

tive Directory. Arms were daily distributed to the conspirators;—and all Paris knows that one of the distributors was arrested with a great number of bonds, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards stamped legislative body, and marked with an R. were circulated in order to serve as rallying signs to the conspirators, charged with the office of massacring the Directory, and the deputies faithful to the cause of the people.

A great number of emigrants, cut-throats of Lyons, and brigands of La Vendee, attracted hither by the intrigues of royalism, and the tender interest publicly lavished upon them without fear, attacked the plots which surrounded the Executive Directory; but the vigilance of the government, and the chiefs of the armed force, frustrated their criminal efforts.

The Executive Directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manoeuvres of the royalists. You will shudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into against the safety of every one of you, against your property, rights, and against your most sacred possessions;—and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preserved by the maintenance of the constitution. So many triumphs had already crowned the establishment of this constitution. Your generals and your intrepid defenders had surrounded it with their immortal trophies.—At the same of their victories, agriculture and commerce resumed their activity, public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and security began to spring up in every heart, and this is the moment which has been pitched upon to re-kindle your animosities, to propagate superstition, to re-organise the power of fanaticism, to sow doubts and alarms in every breast by opening new avenues for the return of the emigrants, to shake the guarantee of public contracts; to give the signal of civil war, and to retard, by the hopes with which foreign nations were inspired, the so much wished conclusion of peace with our external foes, honourable and solid, worthy of the triumphs of the French people and of their generosity. No, you will not lose the fruits of your long sacrifices, you will rise indignantly against these base emigrants, the authors of our calamities, of all our agonies, of all our sufferings. You will arm yourselves to stop their designs, and to defend against their attacks your persons, your property and your rights. But beware of agitations. Do not disgrace the most glorious of causes by the excesses of anarchy, justly abhorred. Respect property. Let not an ill-directed patriotic impulse throw you into a fatal confusion. Obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government. Rely upon the vigilance of your magistrates, and upon the exertions of your legislators, who have remained faithful to the cause of the people. Patriotism will resume all its energy, the constitution all its force, the nation all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fullest extent, liberty, happiness, and tranquillity.

PROCLAMATION.

Art. 1. Every person who shall propose the restoration of royalty, the establishment of the constitution of 1793, or to place any of the family of Orleans on the throne, shall be instantly shot.

2. Persons and property shall be protected—every person who shall commit any act of pillage shall be put to death immediately upon detection.

3. The general commanding the 17th division is entrusted with the strict execution of this decree, which shall be published in the form of a proclamation, printed and stuck up in Paris.

The Executive Directory, considering the motives which for a moment prevent the members of the two councils from repairing to the ordinary halls of their sittings, and considering the urgent necessity which requires that their labours should experience no interruption; decrees as follows:

1. Those who occupy the hall of the Odeon and school of health, are required, under pain of rebellion, instantly to give them up for the use of the representatives of the people, under reserve of an indemnification.

2. The minister of the interior shall take measures for the execution of this decree.

The minister of war to the armies and to the military divisions.

"The dark veil which covered the republic is at last removed. Let your courage be re-animated, brave soldiers! The genius of liberty still hovers over France, and you have not vainly shed your blood in the cause of freedom. The struggle between the odious abettors of royalty and the faithful friends of the republic has ceased. Warriors of every rank! you need no longer fear that your rulers will be tarnished by those base men who never shrank your dangers, and who, insensible to the glory which your triumphs have reflected on your country, would make a sacrifice of your innumerable victories to the throne. Men of courage at last accepted the challenge of royalty! They lifted up its gauntlet, and instantly the hideous spectre disappeared. Soldiers of liberty! remain calm in the midst of the storm. Listen to the voice of your chiefs, and of the government which watches for you: preserve yourselves in that imposing attitude which strikes terror into your enemies both abroad and at home. You will speedily enjoy the fruits of your triumphs, of your sacrifices, and your devotion. To supply those wants which a malevolent faction has so long made you endure, is the first duty of the earnest solicitudes: the republic owes to you its glory, and it will endeavour to acquit the debt. Its happiness and yours are ever inseparable.

(Signed) SCHERRER, Minister at war."

The minister of the interior to the central administrations of the departments, and to the commissioners of the Executive Directory in those administrations.

Citizens,

"The departments have been too often deceived with regard to what passes in Paris. The authentic documents annexed to this letter will make known to you the truth: the republic has triumphed over the royalist conspirators. The constitution of the third year has this day escaped from the rage of those who wished to destroy it. If any suggestions are made against these facts you have in your power to establish them. Take the proper means of enlightening the people of your departments, by publishing all the papers I have sent you. The partisans of the throne may attempt to avenge themselves on the republicans. You ought to declare, that all the constituted authorities, civil and military, remain responsible for all assassinations or attempts made to disturb the public peace. Should the agents of a counter-revolution establish a false legislature out of Paris, or remain in the legislative body, you are required to oppose them with all your power, under the pain of being declared in a state of rebellion. Remember that you are the guaranties of the tranquillity of your departments. The Executive Directory relies on your zeal. Give me immediate assurance of your diligence and efforts in preserving order and peace.—Vive la republic!"

(Signed) "FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU,
"Minister of the interior."

September 14.

