

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 19, 1797.

### STRASBURG, July 29.

German posts are now established on the same footing they were before the war. A courier arrives every morning with the letters from Germany, and returns the same day with the letters from France.

### FRANCFORT, August 1.

The order for the march of part of Hoche's army into the interior of France is countermanded. General Hoche is expected at his head quarters at Friedberg, and it is expected his troops will recross the Rhine.

### LONDON, August 9.

We this morning received the Paris papers of the 6th instant. From them it appears, that though there is no danger of any immediate commotion, the spirit of party still runs so high as to furnish sufficient grounds for the belief, that no cordial arrangement can ever be expected to take place among the various leaders. Their mutual jealousies and fears even operate to restrain them individually from any present appeal to force; but as soon as circumstances shall give a preponderance to any party, sufficient to inspire confidence in their strength and means, France will again become the theatre of civil desolation. In spite of every appeal to the principles acknowledged in the constitution, the armies, as bodies, manifest a spirit which, at present, declares itself openly, for the Directory, considered even as standing opposed to the Council of Five Hundred. What effect may be expected to result from this, cannot at present be calculated.

The negotiation with the emperor is the subject of contradictory reports. In L'Eclair of the 6th, it is said to be broken off on the question respecting the principality of Liege; while Perlet's Journal asserts, that the hopes of peace are far from having vanished, though the negotiation goes on slowly.

Pichegru is said in L'Eclair to be gone to Rheims in order to exert his influence over the army.

By express, we this morning received the Paris journals of the 6th instant. The copious extracts which we have made from them will serve to throw some light on the present state of Paris. The march of the troops in the environs of the capital, which has produced so much discussion, and caused so much inquiry in the Council of Five Hundred, is a subject which appears to be still involved in much mystery. The report made upon it by Delarue, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 4th instant, is certainly highly interesting. It is an affair on which we do not wish to offer any hasty opinion, and we therefore shall wait the arrival of further intelligence from Paris previously to giving any comment upon it.

According to some of the papers general Hoche has resigned, and speaks of having been declared and led into error by superior authority.

We have reason to apprehend, that the presence of Mr. Ellis at the conferences at Lisle has a most disastrous effect in view, disastrous, not merely to Great-Britain, but to humanity. But the letter of Lord Malmesbury, at the breaking up of the last embassy, disclosed the horrid system which our ministers have been brought to by mercenary counsels to cherish with complacency. No man who feels for the rights of his species, surely no man who professes to be a Christian, can look to the dismal prospect of national arrangements of perpetuating human slavery, and for making the object of a guarantee, without breathing a curse of execration on the perpetrators.

Previously to the return of the emigrant priests to France, who are all supplied with money in this country to take them thither, they are obliged, it is now known, by their superiors in London, to take an oath not to administer the ceremonies of the church to any person whatever in possession of any portion of confiscated or church land. This system being rigidly adhered to in France, blood has been shed in consequence of it.

The demand made by the French of a restitution of the conquests made by England from the Dutch, seems to be before stated, to be the grand, though not the only, obstacle to a peace. We still continue to think that the negotiation will be a tedious one, and probably will at length have an unsuccessful termination.

Intrigue is now employing all its arts at the Hague, at Madrid, at Paris, and Lisle. On the effect that these manoeuvres are likely to produce, it would be vain for us to be vain for the wisest politician to offer any speculative opinion. Indeed the present situation of Europe breeds all speculation.

The Republicans Francis, of the 6th instant, says, "The following are the words in which Roderer yesterday reproached those who have reproached him with being silent relative to our present circumstances. I blame the leaders of the Council of Five Hundred for having got us into a state of alarm respecting their in-

tentions. I blame the majority of the Directory, for having given also some uneasiness on account of their measures. I invoke either the mediator or the authority of the Council of Elders to reconcile or to over-awe them, to maintain the law which is enacted, and to protect humanity from another deluge of blood. My eyes and my hands are raised to our guardian deities, and I detect those who invoke the God of battles."

"I adopt this; and I add, let us be calm and tranquil, as we have hitherto been. Don't let us give ourselves up to that effervescence which has so often led us astray. Don't let us listen to those false friends who are perpetually crying to arms, to arms! and who have so very suddenly taken a lively interest in the maintenance of the constitution, which, however, they daily turn to ridicule, and endeavour to bring into contempt. Do not let us provoke defence by aggression; nor give a pretext, which perhaps is wished for, of silencing the laws by cannon. We have a constitution, and we have authorities charged with its protection—let them, and them only, act; and I maintain, that in that case we should have no reason to be alarmed. This calm, firm attitude, will certainly be much more likely to produce tranquillity and public good; than if by any indiscreet zeal, we rush to the field of battle; it will make the agitators feel their insignificance and their worthlessness. But, it is asked, if the armies march against Paris? Well! what have you to fear from soldiers, who form a part of the great family of the nation, if you remain calm, as you have hitherto been? I assert that they will never attempt any thing against this city in a state of tranquillity; but, on the contrary, their presence will accuse those who shall bring them here contrary to the laws. It will accuse them the more justly, because no disturbance will have preceded their arrival. It will accuse them in the eyes of all France, and of all Europe; and rest assured, that such an accusation will not be unavailing."

These are the opinions of Roderer, the author of the Journal de Paris, and of the conductors of the Republican Francals, relative to the present struggle between the Directory and the Council of Five Hundred.

