourbons on the Throne of France.

The great mass of Frenchmen who have joined the revolution, have committed crimes, or purchased national prosperity, all dread the Bourbons as their greatest enemies, while they regard Moreau as the only restraint upon the tyranny of Bonaparte, and in the event of the overthrow of the present government, their principal security against the restoration of the Bourbons, and the consequent punishment of their crimes. Bonaparte also knows that if the Bourbons possess the unavailing piety of Princes, Moreau has commanded their admiration, is worthy of their esteem, and has the good wishes of all the disappointed patriots, philosophers, and republicans. Every lover of freedom is his friend, while Bonaparte is now disliked by all men of every country, who understand his character; he who promised his dupes universal liberty as the certain fruit of the revolution, and now makes them drink the bitter drugs of slavery and oppression.

The blow which Bonaparte is now striking, has been long preparing. He never regarded the Bourbons as dangerous rivals; but both Pichegru and Moreau gave him great uneasiness. They had like himself, revolutionary claims to supreme power; they had served their country with equal honor and advantage. They had also the advantage of being Frenchmen; and they had no crimes with which to reproach themselves.—They had besides many friends in the armies, composed chiefly of young men, to whom the Bourbons were only known by name, and in a country where the Bourbons were the objects of universal calumny; and every means had been used to excite a prejudice against them. Had it indeed, been Moreau's intention to effect a change in the present government of his country, his conduct would have been totally different. He would have flattered Bonaparte, he would have accepted the distinguished command which was offered him in the army of England; he would have employed his well-known influence with the soldiery to have effected a revolution; in their protection he would have been safe. As it was, he evidently trusted in the innocence and integrity of his heart, in his retired habits, in an unimpeached character—but alas! in such a government, he who trusts in these, trusts in the worst of all possible supports.

Bonaparte has selected for his victim the man of all others whose talents can outweigh his own; the ruin of Moreau, he thinks, will seal his own security, and this new state plot seems merely a political stratagem to free himself from a rival whom he dreads and detests. The consequences may, however prove fatal to his own power, and in estimating them, considerable reference must be made to the character and influence of Moreau.

His exploits in Germany—his famous retreat—and the result of the battle of Hohenlinden, which far outshone in splendour of atchievement that of Marengo, are known to all Europe. These are accessories of much weight, but there are other parts of his character of more consideration under the present circumstances. He was justly regarded in Paris as the only General, Lecourbe excepted, who had returned from his campaigns with "clean hands." He brought back with him the esteem and respect of the German provinces which he had overrun, and had combined with that, by some rare felicity, the affectionate regard of the officers whose bands he had tied up from plunder. Of the estimation in which he is held in Paris, it will be only necessary to state one circumstance. When Bonaparte was setting out for Dijon, on his way across the Alps to Italy, he caused the Senate to be sounded as to their choice of a successor; but when he learned that 19 out of 20 voices were in favour of Moreau, the proposition was suffered to fall to the ground. There is yet more to be said with respect to the popularity of Moreau. The French officers who served under him were most shamefully neglected by Bonaparte, who lavished all his favours on those who had accompanied him in Italy and in Egypt.

The former of course, look up to Moreau for protection, and many of them have been heard to say, "that their fates were bound up with his!" Let it not be said that we are profuse of praise to Moreau. We only state what we know, in order to serve an honest English purpose. We wish to convince the public—and a most consoling conviction it must prove—that such a man, reposing under the shade of his laurels, abstaining from all political discussion, and refusing all the tinsel honors of the new government, cannot be led either to the dungeon or the scaffold, without the circumstance exciting the utmost indignation not only in the provinces, but what is of more importance, in the armies of France. It is impossible to look to this statement, and not to discern in it the germs of a civil war. Either one or the other of these two cases must happen. If Moreau be murdered by a Military Tribunal, then the rankling discontent of the Army and the people will soon tumble the Consul from his ill-gotten seat of power. If, on the contrary, his trial is suffered to proceed according to the ordinary process of law, his friends who are numerous and attached, will have leisure to rally around him, and make the necessary preparations to save him from the hands of his sanguinary assassin. We have no inclination to indulge in political predictions, yet we will venture to aver, that with the fate of this man that of the First Consul is involved.

