

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1797.

H A G U E, July 26.

CITIZEN NOEL, minister of the French republic, has demanded that all French emigrants should be enjoined to quit the Batavian territory, according to the terms of the treaty of alliance. It was immediately decided, that the proclamation formerly issued against them, should be executed with the greatest rigour, and that for this purpose letters should be dispatched to the provinces.

M I L A N, July 15.

The spirit of party which is every where prevalent is much exaggerated in the account sent from this city, because it is that in which there are most adventurers, and men who have nothing to lose in the event of a subversion of social order. Do not then be astonished at seeing such a number of falsehoods designedly published. Among these you may reckon the pretended account of a threatening letter written by general Buonaparte to the minister of Tuscany, on account of some supposed insults which it is pretended the French have received at Leghorn and at Pisa. All these fabrications are made with a view of exciting the French against temperate and quiet governments.

Government has appointed a committee to report on the general state of the finances. It has brought its labours to an end, and has found a deficiency in every particular. The chests of the banks of St. George, of the hospital, of the college, and of the receptacle for the poor, have all been found empty, and we know not where to look for resources.

P A R I S, July 31.

A few days ago, Buonaparte's harangue to the army of Italy was polled against all the walls of Paris. At the present moment the walls are covered with an eloquent address of Pichegru to the armies. It is extracted from the report made by him in the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 25th ult. I am happy to find, that if Cæsar is on one side, Pompey is on the other. I am inclined to think too, that the public tranquillity is not so much in danger as some people imagine from the effects produced by the present fermentation in the public mind, and the struggle that has taken place too indulgent. The good understanding of governors frequently proceeds from nothing more than a cordial adoption of a system of usurpation. A little animosity makes them keep a watchful eye on their conduct, and their mutual faults. Dispositions, therefore, of this kind, so far from being injurious to the governed, are generally beneficial to them. It is only desirable, in order that no bad effects may arise, that the parties be sufficiently strong to check themselves, without any shock, merely by the equilibrium to be produced by collision. This appears to me to be the secret of our present situation. The constitution is a centre which draws all around it.—The debates tend to its establishment. This ought to be their object, and resistance serves only to add force to their endeavours.

It is said that the disposal of the city of Venice is now the subject of dispute between France and the emperor.

August 1.

The letters that we receive from the departments speak only of contradictory orders given for the march of the troops. If a courier in the morning brings an order to advance, another in the evening brings an order to retreat.—The general officers cross each other, and nothing seems to be thought of but bringing the two councils to their reason. This is a slight sketch of the proceedings that take place in our frontier departments and which resemble too much those that preceded the revolution of 1780. How is it that a government newly established so much resembles that which we are destroying?

It is said, indeed, that general Ferino, at Sedan, has stopped the march of two columns of our army that were going to Paris. He observed to them that their marching orders were not legal, and they retreated. It is, however, added, that he was obliged to make preparations for opposing their passage, and that the cannon of the citadel was turned against them.

[Tableau de l'Europe.]

August 3.

Extract of the report of Dumas to the Council of Five Hundred, in the name of the committee charged to examine into the resolution respecting the constitutional limits; and the one relative to the movement of troops.

This eloquent report, which is in every respect worthy of its author, ought to prove to the little Machiavels, that those dreadful divisions, which they flattered themselves with having created between the councils, exist only in their imagination. General Dumas has seized himself at the tribune of the Council of Ancients; what Pichegru has proved himself in that of the Council of Five Hundred—a friend to

peace, and ready to make every sacrifice, except that of honour, to public liberty. He had no difficulty in proving, that these two resolutions were in every respect conformable to the text of the constitution, and were called for by the critical situation of public affairs.

We are bound to state, that within some weeks, the consoling appearance of public affairs, has totally changed—distrust has succeeded to hope, agitation to calm, revolutionary appearances to the tranquillity which prevailed before.

The Executive Directory, deceived by chimerical charms, appear apprehensive of the future, and fearful of relying on the support of the power which has been entrusted to them, on the exercise of its lawful means; they endeavour to appear apprehensive of an attack on the constitution; but instead of retreating into a fortress, and defending it, they have recourse to arms, which the constitution should break.

There are, doubtless, men in France who regret the old government, and there are others, no doubt, who have a partiality to the revolutionary government, so favourable to their malignant passions, and their insatiable avarice; but these sectaries of despotism and anarchy, form but a small party in the republic; and even supposing the number of them greater than it is, the royalists have shewn the feebleness of their policy, the anarchists the cruelty of their disposition, too much to suffer us to fear that they will ever again be able to mutter with success, against the defenders of the constitution.

If the Directory would see the objects as they really are, and not attempt to represent the political horizon as charged with clouds which have blown over us, they would be convinced that the great majority of the country is devoted to them. Who then are the persons who favour one or other of these opinions? Are they those who first attacked the power of ministers when armed with letters de cachet, and arbitrary power, to act as they pleased? Are these the persons who in different public assemblies have proclaimed and developed the principles of liberty and of representative government? It is this incalculable number of administrators, of judges, and of public functionaries, who have entailed upon themselves the hatred of those who only wish for laws, that they may profit by them; or of those who hope for advantage by the non-existence of the laws?

Can it be from our victorious soldiery who have seen the constitution rise cemented by the blood of their brethren—who have perished in dangers in which they have partaken?—It is from them that we are to expect measures that are incompatible with the safety of the constitution?

