EUROPEAN NEWS,

From LONDON *papers to the 15th January, via N. York.*

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

We learn from Frankfort that the violent gales having obliged the Engliſh ſquadron, blockading the Weſer, to keep out at ſea, a number of veſſels availing themſelves of the opportunity, ſailed from Embden to Bremen, where they landed a very conſiderable quantity of American Goods. The price of thoſe articles it is ſaid, has fallen very conſiderably in conſequence.

The gale of Sunday night is deſcribed by our Plymouth letters to have been almoſt as violent as any of thoſe which preceded it. A ſhip of the line was forced into Plymouth on Monday, and is ſuppoſed to be the Impetueux, which had ſailed the day before to join Admiral Cornwallis. The Loire, of 46 guns, alſo arrived at Plymouth on Monday, with the loſs of her mizenmaſt, which ſhe had carried away in chaſing a French frigate off Scilly. The gale abated by five o'clock on Monday afternoon.

BOULOGNE.

To the Editor of the Courier.—It would be a very deſirable object to deſtroy the craft which is prepared for the invaſion of this country, and particularly in their grand depot at Boulogne: we have attempted it by bombardment, which has been found impracticable. But would it not equally anſwer our purpoſe, if we could *ſhut up the mouth of the harbour*, and thus render it difficult, or impoſſible for them to come out, except under inconveniences that would fruſtrate an expedition, where a number of veſſels muſt ſail in company, to produce the effect?

I conceive that the harbour of Boulogne might eaſily be rendered uſeleſs for a great length of time, by a very ſimple operation. Let half a dozen large old ſhips be procured, fill them with Purbeck or Portland ſtone; let holes be bored in ſufficient numbers in the ſides and bottoms, and plugs be fitted to them for the occaſion; and let theſe veſſels ſtand over the French coaſt with our other cruiſers, and when they arrived at the due diſtance, let the ſails be ſo ſet as to run over to the mouth of Boulogne harbour; let the plugs in the holes be pulled out, the crews quit them, and they would ſink in the Channel in ſuch a way as to occaſion a preſent interruption of all navigation, and afford employment for the remainder of Mr. Bonaparte's ſoldiers in getting rid of the annoyance. I believe a ſcheme of this nature to be both practicable and effectual.

AN OLD SAILOR.

JANUARY 14.

The firing heard on Wedneſday and Thurſday mornings in the quarter of Boulogne, proceeded, we find, from the French Batteries opening upon ſome of our Veſſels which had ſtood very cloſe in during the night, for the purpoſe of intercepting the Enemy's craft creeping along ſhore, and which were becalmed in the morning.—Notwithſtanding a continued and heavy fire, our ſhips ſuſtained no other damage than a few ſhot through their ſails.

Price of Stocks this day at 12 *o'clock*, Cons 54 ¾ ex. div. Red. Ann. 55⅜ Omnium 4 ¾.

Dutch Journals to the 11th have reached town, which contain Paris news to the 6th inſtant. The Chief Conſul, it ſeems, reached Boulogne on the 31ſt, in the afternoon, ſo that he muſt have travelled poſt from Paris. On the following day he inſpected his naval preparations, and on the 2d was to review the troops. He was afterwards, it was expected, to take the route of Dunkirk, Bruges and Oſtend. Troops are ſtated, in articles from Ghent, Liſle and Dunkirk, to be ſtill joining the Army of England, and the Arſenals and Magazines at Liſle have been nearly emptied by the immenſe conſumption of the army on the Coaſt.—All the accounts lately received from Holland ſeem to concur in ſtating, that the attempt will certainly be made in the courſe of the preſent month.

The Italian Troops are on their march to the Northern Coaſt, as is alſo ſaid to be the army under General Augereau, that was aſſembled at Bayonne. Bonaparte having gained the object for which that army was aſſembled, viz. drawing large ſupplies from Spain and Portugal, under the pretext of a purchaſe for their neutrality, will now employ that army in adding to the force to be employed againſt us.