In arguing thus, we do not mean to contend that no conspiracy has been formed against the Consul, but we wish to shew the atrocity of Bonaparte's mind and heart in attempting to take away the life of Moreau.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The arrestation of Gen. Moreau was announced to the troops of the Capital and adjoining departments, by the following proclamation of General Murat, the Governor of Paris, in general orders:—

Head Quarters at Paris, 26th Pluvoise, February 15th.

SOLDIERS,

Fifty brigands, the impure remnants of the civil war, that the English government kept in reserve during the peace, because it meditated to repeat that crime which had failed on the 3d Nivose, had arrived by night, and proceeded in small bodies to Belville, they have penetrated even to the Capital.—Georges and the Ex General Pichegru were at the head of them. Their approach had been invited by a man of consideration in our rank, by General Moreau, who was yesterday placed in the hands of the justice of the nation. Their project after having assassinated the First Consul, was to give up France to a civil war, and to the terrible convulsions of Counter Revolution.

The camps of Boulogne, Montreuil, Bruges, Saintes, Toulon and Brest, the armies of Italy, Hanover and Holland, were no longer to have commanded peace. Our glory was to have perished with our liberty; but all those plots have failed. Ten of those brigands are arrested—the Ex General Lajollais, the procurer of this infernal conspiracy, is in prison—the police is upon the point of taking Georges and Pichegru. A new debarkation of twenty of those brigands has now taken place: but they are surrounded with ambuscades, and will soon be taken. In these circumstances so afflicting to the heart of the First Consul, we, soldiers of the nation, will be the first to make a shield for him with our bodies, and we will conquer his enemies and those of France.

The General in Chief, Commander of Paris,

MURAT.

The General of Brigade, Chief of the Staff,

CÆSAR BERTHIER.

The conspiracy against the Consul, and the arrest of Gen. Moreau, were proclaimed in the following manner:

Camp of St. Omer's, Head Quarters, Boulogne, 29th Pluvoise, [Feb. 10]

SOLDIERS,

Your attitude, your labours, and your vigilance, made England tremble. Despairing of being able to resist the impulse of your courage, and the ascendancy of the First Consul's genius, the British government, accustomed to crimes, formed the most perfidious plots, and intended to accomplish them by the most odious instruments. The life of the First Consul was threatened, the better to succeed in those projects of iniquity, to the disgusting remains of La Vendee, were joined men who had formerly figured in our ranks, and we have seen united under the same banner, Georges and Lajollais, Moreau and Pichegru. But the plot has failed. France will complete its high destinies, and Bonaparte will live to secure them. The conspirators are either arrested or have fled. Moreau is arrested: Lajollais is in prison; the police is following the footsteps of Georges and Pichegru. A great number of those perverse and hired brigands are now in the power of justice, and in a short time it will have overtaken the impure remnant of this band, which is now dispersed. Soldiers, dismiss all fear! the life of the First Consul is no longer in danger. These dark machinations which threatened it, last but for a moment, and end in the shame and despair of their guilty authors. We, who are placed in the first rank in front of that hostile nation, we will be the shield of the Hero. One only thought, one only feeling animates us all, and that is to defend that life, upon which the glory, prosperity and happiness of France as well as the honor of the French name, depends. The report of the Grand Judge, the Minister of Justice, will lay open to you the whole plan of this horrible conspiracy. The Commander in Chief,

(Signed) SOULT.

ARREST of MOREAU, &c.

The following particulars of this affair are given in a letter, dated, Paris Feb. 20, in a Hamburgh paper:

"Gen. Moreau has been transferred from the Abbey to the Temple, where nobody is allowed admittance to him. Even his wife has not been permitted to see him. When gen. Moncey, inspector of Gen-d'armerie, at the head of fifty troopers, met him on the road from Grosbois to Paris, he stopped the coachman, went into the carriage, and told him that he was extremely sorry for the task imposed on him, but that he had orders to arrest him, and carry him to the Abbey. Moreau, without giving any answer, thrust his head out at the window, and called to the coachman, 'Drive to the Abbey.'

