

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 21, 1796.

B R U S S E L S, April 23.

JOURDAN takes the command of the army destined to act in the Hundspruck. He has already reached Treves with his etat-major. His army is to be composed of two divisions. The first division is to transfer the theatre of war to the district between the Moselle and the Nahe, with a view of driving the Austrians from their present position at Kreutznach and Steinberg. This detachment will be commanded by general Jourdan in person. It is composed of at least, 70,000 effective men, of which one third is cavalry. The second division is to occupy the entrenched position from Bacharach to Coblenz, to cut off the passage of the Rhine at this point. The hostile armies are already partly encamped, and as soon as they are completely so, hostilities will commence.

On the side of the Lower Rhine, general Lesebre has pushed on a part of his detachment to the front. Archduke Charles and general Bellegarde, have just arrived at Siegburg on the bank of the Sieg. They were closely followed by twelve squadrons cavalry, and eight battalions of infantry, who have arrived as a reinforcement to the army of the Lower Rhine.

April 25. After the council of war which was lately held at Coblenz, all the troops in that city were ordered to join the army which is destined to act in the Hundspruck.

The corps de reserve of artillery, which was at Treves, has also marched for the same place. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse are to be transferred to Wilthicht on the Moselle.

Great movements have taken place among the Austrian troops; every thing announces the rupture of the armistice. According to the report of letters from Coblenz, hostilities have already commenced near Traerbach, where there has been a very obstinate combat of cavalry.

L O N D O N, May 9.

The cause of an embargo on the Hamburg vessels, we understand to be a quarrel between the French and that city. In consequence of the refusal on the part of the magistrates of Hamburg to acknowledge the minister of France, after a solemn treaty to that effect, a dispute arose, and deputies were sent to Paris, when an agreement was made that Hamburg should pay to the French a considerable sum of money as a compensation for the breach of treaty they had entered into to acknowledge the republic, soon after the conquest of Holland. This agreement the magistrates of Hamburg refused to ratify, and the French have therefore stopped the ships in their port.

General Buonaparte.

The victorious leader of the French army in Italy, is by birth a Corsican, and son of the commander of Calvi. During the late troubles in Corsica he was a partisan of Paoli, and was then esteemed a Modere. On Sir Gilbert Elliot's arrival there, Buonaparte applied to him for a lieutenancy in the British service; but, being the friend of Paoli, whose popularity, at that time, began to give umbrage to the viceroy, his request was refused.

In consequence of this refusal, he determined to go Paris, where he applied to his relation Salicetti, who soon procured him some employment in the republican army. This, fortunately for the general, happened to be about the period of the late formidable insurrection at Paris, when some of the sectious took arms against the convention. In this affair, Buonaparte, then in the conventional army, so highly distinguished himself, that Barras, (who at that time commanded the armed force at Paris) in his report to the convention, attributed, in a great measure, the success of that day to the bravery and talents of Buonaparte.

This induced the government to employ him in the army of La Vendee, as chief of brigade under Hoche, where, by a successful exertion of his great military talents, he was soon made second in command.

On the establishment of the French constitution, through the interest of his patron, Barras, and perhaps by means of his uncle Salicetti, who was appointed commissioner to the army in Italy, he was made commander in chief of that army, in the room of Scherer, who was ordered to supercede Kellerman in the army of the Alps.

May 17. French papers state, that hostilities had not, according to their latest advices, recommenced on the Rhine, though the preparations for such an event were carried on with the greatest activity. On the contrary, a report prevails at Paris that the negotiations for peace had been resumed between the emperor and the French. Such an event is extremely probable, for there hardly seems any other means left to him to save his dominions in Italy, which to him are of much greater importance than the Netherlands.

The master of the American ship Sally, arrived in the river from Havre, says, that on the 3d instant, the

time of his leaving that port, flour was selling at eight dollars per barrel; that several American vessels laden with grain, unable to procure a sale there, had sailed for Lisbon and England, and that five others remained in the harbour for whose cargoes no purchasers could be found, even at the above reduced price. Every other article of provisions, he states to have been equally abundant and cheap.

From an actual survey made a few days since, it appears that there is more wheat, at this moment, in the Isle of Wight, than is sufficient for two years consumption of the inhabitants, supposing the ensuing harvest entirely to fail; and there is a greater quantity in every other quarter than has been known at this season for twenty years back. There is besides a far greater quantity of land sown with wheat than ever before happened; and there never was, in the memory of man, the prospect of a more plentiful crop.

Sailed the Dolly armed cutter, of eight guns, A. Watson, master, with the captain of la Virginie, who is to be exchanged for Sir Sydney Smith.

B O S T O N, July 8.

The Betsey, Taylor, arrived on Wednesday from Bristol, (Eng.) A gentleman passenger obligingly favoured us with London papers to May 17, from which we extract the following highly interesting intelligence:

C O N S P I R A C Y AT P A R I S.
C O U N C I L OF F I V E H U N D R E D.
May 10.

Godard, in the name of a commission, proposed to the council to authorise the members of the central bureau of each of the cantons of Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, to decree mandates of arrest, and to interrogate persons under accusation within twenty-four hours. This examination to be afterwards transmitted, together with the accused, to the magistrates.

Favard considered this plan as unconstitutional, and accordingly demanded the order of the day.