If theſe accounts from Holland are to be credited, Bonaparte ſeems very ſeriouſly to meditate a ſpeedy eſſay of his favorite project of invaſion. We know that all the Military men about him ſpeak with enthuſiaſm on the ſubject—an enthuſiaſm kindled by himſelf; but the naval men in his ſervice have very different feelings on the ſubject. They ſee nothing but deſtruction before them, the moment they iſſue from their ports. The more ſober and experienced judgments, however, we have no right to ſuppoſe that Bonaparte will regard; and it is only, probably, by the total defeat of his ſcheme that he will become convinced of its folly and abſurdity. His preſent viſit to the Coaſt, we ſhould ſuppoſe, muſt be deciſive of the execution of his plan—if it is not ſpeedily executed, we ſhall begin to think that he wavers in his opinion reſpecting it.

A Dutch Admiral, Verhuel, has hoiſted his flag at Fluſhing. He is deſtined to command, we ſuppoſe, that Diviſion of the Armament. Admiral Letouche Treville is ſaid to be gone on a ſecret miſſion to Breſt.

The King of Spain was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy on the 6th of December, and continued in a dangerous way.

From motives of humanity, Government offered Dwyer, the Rebel, a paſſage, free of expence, for himſelf and followers, beſide a handſome ſum, to remove to America; which he refuſed, and he is now to be tranſported to Botany Bay.

HAGUE, Dec. 24.—After a froſt of four days, we have had a thaw on the 22d.—The conveyances of troops down the canals ſtill continues, and will be finiſhed this day. The unhealthineſs of the weather has cauſed much ſickneſs, and many of the officers and ſoldiers have been obliged to be left by the way.

The greater part of the Batavian troops intended for the expedition againſt England, are now in their reſpective quarters in the vicinity of the Coaſt.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 24.—There are already eighty gun-boats at Fluſhing, and many more are expected. A part of them will join the French at Boulogne.

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

By one of the Royaliſt Chiefs who lately left France, we have been favoured with the following particulars concerning its internal ſituation, and the tyranny of Bonaparte's Government in the French Republic:

The laſt harveſt was not ſo abundant as the vintage, but better than that of the preceding year. The preſent uncommon dearneſs, compared in France to that of 1799, originates therefore, not from real ſcarcity, but from want of confidence in the Conſular Government, and diſpleaſure at its oppreſſive innovations. Among the latter is the change of money of the former King into Conſular coins, with the effigy of Bonaparte. The conſequence has been that all louis d'ors, ſix livre pieces, and half crowns, bearing the effigy of Louis XV. or Louis XVI. are bought up and hoarded, though with a loſs of 7½ per cent. the people in general, deſiring and hoping for the return of the Bourbons, have an idea, which the diſaffected keep up, that at the reſtoration of Monarchy, all Republican coins will be confiſcated; beſides, it is well known, that the pieces of 40 francs from Bonaparte's mint, are not intrinſically worth more than 28½ francs, and thoſe of 20 francs, and of 5 francs, loſe in proportion.

The tyrannical decree againſt the conſcripts, has cauſed ſeveral inſurrections and numerous emigrations into Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. This law, contrary to the very ſpirit of the Conſular Conſtitution, has entirely broken the agreement with the Chouans in the weſtern department, concluded at the pacification in 1799, where it was ſtipulated, "That on account of the loſs in the population during the civil wars, no conſcripts ſhould be required for ten years." Bonaparte ordered this decree to be enforced in the ſame manner all over France, and forced the clergy, under pain of tranſportation, to preach obedience to the conſcripts ſent to fight for a cauſe and for a man they deteſt.