The following extract, on the same subject, is taken from a well conducted print, called the Ciel du Cabinet:

"We have read, in various papers, the addresses supposed to have been sent by some of the divisions of the army of Italy to the Directory; and although we are certainly far from approving them, we cannot help attributing them to the profound indignation that the manoeuvres, become now evident, practised by the friends of the old government, have excited in the breasts of the generous defenders of their country. What honest man can deny, that for some months past all the monarchical institutions have been demanded in the most insolent manner, and all republican establishments, degraded with the utmost anxiety? We are far from thinking that the Council of Five Hundred is composed of royalists, as some writers (perhaps more hot-headed than discerning) have asserted; but we are persuaded that the indiscretion and impudence with which certain questions have been discussed in that assembly, have done an incalculable injury; and, far from serving the cause of aristocracy they have served only the cause of the Rego-geurs (the cutthroats)."

Such are the observations made by an enlightened journalist on the measures of some of the leaders in the Council of Five Hundred, whose conduct, certainly, if they are not, at least some of them, royalists, is the most incomprehensible that can be imagined.

The following extract is taken from the Ami des Lois:

"After the division of general Surruier had celebrated the anniversary of the 14th of July, twenty thousand men composing that division wrote the following letter to the Directory, without deliberating for there is no occasion to deliberate when all are agreed, and when we have only to speak the same opinion."

"The horrors which have been daily committed for some months past in France, have filled us with the most lively and just indignation. We know that the authors of these assassinations are emigrants and refractory priests who have been permitted to return."

"It is high time to put an end to the commission of such crimes, and to convince these monsters that it is in vain they flatter themselves of being enabled to impose on us new chains. Have they forgotten the sacrifices that we have made, and that we shall continue to make, if necessary, for the attainment and enjoyment of a free government? Let them know that this sacred oath, the republic or death, is engraven in indelible characters on the hearts of all the brave defenders of the country."

"Break, citizen Directors, speak! and soon shall all those scoundrels who disgrace the land of liberty cease to exist! It will only be necessary in order to

destroy those rascals, to detach a few of our brethren in arms from the armies of the Rhine and Moselle) and the Sambre and Meuse: We are anxious of sharing with them the honour of purging France of its most cruel enemies."

"Be perfectly easy and satisfied, citizen Directors, with respect to our position relative to the foreign enemy. If they should dare to recommence hostilities, we shall combat them with the same courage as we have hitherto done."

"Rest assured of our determination to maintain the constitution of the third year; we have renewed our oath of attachment to it; and we call to witness the names of our brethren in arms who have died in the field of honour."

[Here follow the signatures of the whole division.]

### August 15.

A message from the Directory has been sent to the Council of Five Hundred, in which the different documents respecting the march of the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris are given. The Directory ascribe the addresses of the armies to the alarms entertained on account of financial measures of the Council the wants of the public service, the auditing of the emigrants and priests. This message has been received very unfavourable by the Council, and is considered little less than a measure of defiance. A copy of the measure was ordered by the Council of Five Hundred to be sent to the Elders, who referred it to a committee, consisting of Jourdan, of the mouth of the Rhone, Thibaudeau, Vaubian, Pastoret, Emery, Simeon, and Bois d'Anglais.

The different journalists, hostile to the Directory, attack the message in the most violent terms, and at present every appearance of conciliation seems to have vanished.

As on the one hand the French Directory have violated the constitution by their military manoeuvres, so on the other hand, the legislative body, in assuming to themselves the right of establishing a military guard, and of appointing the officers who are to command it, seem to have intrenched on the prerogatives of the executive power. How far they may deem themselves justified by the necessity of the case and on a principle of self-defence, is another question. But it is a necessary consequence, that where a constitution is formed upon abstract principles, without any attention to the state of society, or any regard for experience, the boundaries of power will remain undefined, and perpetual contests and confusion ensue!

### Additional Sketch.

In addition to the preceding information, the late English paper states, that an alliance of considerable importance was forming between the Northern Powers of Europe; that the Sublime Porte, since the revolution of Venice, had sent away the French artillery and horse, which he has for some time had in service. That an insurrection had taken place at Rome, and the pope been deposed from his sovereignty; that admiral Jarvis had not quitted his station, but that a mutiny had broken out in the Spanish fleet at Cadiz; that La Fayette, and his fellow sufferers, had been certainly released, and were returning to France by the way of Bohemia; and that the negotiations between Austria and France were at a stand, as the French wished to dispose of Mantua other ways than was agreed upon in the preliminaries.

### BOSTON, October 6.

From a French paper.

### INTERESTING NEWS FROM CADIZ.

Addressed to citizen Lanusse, at Bordeaux.

July 21, 1797.

"The enemy has not incommoded us, since our last of the 7th. Yesterday in the morning a vessel of 20 guns, and 3 obusers (5 vessels in all) approached with an intention to batter the place, but the valour of our armed vessels was such as not to suffer their approach, and the enemy retired without doing any mischief."

"You cannot think, my friend, how much we have laboured here, this week and the last. The forces of the light squadron, such as chaloups, canoiers, and launches, have been increased to four times their former number. The merchants have given 4 millions of reaux, for the urgent expenses of the present moment, and granted to the marines. The crew of the chaloupe which chased a bombarder have received 50,000 dollars for their bravery—and that which chased a chaloupe of the enemy and took it, have received 5000 dollars. The contempt they hold the English in, have given so much value to our marine that they labour like lions. Yesterday it was wished to change, or renew the crews of the whole light squadron, but they all chose to remain three days longer, not adding themselves fatigued."

"The city has all armed some tartans, for hot balls; all is under the direction of admiral Masséna."