"The coachman leapt from the box, and coming to the door said, 'General let who will drive you to the Abbey, I won't.'—On which one of the troopers took his place.

Mad. Moreau is pregnant; but the reports that she had miscarried, that she had fallen down and hurt herself severely, on hearing of the arrest of her husband, are unfounded. It is said Bonaparte is infinitely affected at Moreau being involved in this business. It was long ere he would believe any thing against Moreau. Madame Bonaparte, is is likewise said, is much touched, and has repeatedly declared that she would give every thing she has in the world if Moreau should be found innocent.

"It is said one of the causes of difference between Pichegru and Moreau, was that the latter refused to act directly for Louis *XVIII.* Others say, but without sufficient authority, that a letter of Moreau exists, in which he says; 'I will not murder Bonaparte; the plan must be pure; I must see what I have to do.'

"It is said that Moreau has been examined by the Grand Judge, in presence of the First Consul. Moreau denied all the charges brought against him, and particularly insisted on the improbability of his being connected with Pichegru, whom he had formerly denounced.

"It is said that Angereau played some part on this occasion. He suddenly came to Paris from Brest, and spent four hours in conference with the First Consul at Malmaison.

"Madame De Damas, it is said has been arrested; and likewise general Delmas.

"A person of the name of Roland was arrested at the opera, and carried before the counsellor of state, Real, charged with the Police department. Real asked him if he knew why he was arrested. He answered No. He was asked if he had not lately lodged in his house certain suspicious persons. He admitted that Pichegru had lately paid him a visit, and that he had entertained him as an old friend. He at first denied that he had lent Pichegru his carriage to visit Moreau; but on being told that his coachman had confessed, he admitted it. He said, however, that Pichegru used to take a *fiacre* daily, and drive to St. Magdalen's church in the neighbourhood of which Moreau lived. He then went on foot to Moreau's in the Rue d'Anjou, and returned to the *fiacre*.

"As Roland thought every thing discovered he told all he knew. Among other things he said that Pichegru was much dissatisfied with Moreau, who had written him that every thing was ready for a *coup-de-main*—that he had a great party in the army, the Senate, and the Legislative Body. When he arrived, however, he found no party, and nothing prepared.

"Madame De Damas, it is said, has been liberated on the application of Madame Bonaparte."

PARIS, Feb. 29.

Pichegru was arrested yesterday morning in the street Chabanais. He had slept the preceding night in Rue Vivienne. Some days before he was near the Pantheon: he changed his lodgings frequently. Several of these places of abode cost him from 10 to 15000 francs. Six gens d'arms and an agent of police, entered his room so unexpectedly, that he had no time to make use of his pistols or the dagger which lay on his table; he endeavoured however to defend himself, and wrestled with the gens d'armes for a quarter of an hour. He tried to excite their compassion for his fate; but one of them replied (according to the official Journal) "Go, we know you no longer—you arrived loaded with English gold—you have become the hired assassin of the English—he that betrays his country, ceases to be a Frenchman."

ST. OMERS, Feb. 16.

Artillery, field equipage, and warlike stores for more than 150,000 men, are now in readiness, and every thing may be in motion in less than 48 hours. The camp at Dunkirk has been reinforced with 8000 men. Every thing appears to indicate that the expedition against England will take place in the course of next month. Towards the end of February, Bonaparte is expected at Boulogne, where gen. Soult has this day reviewed the troops. A guard of honor is in readiness at Arras for the reception of Bonaparte. Two ships of the line of 74 guns are now building at Antwerp.

A DIAMOND RING,

Estimated at fifteen hundred dollars deposited with the subscriber in trust to secure payment of the sum of 200l. sterling, with interest, charges, &c. WILL BE SOLD for ready money, to the highest bidder at PUBLIC VENDUE at STELLE'S HOTEL in the city of Washington, on MONDAY THE 21st OF MAY next at noon. If the purchase money shall not be paid in one hour after knocked down, it will be again set up immediately, and so successively until the money shall be paid.

