

cre each other, until they should be enabled to fall on the remnant of population, to divide among themselves the shreds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the list of nations. Republican good faith could not have suspected this state of the policy of courts; you must, however, have seen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public functionaries composed the auxiliary army which fought in the bolom of France for your most cruel enemies. They had called hither swarms of those barbarous emigrants, who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of those fanatical priests who are skilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer reformed, unless with the voices of the deputies of Austria and England, calumniating your defenders, insulting your generals, employing themselves in paralysing your government, and reducing it gradually to the absolute nullity which corresponded so well with their royal instructions, and with the views of their constituents. At length the veil is torn off; the partisans of the foreign courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans; and the people of France have French representatives. Citizens, in these circumstances, what course ought your magistrates to pursue? Animated by a sincere wish to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to say, a solid peace, agreeably to her interests, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulse the pretensions and elude the frauds of the cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indecisive tardiness of the cabinet of Vienna, and to free Austria herself from English influence, the only real obstacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negotiate, hold themselves in an hostile state, their example forces you again to take up arms, and absolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories, are about to be the inevitable result of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war, be a scourge which cannot be too much detested, but the horror of which fall on those by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts against those who shed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waste without a necessity; if the author of an iniquitous war be responsible for the death of the men who are killed, for the destruction of the cottages which are burned, for the loss of commerce which ensues, for the provisions which are destroyed, for the violences, disorders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if those who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext, and without reason, are ferocious monsters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cause to be laid waste, but of the whole human race:—you who have for six years been forced to fight for your independence! you on whom certain perfidious men endeavoured to bestow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propose and hear the words of peace! you who will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and justice address to your enemies. In returning, against your will to the bloody contest from which you had drawn yourselves, you may protest in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witness the justice of the cause you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens; again take up your arms, without ceasing to be desirous of peace. Your government perseveres in offering it on the condition which appeared to it to be mete and compatible. Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to resume, will suffice to obtain a consent to these conditions; but if they should be refused, you will maintain the honour and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to secure its rights, and to preserve its glory, that the Executive Power recalls to their standards all the soldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cause whatever. The Executive Directory accordingly enjoins its commissioners stationed in the departments, to cause to be executed, without delay and without restriction, the laws of 4 Frimaire and 4 Nivose, of the fourth year, together with the resolutions of 4 Ventose, and the subsequent ones, and to cause all the soldiers and requisitions whatever, who are not at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 6).—Frenchmen, it is necessary that at this epoch your armies should be complete, that they should be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that glorious peace, which for six months past ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs.

The Executive Directory resolves, that the above proclamation should be printed, solemnly published, and fixed up in all the communes of the republic by its commissioners stationed at the central departmental administrations; and the war minister shall take all the necessary measures for its speedy execution, of which he shall give an account every three days to the Directory.

(Signed)  
REVEILLIERE LBPAUX, Pres.  
LEGARDE, Secretary General.

M I L A N, September 23.  
General Buonaparte arrived at Udina on the 3d of September. The congress is held at the house of the marquis di Gallo; but nothing that discloses its progress is permitted to transpire. All we know is that at the first conference Buonaparte held this language:—“I apprise you that in a few days all this negotiation must be brought to an end. The French government is anxious for peace, though it be completely prepared to prosecute the war; it is well aware of the immense preparations made by the emperor for the continuation of hostilities, at which it has not as yet taken any un-

bridge, judging of the rectitude of his Imperial majesty's intention by its own; but a more protracted security on the part of the French republic might submit it to the imputation of imprudence; a decisive part must therefore be taken.”

P A R I S, September 23.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of general Hoche to the post of generalissimo of the two armies of the Rhine is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the war department.—*Annales Politiques.*

If contrary to all appearances, say the letters from Milan, hostilities with the emperor should be renewed, the Piedmontese troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men.—Venice will furnish 1000, the Cisalpine republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman, 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Massena, Bernadotte, &c.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Brussels state, that Camille Jordan, and two others, had passed through Anvers. It was discovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit the French territory.

There is the strongest reason to believe that the courier dispatched by the Directory on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day; September 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hostilities with the emperor. At the very moment when the courier set off, a courier arrived from Lisse with the intelligence that lord Malmesbury had quitted that city, and had set out for London. His departure, which so soon succeeded the arrival of Treilhärd and Bonnier was the result of the first conversation with the new negotiators. “Have you power,” said Treilhärd to lord Malmesbury, “to restore to the French republic all her colonies.”—“No” “Why then go home and get them!”

September 26.

Administration general of police to the editor of the *Annales Politiques.*

Reports are spread that the deputies sentenced to transportation have escaped. This intelligence is false, and you are desired to contradict it by the channel of your paper.

(Signed) “SOTIN, Minister of the general police.”

