

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1797.

WETZLAR, August 25.

On Friday an adjutant to general Moreau, from Strasburg, arrived at the quarters of general Hocars, who the next day dispatched a courier to Paris; yesterday a second, and to-day a third. A courier from Buonaparte in Italy likewise arrived yesterday, with dispatches for general Hoche, and returned with an answer this day. This is one proof, among others, that the three armies correspond with each other.

HAMBURG, August 25.

Citizen Louis, who was sent to Vienna to solicit the release of the marquis La Fayette, is arrived here to make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the marquis to America, on board an American vessel.

PARIS, September 13.

Although the last law on the press submits for a year the periodical publications to the inspection of the police, the legislative body has no other intentions than that of setting bounds to the licentiousness of the press. —The legislative body has neither derogated, nor intends to derogate by this law of regulation, from the declaration of rights annexed to the constitution, and which secures by an article to every citizen the right of publishing his thoughts. Were it otherwise, we must agree that a revolutionary government supercedes a constitutional order, which is not the case.

[Annales Politiques.]

Gilbert Desmollieres was last night arrested in the environs of Neuilly. He is now in the temple.

[La Sentinelle.]

General Rey, employed at Carouges, shall supercede general Pouget at Lyons, and the latter shall repair to Carouges.

September 14.

A report has been spread for a few days past, that the deputies, to the number of 172, had published a protest against the events of the 4th September. Hitherto we have refused to insert intelligence of this importance, because we thought that the nature of our functions imposed on us the duty of not giving credit to a measure which committed the public tranquillity.

Le Journal des Lois and des Faits, of the 11th September, assures us, in the most positive manner, that this protest, signed by 172 names, is in existence. In spite, however, of this declaration, we have strong reasons for doubting the authenticity of this intelligence, and our opinion is founded on these circumstances:

The 4th of September, a great number of deputies met, those of the Council of Elders at Lafond Ladebat, and those of the Council of Five Hundred at Andre de la Lofere. As Lafond and Andre both of them reside in the street of Neuve de Luxembourg, the two meetings were thus at each other's doors:—The assembly at Andre's consisted of 80 members, and Poirret presided.

An address for a protest to the French people was proposed, and unanimously adopted. All the members present had signed it, when a detachment of cavalry appeared, commissioned to surround the house of Lafond Ladebat, who was taken from his house as well as all the members of the Council of Elders present at the meeting:—This intelligence led to the belief that the police, informed of the meeting of the members of the Council of Five Hundred, was about to take the same measure with respect to them:—the meeting was, however, dissolved, without any resolution being taken.

The brother of Ramel, the commander of the guard of the legislative body, when he learned that the sentence of transportation had been pronounced on his brother, took the generous resolution of consoling him in his disgrace, by sharing in the rigours of his banishment:—this action, which in ordinary times would have appeared to us natural enough, acquires new lustre now, from the reflection, that in the course of the revolution one friend has too often been destroyed by the hand of another friend.

The valet de chambre of Barthelemy threw himself at his master's feet, in order to obtain permission to follow him to the place of his destination. Souls of sensibility, virtue is not yet a vain name.

Legallais, a member of the Council of Five Hundred, declared in the sitting of the 8th, on a motion which stood for the order of the day, that the day of the 4th September was a complete revolution; but fortunately, Salicetti, in the Council of Five Hundred, and Baudin in the Elders, have victoriously destroyed this assertion, by maintaining that the 4th September, instead of being a revolution, had been the means of preventing a counter-revolution. We may see that every thing in this world depends on a good definition.

LONDON, September 19.

We yesterday received by express, Paris papers to the 15th instant. They contain an account of great changes being about to be made in the corps diplomatique at Paris; the ambassadors at Berlin, Madrid, the Hague, and Basle, are to be renewed.

The Directory pursue with vigour the measures to which they had recourse on the 4th inst. A protest against the events of that day having been prepared, and signed by 172 members of the legislative body, a detachment of cavalry surrounded the house of Lafond Ladebat, where several of the deputies of the Council of Elders were met for the purpose of signing the protest, and arrested Lafond, as well as all the deputies present at the meeting.

In the sitting of the 12th inst. in the Council of Five Hundred, Quiror made a motion, the object of which was the appointment of a committee to determine upon the misconduct of the tribunal de cassation (a court of appeal,) and of the criminal courts, in favouring the escape of those who are odious to the ruling powers: This motion was agreed to, and thus the administration of justice as well as the power of legislation is subjected to the Executive Directory.

The Hamburg mail, due on the 10th inst. arrived yesterday. It contains no new intelligence, except that of a courier having brought to Vienna the treaty signed between France and Portugal.

A cabinet council is summoned for this day, to take into their consideration the dispatches from lord Malmesbury, received on Sunday night. These, we understand, relate chiefly to the changes made by the Executive Directory in the commission at Lille. Lord Grenville Levison Gower, is expected to carry back to Lille the result of the deliberations of the cabinet.

September 21.

By the letter sent on Tuesday evening to the lord mayor by Mr. Dundas, which we inserted in yesterday's courier, it appears that it was in consequence of an intimation from the French plenipotentiaries that lord Malmesbury has thus quitted Lille without having accomplished "the object of his mission."