Let the Directory frankly unite with the legislative body—Let it derive its power from its true source—Let them be convinced that there is a cessation of government when there is a cessation of harmony between the supreme powers. That authority, however extensive, is insufficient for governing, if it is not supported by confidence, and that confidence is the prize given by public opinion—that ministers without esteem, are ministers without influence, and that they will meet with obstacles where others would have found assistance—

That peace, which is the common object of all our wishes, can only be obtained (whatever talents the negotiator may possess) by the strict coalition of all the first authorities—

That generals crowned with laurels, that soldiers and citizens having the most glorious prospect before them, the life of Pompey, and the old age of Timoleon, will never consent to sacrifice their brilliant destinies in such a Catilinarian attack.

G L A S G O W, August 8.

Paris papers to the third instant have been received since our last. Very little is said in them upon the subject of the negotiation. A rumour, however, prevailed at Paris, that conferences at Lille had been suspended till the different plenipotentiaries receive instructions as to some questions of a difficult nature. The Directory, it is surmised, have got the army to deliberate upon the jarrings which have taken place at Paris between them and the two councils. Massena's division has already addressed the Directory in very strong terms, and threaten to march to Paris to put their enemies to death: "Let them tremble!" say they, "Yes, let these conspirators tremble! The swords which have exterminated the armies of kings, are still in the hands of the conquerors of the Rhine, of the Sambre and Meuse, and of Italy."

L O N D O N, August 2.

Late accounts from Batavia, by the American ship *Louisa*, represent that settlement to be in the most wretched condition. There was no trade. They had only one frigate afloat. The rest of the shipping were haled ashore, perfectly dismantled, rotten, and their crews dead.

Captain G—r, of the navy, in order to be present at a cricket match, a few days since, rode one horse from London to Norwich, a distance of one hundred and eight miles, in the space of twelve hours and an half. All that we can say in the captain's commendation is, that Nature must have intended him for a postilion.

The plague has recently committed great devastations throughout Egypt, particularly in Alexandria. When the last accounts left that city, the English consul, Mr. Baldwin, had for some months been confined to his house, dreading lest in moving abroad he might catch the contagion.

An intercourse with France, by means of Hamburg, is at present carried on to a great extent, the obstacle of the war and the alien act considered, which must ultimately ruin many individuals in England. The intervention of a third person between those who wish to have French correspondence is quite sufficient to evade the penalties of the alien act: and thus Sir R. Steel's remark that, "a coach and six can drive through British edicts is verified." The institute national, with a sang froid truly French, have contrived to establish a literary correspondence with numerous individuals in London, and have engaged them to send to France by way of Hamburg three or four sets of every new publication, which, as soon as they receive, they have editions immediately printed therefrom and exported to America. Hence, a quarto edition of many works which in London will cost 10/6 you can have in Philadelphia for half the money, owing to the cheapness of paper and labour in France.

Execution of the mutineers of La Pompee.

Spithead, June 28.

Last night an order for the execution of William Guthrie, James Gallaway, Thomas Ashley, and Robert Johnson, was received here. This morning, at seven o'clock, they were removed from the Royal William to La Pompee, and after a few hours spent in prayer, were all pinioned, and the halter fastened about their necks in order to be turned off; and at about ten minutes past eleven the gun fired, when Ashley and Johnson were launched into eternity.

Guthrie and Gallaway were immediately unloosed, and their caps taken off, when captain Vashon read to them the king's free pardon, and they were soon afterwards removed back to the Royal William.

They all behaved with an inconceivable degree of fortitude, and seemed not only reconciled, but even happy to meet death. Ashley ran up smiling to the master at arms and placed his arms back in the position they were to be pinioned.

Before they were turned off, Johnson delivered a paper into the hands of a person standing by, requesting that it might be published for the satisfaction of his friends. The following is a literary copy:

"I die a friend to my country, a friend to freedom and justice, and charity with all men. Lord receive my soul, through Jesus Christ.

ROBERT JOHNSON."

The scene was affecting beyond all description, and had so great an impression on captain Vashon, that it was with great difficulty he could get through reading his majesty's pardon to the two saved.

August 5.

The action of the boats, in which rear-admiral Nelson was engaged, was most desperate; they were close to each other, endeavouring to board; the admiral had no more than 16 hands against 26, and his boat infinitely smaller. Captain Freemantle, who was the officer with the admiral, was wounded in the face; a Spaniard snapped a pistol at him, which missing fire, he immediately threw it with the utmost violence in his face. The captain, however, notwithstanding, immediately got on board, and cut him down. Admiral Nelson was saved by the exertion and courage of the master of the *Ville de Paris*.

August 7.

A strong report prevailed on Saturday and yesterday, that the Dutch fleet had sailed from the Texel in the absence of admiral Duncan, driven from his station by a gale of wind. The *Cierce* frigate, arrived from Yarmouth, brought such intelligence. It is said however, that last night government received an assurance on the contrary.—There had been, it appears, some blowing weather, that had obliged the Dutch to run higher up the harbour, and on which account also, the British admiral stood for a short space of time to sea, as his ships, otherwise, during the storm, would have had to encounter all the inconveniences of a dangerous lee shore, at rather an unstable anchorage.

August 8.

Yesterday evening, a little before seven o'clock, lord Grenville Levison, accompanied by Mr. Major, one of his majesty's messengers, landed at Dover from Calais, and immediately proceeded for town, where he arrived early this morning. His lordship is supposed to have brought over some very important communications from lord Malmebury.