That the Executive Directory have violated the first principles of the French constitution, there remains not the smallest doubt, but the question is, did there, or did there not exist a necessity for the rigorous measures which they have adopted? The papers hitherto published upon the subject, it is certain, do not amount to a satisfactory proof of the actual existence of the supposed conspiracy, although the hostile conduct of the incarcerated deputies, has of late afforded much reasonable ground for suspicion. Be this, however, as it may, Great-Britain, we think, will have no cause to regret the event. The Directory, whose intentions have so long been frustrated by the clamours of the councils, having triumphed over the faction which had placed itself in direct opposition to their constitutional power and authority, have, we are told, renewed the negotiations at Lille, and through their commissioner, congratulated lord Malmesbury upon the result of the contest, as having removed many serious obstacles, and rendered a peace with this country almost certain. In this view of the business, we are not a little surprised at the idea thrown out by some of our contemporaries, that the British cabinet cannot think of treating with such men as now form the government of France. Good God, is the pernicious and fatal doctrine which at first led us into the war to be now revived for the purpose of further extending its destructive flames? Are we, who entered into the war for the purpose of restoring a monarchical government to France, now to continue the contest, in order to restore to his former power the regicide Carnot, that wretch who imbrued his guilty hands in the innocent blood of his murdered sovereign? Forbid it wisdom and reason, forbid it justice and humanity.

Such projects may be grateful to the mind of sanguinary scribes, but they must be as unworthy the consideration of the government of England, as they are insulting to the sense of the people of Britain.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 7th inst. we yesterday received from a very intelligent correspondent. After a cursory view of affairs, which merely confirms the statement already made in the various papers, the writer assures us, "that the Directory had some hours before dispatched a special messenger to Lille, ordering the commissioner or plenipotentiary on the part of France to demand from lord Malmesbury a categorical answer to the last proposition. Should his lordship hesitate to comply with the request, or should his answer be hostile to the views of the Directory, an intimation was to be given him, that his speedy departure from France would be satisfactory."

This letter also mentions, that "Moreau had been invited to Paris by the Directory; and that on the 6th instant he was arrested at St. Dennis on his rout to the capital. Moreau, one of the greatest heroes of modern times, and the bosom friend of Pichegru, was, when at the head of his army, viewed by the Directory with much jealousy and fear:—they knew that his political sentiments corresponded with those of Pichegru; and they dreaded his great popularity among the soldiers—those soldiers who had refused to address the Directory against the councils.

"To excite murmurs and contentions, to render the councils unpopular, and the situation of Moreau exceedingly disagreeable, the Directory refused for months to pay the arrears of the troops:—to exculpate them on the occasion, message after message was sent to the councils, describing the very alarming state of the finances;—these and other measures of a similar nature produced the desired effect; and the triumvirate, by an audacious violation of the constitution, arrested all those who were supposed hostile to their interest. Moreau and many others have thus fallen victims to their vengeance; and France is now under a military despotism."

BALTIMORE, November 9.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PARIS,
AND THE FAILURE OF THE
NEGOTIATION AT LISLE!!

Of lord Malmesbury's return—we are informed by several gentlemen of respectability, arrived in the Mary, who agree in declaring that at the Downs on the 21st of September, they saw a London paper of the 20th which contained an official letter from Mr.

Dundas to the lord mayor of London, informing him that lord Malmesbury had arrived in town the preceding evening: the negotiations at Lille having entirely ceased.

From the sudden and considerable change in the complexion of affairs, we are once more involved in complete uncertainty as to what may be the nature of the future operations in Europe. There are yet no positive accounts of a definitive treaty between France and the emperor; and considerable military operations are still going on.

The emperor or his Britannic majesty, do not appear to be implicated in any league with the late overthrown party; and yet the abrupt departure of lord Malmesbury from Lille would lead us to suppose, certainly, that the events in Paris were unfavourably viewed. In accounts of a prior date to this circumstance, we notice that it was believed in Paris, that Chas. de la Croix was again to be brought into action; and from the complexion of his former intercourse with lord Malmesbury, in his capacity as secretary for foreign affairs, the English editors had begun to apprehend the consequences equally unfavourable.

Annapolis, November 16.

On Monday last the honourable John Henry, Esq. was elected governor of this state. And the day following, the honourable John Davidson, James Thomas, Jonathan R. Wilmer, Arthur Shaff and John Johnson, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYER, deceased; the lease is for ninety-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house; 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

w5 ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.
November, 13, 1797.

Will be SOLD, (for a term of years) at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the 28th of this month,

A PARCEL of very valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are some likely boys 8 or 9 years old. Also a choice flock of horses, cows, mules, sheep, hogs, and all kind of plantation utensils; also a very good sein, a batteau, and a complete sailing yawl, and between two and three hundred barrels of Indian corn. The terms are, all sums not exceeding eight pounds the cash to be paid, and all over bond and good security will be required, with a credit of six months given, by

JOHN HESSELIUS.
N. B. I will rent the said plantation to any good tenant, if an early application be made.
November 13, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 18th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern,
(About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; they will be sold to serve ten years, and then to be free; the boys and girls will be sold to serve ten years after they are of age, allowing the girl's age eighteen and boy's twenty-one; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

w5 JOHANNA PLUMMER.
Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

by order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the Vestry will receive applications from any episcopal minister.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN JACOBS, Register.

November 15, 1797.

A Stray.

CAME to the subscriber's, as a stray, some time in July last, a (sore) mare GOLT, three years old, about thirteen hands high; no perceptible brand, a small blaze in her face, off hind foot white. The owner may have her again by paying property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk Ridge.

w3 YACHEL BURGESS.
- October 16, 1797.