eagerly received, we present the following to our readers.

"One hundred and fifty of the conspirators, were, we are credibly informed, to have drest themselves in the uniform, of the First Consul's guides, and by means of this disguise carry him off, either at Malmaison, whilst he was hunting, or during one of his journeys, and take him dead or alive to England. In consequence of the information given by Querelle, one of the conspirators, the uniforms have been found. This man, who has been improperly named Griel, is the same who was arrested in October last with a number of other brigands, and when on the point of being shot, promised, in order to save his life, to make very important discoveries; it was from him government first learnt that Georges was in France, together with many others, more or less concerned in the infernal plot, and it was in consequence of his deposition that a great number of arrests took place. It was he who likewise gave the information, that a landing was to take place, on a certain day. Hitherto, however, no chief superior to Georges appeared to be concerned. But about the time the paragraph appeared in the Moniteur, respecting the arrest of two brigands, the consul Lebrun received an anonymous letter, in which he was informed that one Bouvet d'Osier had for some time past lodged in a country house, upon the banks of the Oise, a number of suspected persons; in this letter too, was mentioned the address of Bouvet's mistress, at Paris. On proceeding to her appartments, Bouvet was found there and immediatel arrested; he had in his possession a note by which he was requested to be present at a secret conference.

"In consequence of the further information contained in this note, some more Chouans were arrested, and at length information was received concerning Mme Dunan, wine merchant in the Rue du Bacq, where Jean Marie, the adjutant of Georges, his cook and Victor, condemned to death for the share he had borne in the plot of the 3rd Nivose, were found. Information had indeed been received concerning a great personage to whom Georges acted in subordination, but his name was unknown until Bouvet declared it was Pichegru; this discovery occasioned, about the 15th of February, a discovery of his connection with Moreau; they had been informed by means of a ci-devant secretary of Pichegru, of the name of David, who, when formerly arrested at Calais, had occasioned suspicions to be entertained that Moreau had a part in this plot. Pichegru arrived at Paris in Pluvoise; he came in the second landing which took place.

"The third landing spoken of by Querelle, was unquestionably that, concerning which general Savary lately received orders. There was a convention agreed on between Pichegru and Moreau, in which Bouvet bore a part, in the quality of plenipotentiary to the Count d'Artois. To carry off Bonaparte and to put Moreau in his place, formed part of the plan which was to have been executed on the 15th February. Moreau did not exert himself immediately for the restoration of the Bourbons, but he insisted upon being declared Dictator, only that he might at the end of a little time, deliver the government into their hands. Pichegru placed no reliance upon their promises, which induced him to eye Moreau with suspicion, at the very moment whilst he was himself looked upon in the same point of view by Georges, on account of his wishing to appropriate to his own use four millions, which he had received in England to enable him to execute the plot.

"Rolland, who had been arrested for having lodged Pichegru in his house, has been released, as he proved that the latter slept there only for one night, and had made him believe that he was then striving to get his name struck off the list of the emigrants. It was he who declared to the counsellor of state, Real, before whom he was examined, that Pichegru was highly discontented with Moreau, who had boasted of having a very great party amongst the army, and magistracies, and who, Pichegru said, had falsely persuaded him that every thing was ready for the execution of the grand project."—*Clef du Cabinet.*

The following are the particulars collected by the Prefect of police concerning the arrestation of Georges.

Citizen Petit, peace officer, having found out that a Cabriolet was to be sent for Georges, on the Friday night about seven o'clock, disposed his inspectors of police in consequence; and as soon as the Cabriolet appeared followed it from the bridge of the Thuilleries, till it arrived nearly opposite the Pantheon. As the Cabriolet went very quick, he could only overtake it with one of his colleagues, citizen Destavigny, and three of his agents. The very moment it stopped, Georges rushed into it with Leridan, without waiting for Durban, another brigand, who was to have got in with him. Georges immediately set off, crossed the rue St Jacques, went down the rue St. Hyacinthe, the place St. Michael, and the rue de la Liberte. In the mean while, citizen Petit, and three of his agents, ran after the Cabriolet, which now drove along rapidly, as fast as it could. Georges having perceived through the back glass, some men running after the carriage all in a sweat, ordered the conductor to drive still quicker. At the moment the Cabriolet entered the rue des Fosses-M-le Prince, the inspector of police, Jean Francois Calliole, who arrived there first, seized the reins of the horse, whilst Buffet, another inspector, came up to look into the carriage. Georges, in one instant fired two pistols, at the same time, shot Buffet dead on the spot, and wounded Calliole very dangerously. Georges and Lariden then leaped out of the Cabriolet, one to the left and the other to the right. The third inspector pursued Lariden, and citizen Petit seized Georges by the collar, in which he was assisted by citizen Destavigny; but they would have been scarcely able to hold the brigand, still defending himself with his poignard, had not citizen Thomas, a hatmaker, together with his brother, Lamotte, hastened to their assistance and disarmed him. Many persons rendered services on this occasion, particularly the citizens Caqueluit and Laglume, of the street de Thioville.