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inst. to which not even the ministers were admitted—its object is said to have been the necessary dispositions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The commissary of the executive power at the municipal administration of police, writes as follows—“General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with escorting to Rochfort the transported members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the first complementary day. He was arrested two days afterwards by order of the government, five leagues from hence, and set out the next morning under a strong guard of gendarmes. The reports concerning the troubles said to have taken place at Lyons, have been contradicted by a letter of the departmental administration of the Rhone, stating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in that city, and that the column expected will find no obstacle. The administrators add, that Lyons, where public tranquillity has not been troubled for one instant by the news of the salutary events of the 18th, still continues calm, and that the measures of public safety ordered in consequence of that memorable day are rigorously executed.

N E W - Y O R K, November 13.  
NO PEACE.

By the *Argus* arrived on Saturday from London, letters are received which confirm the return of lord Malmesbury from Lisse.

In some letters it is stated that his lordship had received intimation from the French Directory, that, if the propositions made on their part were not immediately acceded to, he must leave their territories in 48 hours.

The abruptness of his departure, warrants us in believing the probability of such a message.

The *Argus* left Cowes the 22d. In a review of the warlike preparations making by the court of Vienna, and the delay attending the definitive treaty with France we are inclined to believe this latter event not so near at hand as has been before conjectured.

In the treaty pending between the emperor and France, it has been agreed, that if Mantua was retained by the French, that the emperor was to be allowed the privilege of erecting another fortress, on the new frontiers of his states.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 14.

Extract of a letter from the *Isle of Wight*, 21st September, 1797. (Received by the ship *Argus*, arrived at New-York on Saturday last.)

“All chance of peace is for the present entirely removed. Lord Malmesbury having arrived in London yesterday forenoon. He was ordered to quit France in 48 hours, as he had not authority immediately to accede to their proposals for peace. The war must continue another campaign—money will of course be more scarce than ever, and the public funds depressed—That had its effect yesterday—3 per cent. were under 48 per cent.”

The ship *Woodrop Sims*, captain Hodgson, arrived yesterday; sailed from Havre the 23d September. The captain informs that one of the American com-

missioners had arrived in Holland, and joined Mr. Pinckney at the Hague. Not having obtained any news-papers, we cannot furnish our readers any farther intelligence by this arrival, the above being all that is mentioned by captain Hodgson. He brought letters for the secretary of state from the American consul at Havre.

Extract of a letter from St. John's. (Porto Rico) dated 18th October, 1797, to a gentleman in this city.

“I am exceedingly happy to communicate to you, that official accounts have been received here from St. Domingo, which announce that no more neutral vessels are to be captured or condemned, in consequence of which accounts, several vessels which laid in this port for adjudication, have been immediately released, and several privateers which were ready to go out, have been since disarmed and sold.”

Extract of a letter received at Salem, dated Calcutta, May 12, 1797.

The reigning topic of conversation is the Manila expedition. All the India men are taken up to carry troops; and all the men of war at Madras, under the command of admiral Raniet, are to be employed. The place of rendezvous is not publicly known; but probably it is Prince of Wales Island, in the straits of Malacca, on account of the S. W. monsoon. The Triton that was captured by the French, which ship is now here under American colours, is hired to go with the fleet, at a charter of 12,000 rupees per month. This government calculates upon being successful, as they intend to employ a powerful force. But it is said the Spaniards are strong at Manila, and do not dread an attack.”

Particulars of the mutiny on board the British frigate *Hermione*,

When about 3 days out from Cape Nicola Mole, on a cruise, part of the crew were engaged handling the mizen top-sail; the captain speaking sharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards; when the others came down they were reprimanded in harsh terms by the captain, and several of them threatened with punishment—this occasioned much discontent, which continued until the next evening, when the mutiny broke out, by throwing double headed shot, &c. about the ship, and other disorderly behaviour. The first lieutenant went down to inquire what they wanted, and was soon wounded in the arm with a tomahawk; he retired for some time, and when he returned was knocked down with a tomahawk; his throat cut, and thrown overboard.—After which the sailors proceeded to the cabin in search of the captain who had locked himself in, but was soon dragged out (after having wounded 2 or 3 in defending himself with his sword) and experienced the fate of his unfortunate lieutenant: they afterwards seized upon and murdered every officer in the ship, except a masters mate, and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course for La Guira, where they arrived under Spanish colours, and delivered the ship up to the Spanish government, giving out that they had turned their officers adrift in their jolly boat. The Spaniards have since maned the ship and sent her to sea. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the *Hermione* were a mixture of several nations.

B A L T I M O R E, November 21.

Letters are in town which mention, that lord Malmesbury had left Lisse and returned as far as Calais, where he received fresh orders to repair back again to Lisse.

The Dutch papers which we have received, confirm the news of the death of general HOCHÉ. They do not positively say that Malmesbury has left France.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 19th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly resided, lying in Charles county near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below stairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn house, &c. The land is well watered; has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Also a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a grist mill in good repair, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cloth; about half the last mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a small expence, be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the same number of acres, with about the same quality of bottom; each of them have a sufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be sold separately to accommodate purchasers. One year's credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a title will be made to the land as soon as the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Trustee.

November 18, 1797.

FOUND,

On Monday morning,

A BANK NOTE,

The owner may have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

CHARLES L. NEVITT.

Annapolis, November 20, 1797.