At Chatillon, in the department Deux Sevres, at Angers, at Iſernay, Beaupreau, Cholet, and numbers of other places in the departments of Maine and Loire, and la Vendee, all the young men flew to arms, and after ſeveral engagements, firſt with the *gens d'armes*, and afterwards with the troops of the line, they were forced to diſperſe, having loſt on the field of battle 140, and about 200 priſoners, of whom 50 were ſhot, and the remainder ſent to the colonial depots. The moveable column of 12,000 men, which had joined the army of England, has reſumed its former poſition, and martial law has been proclaimed. In the night of the 8th December, a general ſearch and domiciliary viſits took place, and 1500 Chouans, chiefs, officers, and ſoldiers were arreſted and dragged from their families, to be God knows where. All the former prefects and ſub-commiſſaries have been caſhiered, and known terroriſts as Lecointre, Panis, Sergent, Chriſtian, &c. have ſucceeded them, under the command of general Dumas, ſome years ago a galley ſlave, but at preſent Bonaparte's commander in chief in the weſtern department, in whoſe diſpoſal are committed the lives and property of the unfortunate inhabitants, who, only by ſubmitting to the daily extortions of the republican marauders, can preſerve a precarious exiſtence. In every village and town, ſeveral priſons have been erected on purpoſe for the ſuſpected, and, under that appellation, there is hardly one perſon in the country who may not be ſent to priſon. The conſequence has been, that whole parishes have deſerted their homes and native fields, and taken refuge in the neighbouring departments leſs oppreſſed. Of the pariſh of Baraine, out of 69 families, 44 have totally emigrated, or have left their department and canton.

At the market, in Brittany and Normandy, little is bought or ſold for caſh, but merely by exchange: The farmer exchanges with vintagers, and both theſe with the merchants and manufacturers. When any bargains are made for ready money, ſtipulations are made for royal or republican coins; the difference in favour of the former is 8 per cent.

Beſides the reſident *domiciliated* ſpies of the Grand Judge and Miniſters of Police, each Conſul has his private travelling ſpies, who, from all parts of France ſend their regular reports concerning the public ſpirit, the conduct of the public functionaries, and the political and religious principles of the people. The reports of theſe ſpies, unknown to each other, are compared by Bonaparte, and according as he judges proper, Prefects are diſmiſſed or rewarded, and Jacobins or conſtitutional Royaliſts, appointed their ſucceſſors or ſecretaries: obſerving always, that in departments where the Jacobins are more numerous than the Royaliſts, the Prefects are all of the latter party, and *vice versa*.

All foreigners *of whatever nation*, are, according to the regulations of Bonaparte, *to be regarded as ſuſpected*, and on the leaſt imprudent or indiſcreet conduct, to be immediately arreſted as Engliſh emiſſaries. The Ruſſian Count Stratorſkow, a man of letters, went for curioſity to viſit La Vendee and Brittany, and to ſee thoſe places where the battles were fought during the late civil wars: though provided with a paſs ſigned Talleyrand, he was arreſted as *an Engliſh partisan*, and ſent in irons a priſoner to Nantz, where he remained for twelve days, confined amongſt thieves and murderers, before his miniſter or friends could procure his liberty.

The character of Bonaparte's ſoldiers is inexplicable. Individually they all declare their abhorrence of his tyranny and uſurpation; but *en corps*, nothing is heard but Bonaparte for ever!! Upon any ſuſpicion of their attachment to his perſon, the brigades are immediately diſbanded; ſome are ſent to the coloniał depots, others to ſervice, where this moment near eight thouſand *volunteers* are exiled and diſarmed, expecting the further orders of their oppreſſor.

On the 20th of December, it was reported at St. Malo, that Lasnes was recalled from Liſbon, and that Talleyrand had obtained two millions of livres for his recall, of which one million had been given to Madame Murat, to pay ſome preſſing debts.

The army on the coaſt, and the Conſular guard, the Senate, Council of State, Legiſlators, and Tribunes, are all regularly paid the firſt of each Republican month, but the ſoldiers in the interior, the Prefects, the Adminiſtrators of the Hoſpitals, the Inſtructors of the Republican ſchools, called *Prytanes*, the perſons attached to the Miniſterial offices, and the Municipal officers are all unpaid ſince laſt May.

It is calculated in France, that ſince the beginning of the preſent war, in all the principal mercantile places two thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty two bankruptcies have taken place.

ALL Perſons having any demands against the Eſtate of the late EDWARD SANDS, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts duly atteſted—And thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANN SANDS, *Executrix.*

St. John, 4th January, 1804.