The people by this time had assembled in crowds, all seeming to vie with each other in offering their help. When informed that it was Georges who had just been seized, they were ready to tear him to pieces. But since he had been principally arrested by the citizens of that neighbourhood, the latter were resolved to have the glory of it, by delivering him up to the magistrates. They accordingly tied his arms and then took him to the Prefecture of police.

The First Consul has given orders that the children of Stephen Buffet and John-Francis Calliole, shall be brought up at the expence of the state. All the money found on Georges, amounting to near 60 or 80 000 fr. has been given to the children and widow of Stephen Buffet. Some hopes are still entertained that John Francis Calliole may recover of his wounds.

The First Consul, has also directed the grand judge to take an authentic inquest, in order to discover the names of all those citizens, who manifested their courage, and gave proofs of their attachment to the government, on this occasion. They are to be recompensed with distinctions of honor.—(*Moniteur.*

March 22.

The Senate of the Ligurian Republic has given orders to the College of Finances, to sell to the highest bidder, all the effects belonging to the ci-devant French Princes. The money arising from this sale will be distributed among the poor secular, and regular, ecclesiastics.

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

Extract of dispatches from the Captain-General of the French Establishments in India, to the Minister of Marine.

The Mauritius, Sept. 12.

When we described the coast of Coromandel on the 10th of July, the English squadron was before Porto Novo.—It was soon under sail, and on the evening the English Admiral manœuvred in such a manner as not to leave any doubt of his being on the watch, and even disposed to act offensively as soon as he should think proper. He had already committed an act of violence upon the Belle Poule four days before the arrival of the division. He had anchored on the starboard and larboard of that frigate, a ship of sixteen guns, and a corvette. This conduct, and the refusal to surrender Pandicherry, had caused me to demand at Madras a categorical answer, which I received a short time ago, but it was evasive, as well as the note addressed upon the subject to the Adjutant Commandant, who was charged with my dispatches.

Linois' division sailed in the night of the 13th of July. I had left at Pondicherry all that had been embarked on board the Belle Poule, for there would have been danger in attempting to reembark every thing. It would have been for the English Admiral a signal to undertake something against our feeble division, which would certainly not have suffered insult, but which would have been obliged to fight with very unequal force; the event has convinced us of the reality of the perfidious project which he meditated, for he caused the transport, the Cote d'Or, to be seized, which did not arrive till three days after our departure, and which was summoned to anchor within gun-shot of the English squadron.

Adjutant Commandant Binot expressed to the English Admiral his extreme surprise at such a violation of treaties; he received none but a haughty reply. The French captain set sail to the Mauritius on the 16th, notwithstanding the vigilance exercised with respect to this ship at the anchorage; but chased and come up with at some miles distant, the capt. was summoned and cannonaded at pistol shot. Forced to surrender he was carried under the British flag to the anchorage of Pondicherry; it was necessary to open a negociation at Madras to obtain the subsequent restitution of the ship.

It is thus, that in full peace the Cabinet of St. James' dictates to its agents in India, in what manner they are to receive the French. What more hostile instructions could they give even after a rupture? Surround, watch, cannonade, abuse by their superiority of force, such is their pacific code. With the exception of assassinations, this code is of a piece with their system of war and destruction in the Old and New World.

BORDERS OF THE MAIN.

MARCH 12.

The German newspapers which have announced that France demanded of the King of Naples to deliver three of his Ports into her hands, now say that she has likewise demanded some ships of the line. These demands, were they real, would be sufficiently justified by the demonstrations of the English, by the appearance of a great number of their ships upon the coast of the Kingdom of Naples, and particularly by their intrigues and machinations in different parts of Italy. The efforts which their agents have lately made there in order to excite insurrection against the French, have been ineffectal. The vigilant eye of the French government embraces and enlightens the whole surface of the immense circle of which it forms the centre. The arrest of some individuals in Italy has been sufficient, entirely to disconcert the projects of the British Ministry.

LONDON, April 2—4.

MILITARY DISAFFECTION.

