

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1797.

news of the return of Lord Malmebury, which I announced to you yesterday, is undoubtedly confirmed. The French legation remains here; it appears as if they waited the return of Lord Malmebury, to seal the trial of a French embassy from England. The British had retained his baggage for 6 days. Will he return? God grant it.

The proof of all the plots of the interior and the exterior are now about being brought to light. A British agent has been arrested at Calais. He was the bearer of the most important correspondence, and his letters throw the greatest light on the extent of the plot in the conspiracy. In these, Lord Malmebury, sent to Pitt by the individual Pitt, is completely unmasked. Was eternal war to Pitt, and to his government? Attention to his diplomatic spies! and, above all, attention to the courts of Naples and Turin!

[Journal des Hommes Libres.] Relative to the hopes of peace, the following observations are made by the Journal des Campagnes et des Armes.

Frenchmen! never forget that it is Britain alone which directs the continental powers in their wars against you. How can you imagine that Austria will make a separate peace; are you ignorant of that power being always either openly or secretly in the pay of Great Britain? Are you ignorant that the emperor, his ministry, and all his court, are sold, bribed, hoodwinked and whipped along by Pitt? What is the wish of the British government? To keep the French from their island. They urge the Austrian forces against us; they pour emigrants and priests on our coasts; they murder the poor Catholics in Ireland, because they are patriots and revolutionists; and they inundate us with refractory priests, because they are counter-revolutionists and royalists. Frenchmen! make a last effort to avenge humanity. Displace Mr. Pitt, and realize the hopes of Europe, to long waited of British influence. The soul of the coalition is in London; our enemies are there; disperse them, and stand the Irish, the Scotch, and the English republics; while our armies of the north establish the Rhine Germanic Republic. Let peace with every refractory government be made to Buonaparte's manner.

U D I N A, September 6. The French still continue their preparations for war, and have strengthened the fortifications of several places.

V I E N N A, September 13. On Sunday last a staff officer arrived here as courier, with dispatches from the marquis de Gallo, at Udina, which were immediately sent by the minister Baron Thugot, to the emperor, at Baden. The officer left Udina on the 5th. The hopes of peace had somewhat revived after the arrival of Buonaparte, in that town; but no final result has yet taken place, and the difficulties that have hitherto existed do not appear to be removed. On the part of the French it is insisted that the emperor shall possess nothing in Italy, as such possessions must be dangerous to the tranquillity of the Cisalpine republic and the French power. We must, therefore, still remain in suspense as to the issue of the negotiation. The Austrian army is well prepared, should the war recommence.

General Buonaparte, whose health has for some time been but in a weak state, receives the medical advice of the celebrated physician Mofcati, who is now one of the Directors of Cisalpine Republic.

According to some accounts, a part of the troops of the Hungarian levy will march for Italy.

M I L A N, September 12. Buonaparte has, for two months past, turned his attention to politics only; but, during these few days past, he is again employed in making preparations for war. Every thing announces that the signal of battle will soon be given. Forty thousand Italians, and twenty-four thousand French, are under arms. What an Army, and what a General!

It appears that the French have equipped a Venetian fleet consisting of 24 ships of war, to be joined by the squadron from Toulon. When this junction is effected, it is supposed that the fleet will proceed upon some important expedition.

great nation to astonish and console the world by its destinies. It is true, that the soldiers separated from your country and triumphant over Europe, they were preparing chains for you; you knew it as you have spoken, and people twisted and twisted out the traitors, and already they were in front of your capital. You will learn by the proclamation of the Executive Directory, what the private enemies of the soldiery, and particularly of the divisions of the army of Italy, were, conspiring. That preference does us honour: the hatred of traitors, tyrants, and slaves, will be in history our best title to glory and immortality.

We return thanks to the courage of first magistrates of the republic, to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Rhodan, to the patriots, to the representatives who have remained faithful to the destiny of France;—they have done by one blow what we have been doing for the country these six years.

B U O N A P A R T E. Our Little plenipotentiaries are on their return to Paris. Two couriers are set off for the commanders in chief, with instructions to attack the enemy at every point.—Bulletin de Paris.

The festival of the foundation of the republic was celebrated the day before yesterday (Sept. 22) and surpassed in magnificence, all those which have taken place since the federation of 1793. The numerous assemblage of citizens, the enthusiasm during the ceremony, the best order maintained amid upwards of 150,000 spectators who filled the Field of Mars and the vast avenues leading to it, the civic songs, the dances, the cries of Live the Republic; repeated on all sides, the acclamations with which the brilliant procession of the Directory was welcomed on its passage, the fine appearance of the troops stationed on the ground as if to represent victory, and, lastly, the general aspect of Paris on this glorious day, must have inspired every friend of liberty with joy and hope.—Redacteur.