Whether this be the case or not, and whatever might have been the object of lord Malmesbury's second journey to France no event that has taken place during the eventful period of the last three years, has tended so much to depress the spirits of the people of every class, so much as the return of our noble negotiator, without having made peace with a power, against which, sad experience has taught us, if we continue to make war, inevitable, utter ruin to this country must be the result.

Year after year has Mr. Pitt carried on this cruel conflict, in which some of the best blood of Europe has unhappily been shed, though at the commencement of each campaign, he has invariably found himself in a worse situation than in that which preceded it.

And yet what is our situation? what are our resources? how are we to carry on our schemes of warfare against a victorious nation, whose energy in arms does not seem to be affected by its domestic discords? A debt insupportable in any country, an exhausted treasury, taxes unproductive, manufactures decaying. But why should we attempt to pourtray the wretched situation of this once flourishing country; Ere long it will be presented by Mr. Pitt himself in colours sufficiently striking; for he will soon have to lay before the public a sketch at least, of the expences that must necessarily be incurred by the continuance of the war, and a list of the new taxes which he may deem it necessary to impose on the suffering inhabitants of this country, for the purpose of opposing what, in the new phraseology of parliament, are called French principles.

BOSTON, November 10.

The ship Martha, Adam Babcock, Esquire, commander, arrived here last night from London, in 35 days passage; through the politeness of captain B. the public are indebted for the early communication of the following important and interesting advices:

LONDON, September 25.

This day, about half after twelve at noon, arrived the three Hamburg mails that were due.

Letters from Cologne and Francfort, of the 10th and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Trèves, &c. the revolutionary party had obtained the ascendancy, seized the government, the treasury, and the archives, proclaimed the Cisalpine republic, and renounced their union with the German empire.—They had sent couriers to Paris, and to general Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

Stocks rose on Saturday—Some bargains in the 3 per cents. were done at upwards of 50. The circumstance has been endeavoured to be accounted for by the proposed plan for the sale of the land-tax; but a

measure of that nature cannot be executed speedily; it would be impossible for the landholders to find money sufficient to finish such a purchase in a short period.

We believe the rise was occasioned by a different cause. Ministers have resolved to make one effort more to prevent the necessity of another campaign. For this purpose it has been determined that a messenger should be dispatched to Paris, with an offer to renew the negotiation upon some new grounds, specified in the letter of which he was to be the bearer.

Accordingly Mr. Vick, the messenger, was dispatched on Saturday, and sailed from Dover yesterday morning, in the Prince of Wales packet for Calais.

Such a measure may raise the spirits of some men, but it does not operate in our minds as bringing the hour of peace one moment nearer.

It was reported in the city on Saturday, that an embargo had been laid on in the French ports. The rumour, however, was unfounded; for, by a Danish packet which arrived at Dover from Calais this morning at three o'clock with passengers, we learn, that not the smallest difficulty has occurred at Calais respecting the passage.

By this conveyance we have received the Paris journals up to Saturday last, the 23d inst. inclusive.

"The council repeals the decree which had created a special commission to examine the reclamations of maritime prizes. (Decreed.)"

As none have been received for some time, it is impossible to lay the whole of their contents before our readers. The following extracts contain whatever is most interesting.

The proclamation of the Directory to the French nation, in particular, deserves singular attention. It in fact announces a recommencement of hostilities between the republic and the emperor, as at no great distance; and, what is singular, it appears from some of the journals, that orders were sent to Buonaparte to be in readiness to act, at the same time that intimation was ordered to be made to lord Malmesbury to withdraw himself.

There does not appear the smallest hope of a new rupture between France and Austria being avoided, unless the latter shall instantly comply with the terms proposed by the former for concluding the negotiations.

PROCLAMATION

FOR RECOMMENCING HOSTILITIES.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the French nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th of Vendémiaire next, October 6.

The 18th Fructidor (September 4) imposed silence on the orators of London, who were stationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the English ambassador, pressed to explain himself in a positive manner as to the first object of his legation, set off on his return for England. On her side, Austria suffers herself to be directed by the cabinet of St. James's, which labours incessantly to distract Europe and foment troubles on the continent. The emperor thwarts the wish of his states and that of his court: he resists the peace of which his subjects are in need, and confines himself exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments apprise us of what we ourselves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to subscribe to the articles of Leoben is abused; if, speaking constantly of peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French nation, which merely speaks of war, because it is desirous of peace, must put itself in a condition to support its dignity; and the valour of its armies must recover its advantages.—It is more especially essential fully to convince the enemy, that there is no longer in France but one and a sole party, but one sentiment, but one interest; that of a sovereign nation, which is sensible of its greatness, and which wishes to preserve its liberty.—The Executive Directory is swayed by no other motives than these.—The constitutional law authorises us to provide for the safety of the state. It is pleased to make you the judges of the reasons which determine it to employ this sacred right. Your enemies who are not able to resist your courage, have endeavoured to subdue you by stratagem. They deceived you by the shew of negotiation. If they had been sincerely desirous of what they appeared to seek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory hastened to stop the progress of the French armies. It gave itself up with sincerity to the hope of the good understanding which dazzled its sight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to possess of causing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happiness in peace as she had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progress of our victories, what did our enemies wish? To gain time, to soment among you intestine divisions, and to take the advantage of what would result from them, to cause Frenchmen to massa-