A private letter, received from a Gentleman residing at Rennes, in Brittanny, states the following particulars: "The commandant of the town having been informed that two regiments of the French line stationed there, had expressed great dissatisfaction at the arrest of General Moreau, he ordered them to assemble upon the Esplanade, where he exhorted them to inform him of the cause of complaint, and told them, if any man would come forward, and state his grievances, they should be immediately remedied. One of the grenadiers immediately stepped from the ranks, and in loud terms informed the commandant, 'that their grievances arose from the conduct of the Chief Consul, who had caused their General, Moreau, to be unjustly arrested, and had instituted charges against him which were completely unfounded; that he (General Moreau) had rendered more services to the republic by his retreats, than ever the Chief Consul had done by his victories. The commandant observed to him, that it was necessary, for the safety of the republic, that traitors should be denounced; that whatever services Moreau might have rendered, it was evident he had associated with a set of miscreants who were determined upon the restoration of monarchy, and the return of Tyranny—He wished, however, to know, if they were all of the same opinion as the granadier who had stepped forward? Upon this being made known, the whole of the two regiments to a man stepped out and seconded their comrade, declaring they were anxious to defend their General (Moreau). The consequence of this intimation was, the regiments were ordered immediately into the interior of the country.

Admiral Truget has been appointed Chief Admiral of France, with a salary of 60,000 francs per annum.

Pichegru, it is stated, has been removed to the Prison de la Force.

Polignac, tempted by hopes of pardon, is stated to have given just information as to the objects, and extent of the conspiracy. General Valence, who served under General Dumourier, in 1792, has, it is said, been, with many others, arrested in consequence.

A port folio belonging to Pichegru, containing the whole plan of the conspiracy, is stated to have been found, and given up to the Minsters of the Police; & in the apartment where Georges resided 200,000 pieces of gold have been discovered.

We understand that the stone expedition is entirely abandoned. The ships fitted up for that service returned yesterday to the Downs, after having been within a very short distance of the mouth of Bologne harbour.

LONDON, April 3.

The scene of mock-trial and of blood has commenced in France, not with the bringing before a Public Tribunal, Moreau, or Pichegru, or Georges, or any of the persons contained in the Grand Judges's list; but with the trial of the gallant Grandson the Prince of Conde the Duke d'Enghien.—In this instance Bonaparte has, as usual, shewn his contempt and disregard for the laws of nations and the rights of independent Princes. The Duke d'Enghien was in Germany, at Ettenheim, a Principality that by the plan of indemnities, devolved to the Margrave now the Elector of Baden. This unfortunate Prince of the House of Bourbon had been at Ettenheim for three years—upon his own estate, in his own palace bequeathed to him by his great uncle the Cardinal De Rohan. Whether the French Government sent a Message to the Elector, informing him of their intention to send a military force into his territory, and seize the Duke of d'Enghien, and several other persons, or whether they affected to solicit permission to violate the Electorate, a permission which they knew the Eector dared not refuse, we know not; but on the 15th of last month, an Aid-de Camp of the First Consul, General Caullincourt, the son of an officer who was Brigadier of Louis the XVIth's life guards, crossed the Rhine in three places, and surrounded Ettenheim and Offenbourg, about ten miles on the right Bank of the Rhine.—At those two places several persons were arrested. The Duke d'Enghien, was arrested upon his own estate. At Strasburgh too, several returned emigrants were taken up and sent to Paris. All the proceedings against the Duke d'Enghien were worthy of such a Government as Bonaparte's.

Arrested on the 15th in Germany, he was brought to the Castle of Vincennes, only six miles from Paris, where he was brought to trial on the 21st.—brought to trial do we call it?—brought to hear his sentence of condemnation & death. The court, a Military Commission, was selected by the brotherin law of Bonaparte, and was composed of eight officers. No jury was allowed, no counsel for the prisoner. Six days after the Duke's arrest, three of which were passed on the road to Vincennes, he was brought to trial, without the power of preparing any regular defence, of summoning any witnesses, or of producing any proof in his justification or exculpation. Nor is this all; it appears that the charges and documents on both sides, say the official account were read before the prisoner was brought in, *free and unfettered*, adds the *Moniteur* with bitter and cruel mockery. The Military Commission unanimously, as was to be expected, found him guilty and condemned him to death. Of the charges bro't against him, the greater part applied to the Duke's conduct before the peace of Amiens; to his having taken up arms against Robespierre as well as against Bonaparte. Bonaparte does right to avenge the cause of a predecessor whom he so much resembles. But the most curious charge against the Duke is that of *Espionnage.*—Espionnage in a foreign country!

Such is the intelligence communicated in the Paris papers to the 25th ult. which we received late last night. We have no account of the execution of the Duke d'Enghein; but there is no reason to suppose the tyrant will spare his life. And thus, by a Corsican adventurer, will be cut off, the last hope of the great and gallant House of Conde—a House that traces its ascent, in a long & unbroken line, to the sixth son of St. Louis; a House that shines with such lustre in every page of French history, and of which Boileau says,

Conde dont le nom seul renverse des Murailles.
Abat des Escadrons, et gagne des Batailles.