September 28. Yesterday evening it was currently reported, that Buonaparte had forced a body of 30,000 Austrians to lay down their arms. But as the report has not been confirmed this morning by the official journals, the Correspondent and the Redacteur, we think it at least premature. However, it is certain that Buonaparte has received orders to attack; and that he had previously taken his measures so well, that we are in hopes of soon getting intelligence of some very brilliant success in Italy. The different divisions of the army were to have been put in motion on the second of Vendemire.

L O N D O N, September 30. By letters from admiral Duncan's fleet, we learn, that they have experienced some very heavy gales of wind, in which some of the ships suffered some damage. The Agamemnon and Indeflexible have been obliged to come into port, but the admiral had previously been joined by commodore Trillocke in the vessel, of 74 guns, and the Adamante of 50.

A letter from Naples of the 2d instant, mentions an extraordinary escape of a Neapolitan frigate, of 28 guns, from five Turkish galleys off the island of Sardinia, as, under favour of breeze, and by a sudden attack made by the frigate, at the instant the galleys were coming down to board her, they were thrown into such confusion, that only one of them being able to lay along side the frigate, the rough treatment it received induced the rest to abandon the enterprise, after losing a number of men, and leaving the first galley in the hands of the Neapolitan.

Dispatches from Lord Hoodport's fleet were received at the office of the secretary to the admiralty, at Whitehall, on Saturday, from whence they were conveyed to Earl Spencer at Wimbledon.

Lieutenant Digby Dent arrived at the admiralty yesterday evening, with dispatches from the Earl Vincent dated off the harbour of Cadix, where the admiral remained at the departure of the above officer.

Mr. Vick did not carry dispatches to France, as was to indistinctly reported on Friday night; but carried papers for Lord Grenville in the usual way in which that noble lord transacts the public business. No proposition then has been made to the French; and it is expected that a state paper, or a collection of papers, will speedily be made public, giving an account of the conduct of the negotiation.

The principal agents have been daily employed in the preparation of all necessary for some time past. Camille Jordan is said to have been imprisoned at Middleburg soon after his arrival in Holland; and the editor of the Nouvelle Pologne, Paine, and others, are said to have been arrested in Switzerland. The agents of the Directory, which Mr. Vick, a French courier, brought a dispatch from the commissioners of the Di-

rectory, addressed to Lord Malmebury. This dispatch was instantly sent off by a special messenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to state the nature of this communication—it may be merely the answer of the commissioners to the letter written by Lord Malmebury, which has been so much the subject of discussion; but to which opinions have said, that they expected no favourable answer. This day will prove to us, whether the French Directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It shall be our duty to procure the best information for our readers on a matter so truly interesting to them.

At the same time a Danish vessel arrived with passengers, and by this vessel we have the Paris journals up to Friday last, the 29th instant. They do not contain any interesting news. Nothing decisive has occurred at Udina. The armies remain in the same positions, and though there appears to be some alarm of commotion in the provinces, it is feeble and unsupported. No account is yet given of the new republic on the left bank of the Rhine, except what the journals have received like ourselves, through the German prints, and it seems to pass over as a common event unworthy of occupying a place in the public mind.

The escort of the deputies, under summary judgement of transportation, arrived at Rochfort on the 21st September, they were embarked the same day at noon, and the wind being favourable, they were expected in a few hours to be out of sight. Thus the execrable sentence of the Directory against these men, without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world, will have to quote their example of injustice for the persecution of the men whose opinions they dread. Whether these men were guilty or innocent, is foreign to the question. It is only by trial that justice could be satisfied. [Morning Chronicle.]

It was not hitherto known that the French had contributed to the check the English suffered at Teneriffe. We learn to-day that the good genius of our allies had thrown most apropos on their coasts for their defence 150 men of the great nation. This circumstance, as wonderful as it was unforeseen, very much served to increase the shame of the repulsed English; but that which, above all, added to the combinations of our destiny the most romantic is, that Drobet was there. [Le Republicain.]

L A F A Y E T T E Was liberated August 27. Previous to which the emperor asked of him a declaration.—The terms of the demand may be conceived from the following, which was the effect:

D E C L A R A T I O N Of general La Fayette, dated Olmutz, August 16, 1797.

The commission with which the marquis de Chasteller is intrusted, appears to relate to three points:

1. His Imperial majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmutz.—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian government, and if his Imperial majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

2. His majesty the emperor and king wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer, under the present circumstances, might seem to admit the right of existing such a condition; I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

3. His majesty the emperor and king does me the honour to signify to me that the principles which I profess, being incompatible with the security of the Austrian government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission.—I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself; I am under obligations of duty to the United States; above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions, I can assure the general marquis de Chasteller, that it is my inviolable resolution never to set foot on any territory subject to his majesty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his majesty the emperor and king, never at any time, to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the rights of my country holds over me. (Signed) L A F A Y E T T E. The Directory invited general La Fayette to return to France, and this invitation has been renewed since