Doulcet supported the plan. He spoke of the necessity of compressing the factions, and of giving to the police the means of apprehending them. He profited by this occasion to speak with warmth against the new plots set on foot by the anarchists, at the moment when an endeavour was made to lull the public opinion with respect to the perils with which France was menaced. He pointed out the partisans of Robespierre raising their heads with more audacity than ever, and proposing murder, pillage, and fire. He called on the council to pronounce loudly against every description of conspirators, and not suffer the constitution to be overturned, under the mask of patriotism.

Royer proceeded to lay before the council a detail of the crimes with which the terrorists menaced Paris. He urged the necessity of adopting the speediest measures to prevent a renewal of the crimes of the month of Prairial. He proposed to the council to augment the armed force stationed without the hall, and to compose it of one battalion of grenadiers, one battalion of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners. This force to receive its orders from the president of the council. This proposition excited murmurs. When

A message from the directory informed the council of the discovery of a new conspiracy.

"Citizens legislators—A horrible plot was intended to be executed to-morrow, at day break. Its object was to overturn the French constitution, to murder the legislative body, all the members of the government, the officers composing the staff of the army of the interior, and the constituted authorities at Paris. That great commune was to be delivered up to a general pillage, and to the most horrid massacre."

"The executive directory, informed of the place where the chiefs of this terrible conspiracy were assembled, and where they held their committee of revolt, gave orders for their apprehension. Several of them have been taken up, and it is with pain we apprise you that amongst them was found one of our colleagues, citizen Drouet, taken in the act of conspiracy."

"The executive directory calls upon you, citizen legislators, to have the goodness to point out the plan of conduct it ought to follow on this occasion. If you judge that the executive directory ought to put seals on Drouet's papers, it prays you to declare your intention on that point."

(Signed) **C A R N O T, President.**
Treillard demanded that the council should, by a resolution, authorise the putting of seals on Drouet's papers.

Defrenont observed, that this mode of procedure would be too slow. Imperious circumstances commanded that this measure should be instantly executed. He demanded therefore, that the council should pass

to the order of the day on this ground, that the mandate of the arrest justified in itself the placing of seals on the papers. Adopted.

One of the secretaries then read another message from the directory.

"It cannot be dissimulated that the commune of Paris is the resort of all the immoral beings of the republic. A swarm of dismissed functionaries, and of disbanded soldiers, flock to it, and the laws are insufficient to reach them. The directory demands of the legislative body a law, enacting that every ex-conventionalist, every dismissed functionary, every soldier not employed, every person convicted of emigration, and every individual not born in France, unless he be attached to the diplomatic body, shall be obliged to quit Paris in three days, and to withdraw himself ten leagues from thence on penalty of transportation. The accused to be tried according to the form prescribed by the law of 27 Germinal."

A commission, composed of Treillard, Mathieu, Camus, Cambaceres, and Madier, was charged to present as speedily as possible a plan of a resolution on that head.

After an hour's suspension, that is to say, at 5 o'clock, the sitting was opened.

Camus the reporter of the commission, charged to examine the message of the directory, declared the urgency of adopting the proposed measure, to defeat the plot which was ready to explode, and to disperse the ringleaders of the anarchists, become more daring than ever.

A tumultuous discussion on the expulsion of the conventionalists, not re-elected, from Paris, ensued. Lecharde, Talien, Dubois Crance, Guyonard, Talbot, and several others, made fruitless efforts in their favour. They said that such a measure would tend to throw an odium on the convention. In spite of their arguments, however, the plan presented by Camus, was adopted without any alteration.

May 11.

In this sitting nothing interesting occurred.

C O U N C I L OF E L D E R S.

May 10.

The council approved the measures adopted by that of five hundred.

Legendre insinuated that the conspiracy was the work of the royalists: while some of the members replied with a smile of pity, others were enraged at seeing him thus palliate the crimes of the anarchists.

May 12.

A member obtained a hearing on motion of order. He denounced the journalists who incessantly insulted the legislative body, and aimed at depriving it of the confidence it was necessary to inspire to enable it to do good. He observes on that very day the *Amis des Lois*, the most disgusting of these libellers, abused the new president of the council of five hundred, whom it accused of having been placed in the chair by the faction—Some confusion in the hall. The order of the day was called for on all sides.

"If the council," said several members, "were to pay attention to the low scurrilities with which the jacobinical prints are daily filled, it would be impossible for it to pay attention to the great interests of the country."—The order of the day was adopted.

Vouffean presented the definitive plan of a resolution, which admits into the legislative body six members of the national convention. It was adopted. The members are Monnel, Legendre of la Nièvre, Martinot, Delbert, Sevestre, and Levasseur of la Meurthe.

P A R I S, May 11.

Before the passing over of a fortnight, a second conspiracy has been formed by terrorism, notwithstanding its existence has been obstinately denied by the half accomplices and hireling writers, who have endeavoured to change its complexion, to prevent its being recognised, and to thwart the efficacious measures it was necessary to adopt against their indefatigable accomplices. Great praise is due to the directory! Clear-sighted, notwithstanding the greater part of those by whom it is surrounded, seem to be paid to mislead its members, it has held out to public indignation; it has courageously brought forward to notice the most dangerous enemies of France—the eternal enemies of the good citizen, those who are in a permanent conspiracy against every established government; because disorder is their element, pillage their hope; and massacres their means and their pleasures.

We shall now content ourselves with adding a few details, in addition to the particulars already given in the proceedings of the council, relative to the new conspiracy from which we are extricated. Its aim was to overthrow the constitution of 1795. The conspirators spoke of re-establishing the anarchical code of 1793, but they would soon have done what they have already twice succeeded in doing. Their cherished constitution would have been placed among the sacred archives; and we should soon have had a second edi-