What must be the feelings of the aged prince de Conde, in his dignified retirement at Wanstead House! His hope, his name, his race destroyed, root and branch, in one moment! It is to be hoped that religion has brought him some consolation, under the many misfortunes that have been accumulated upon his reverend head. Yet, little did he think, little did the other French princes think, when they were celebrating Easterday with him in their chapel here, that the prayer for those in trouble, in bondage and in affliction, embraced one of the dearest, as well as one of the most honorable of their relatives.

It is curious to contemplate the events that are brought about by a change and reverse of fortune. The Castle of Vincennes is now the prison of Moreau—In that very castle was sentenced to death a prince who had been opposed to Moreau last war; who followed and harrassed him in his celebrated retreat, and whose cavalry afforded the most efficacious protection to the Austrians when Moreau once or twice paused in his retreat to beat back the Austrian advanced guard. The duke d'Enghein's military talents gained the respect of Moreau, who always spoke of him in the highest terms.

We cannot turn our eyes from the afflicting subject, to contemplate with any attention, the other news in the French papers, which however, is not interesting.

The Moniteur contains an account of the arrest of three conspirators at St. Aubin de Carmier. Their names are Lemerier, Pierre-Jean, and Jean-Jean. A fourth conspirator, named Jean Louis, who was in company with them escaped. Some of the party that apprehended them were severely wounded.

In the sitting of the legislative body of March 22, a project was presented for making a new levy of 60,000 conscripts. The orator of government, who made the proposition, stated that the new levy was not required from any want of soldiers to punish England, nor from the political situation of the rest of Europe; but merely to maintain the army at its full compliment. Thirty thousand are to be kept in reserve, and 30,000 to replace the veterans who shall retire, or those of whom the army has been deprived by the ordinary events of life.

PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, March 20.

"Do not write to me before you hear from me again. The treachery of the Post Office, and not the vigilance of the Police, has lately caused so much wretchedness, and made so many victims. Ever since last January, every foreign letter without exception has been opened, with most of those from Lyons, Rouen, and from the western departments. Be upon your guard how and to whom you write. The brother of Sieyes is the exclusive inspector of the Post office.

The naval and military preparations in Russia, it is said, continue with unabated activity. One Commissary in Livonia has purchased upwards of 10,000 quarters of corn for the supply of the Russian troops stationed on the frontiers.

The Count Markoff, late Russian Ambassador at Paris, is appointed to succeed the Count De Woronzow as Prime Minister of Russia—The change is considered highly favorable to Great Britain.

SPEECH

Of governor TRUMBULL, to the legislature of Connecticut.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

At the opening of this session of the general assembly, it gives me much pleasure to meet you under circumstances of so much health and private felicity as are experienced not only by us individually, but throughout the State:—and although some untoward circumstances exist among us, yet the God of our fathers, who is also our God, has hitherto sustained us; and in him, while doing our duty, and walking in the ways of our fathers, we may still trust for future support.

Among the communications which will now be laid before you, is a letter from the President of the United States, conveying the copy of a resolution of both Houses of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the election of the President and Vice President of the union. This proposal will gain your most serious consideration. On this subject you will suffer me to observe, that I view with such reverence and respect this venerable instrument of our constitution, formed with so much wisdom and deliberation, by our political fathers, that I think it should not be rudely assailed by the spirit of innovation, nor lightly altered, in conformity to any speculative opinions of amendment.—If any alteration is made, it should arise from evident necessity of circumstances, or the most promising prospect of amelioration.

An act of the legislature passed in October, 1801, entitled "an act in addition to, and alteration of an act for constituting and regulating courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same," is by the said act, to expire, at the close of the session of the general assembly in October next.

Perhaps you will think it necessary or convenient to take into consideration, at this session, the propriety of extending that act beyond the period of its present limitation: otherwise the appointment of the additional judge will be limited to a few months only, and will prove inconvenient or embarrassing to the gentleman who may be assigned to that duty.

The militia of the several states being the principal reliance of the general government for defence of the union, and for military operations, it ought to be placed on the most respectable footing for actual and effective action: otherwise we may find ourselves, in case of real service, depending on slender support. The appointment of an inspector general, who should be responsible to the state for a more critical and accurate inspection and report of the actual state of arms and equipments of the militia, than is at present obtained under the existing arrangement, I cannot but think would be a very great improvement. The uniformity of our small arms, in their size, length, and bores, is very deficient; a circumstance which, in actual service, would prove extremely inconvenient and embarrassing. In too many instances there exists a want of arms.—The several towns, I fear, are not sufficiently attentive to the law which requires them to furnish with arms or accoutrements, those men who are unable to provide for themselves.—And no public deposit of arms is provided by the state to remedy any deficiency in time of need. A temporary appointment of an inspector general for a few years, would make an experiment of the usefulness of such an officer; and if not