WILLIAM CRANCH.

April 16—Eo. 20th May.

The Boston Glass Company

having established a Manufactory on the Middlesex Canal, are now ready to deliver at short notice, GLASS of the following sizes, viz:

18 by 12 at 43 Cents per light	Prices at Manufactory.
16 by 11 at 31 do.	
15 by 11 at 28 do.	
14 by 10 at 16 do.	
12 by 10 } at 14 do.	
13 by 9 }	
12 by 9 at 12 do.	
10 by 8 at 14 Dolls. per 100 feet,	
9 by 12 at 12 50 do. do.	
8 by 6 at 11 do. do.	

Large Sheets at 3 dollars each, suitable for pictures. Also Coach Glasses from 100 to 125 cents. The Glass though not so good as that made at their Manufactory in Boston yet is as thick and is preferred to the imported glass. For further information relative to the above, please apply to Mr. John Mutzenbecher at Boston, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS.

March 9—w6t.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, February 28.

Debate on the bill from the Senate, providing a "Government for Louisiana".

(Continued.)

Mr. LUCAS was against the rising of the committee, inasmuch as the bill under consideration offered the widest field for discussing the subject before them, and inasmuch as it was proper, that the principles of it should be settled by a majority, to enable a select committee to collect the sense of the House. When this decision should have taken place, he should have no objections to a recommitment for the purpose of modifying the bill in conformance with it.

It was known that by the treaty the United States are bound to secure to the people of Louisiana as large a portion of liberty and security of rights, as though they remained under the government of France and Spain; and he trusted the bill as it stood, secured to them much more. As an instance, it might be mentioned that the privilege of habeas corpus had never been enjoyed by them while they were connected with either Spain or France. An argument was drawn from the treaty, that these people are to be admitted to the absolute enjoyment of the rights of citizens; but gentlemen would not deny, that the time when, and the circumstances under which this provision of the treaty was to be carried into effect, were submitted to the decision of Congress. It has been remarked, that this bill establishes elementary principles of government never previously introduced in the governments of any territory of the United States. Granting the truth of this observation, it must be allowed that the United States had never before devolved upon them, the making provision for the government of people under such circumstances. Governors must not rest on theory, but must raise their political structures on the state of the people for whom they are made; Mr. Lucas said, that without wishing to reflect on the inhabitants of Louisiana, he would say they were not prepared for a government like that of the United States. Governed by Spanish officers, exercising authority according to their whim, supported by a military force, it could not be said that a people thus inured to despotism, were prepared on a sudden to receive the principles of our government. It was questionable whether there was a nation in Europe whom those principles would be so advantageous to as they are to us. It would be recollected by gentlemen, who so strenuously advocated the abstract principle of right, that the people of Louisiana have not been consulted in the act of cession to this country, but had been transferred by a bargain made over their heads. It was a proof this act had not been received with approbation by them, that when they saw the American flag hoisted in the room of the French, they shed tears; this was a proof they were not so friendly to our government as some gentlemen imagined. He was persuaded the people of the Mississippi territory would not have acted in this manner. There is no doubt but that after they shall have experienced the blessings of a free government, they will wonder at their having shed tears on this occasion; but they must, in the first instance, feel these blessings.

Mr. Lucas said he was fully of opinion with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Dr. Eustis) in the sentiments he had expressed. The United States had it eminently in their power to make these people happy without an extension to them of all our privileges. They will not be gratified from knowing that the theory of liberty is extended to them, but from its practical effects.—The people of Louisiana know but little of political theories, but they will feel the just operation of equal laws; and if they obtain practical justice, though it may not arise from an extension of our elementary political principles, they will not find fault with it.

Mr. Lucas said he was not among those who considered the bill, in all its provisions, perfect. He considered it susceptible of much amendment; though not in the principle now under review. In this provision, by declaring that the inhabitants of the territory shall compose the legislative council, a great point is gained by the people. For it cannot be supposed that the inhabitants, thus called upon to discharge high duties to society, will so far lose sight of their