

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1798.

LONDON, October 21.

THE following statement, relative to admiral Duncan's fleet, and his prizes, is the most correct that has yet appeared.

Every British ship that was in the action of the 11th inst. is safe arrived, either at the Nore or in Yarmouth Roads, excepting the *Lis*, of 50 guns; but there are no apprehensions for her safety.

The Dutch admiral's ship is arrived at Yarmouth. Five other Dutch line of battle ships are also arrived at Yarmouth, and two in Hoveley bay.

The *Delf*, of 56 guns, has foundered. The *Munnikendam* frigate, of 44 guns is also lost off the Island of Walcheren, on the coast of Holland, but all her crew are saved.

A lieutenant of the *Beaulieu* frigate, and 20 of our seamen that had been put on board her, are made prisoners.

The *Formidable* of 98 guns, is moored off the Texel, with two or three other ships to watch that harbour.

Three Dutch line of battle ships are still out, as only four have entered the Texel, of those that ran away at the beginning of the late action.

It is now said, and we hope the assertion is not unfounded, that only three persons were lost on board the *Delf*, the Dutch prize which foundered in sight of the English coast.

Admiral lord Duncan landed at Margate yesterday morning, in good health and spirits. He was received with the most heartfelt gratitude, and set off shortly afterwards for Walmer Castle, to dinner.

A subscription was opened yesterday at Lloyd's coffee-house, for the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the late action, and upwards of 600 guineas subscribed in two hours; which, before evening was increased to 1000.

Captain Burgess, who commanded the *Ardent*, and was killed in the late action with the Dutch fleet, was an old and experienced officer, in the naval service. He was brought up under the admirals Barrington and Rowley, and was wounded in an action last war in his majesty's ship the *London*. He led the *Ardent* into action in a very gallant and officer-like manner; and although his signal was made twice to engage, he did not think the *Ardent* close enough, reserving his fire until he was so near that every shot struck the enemy. The *Ardent*, soon after, was engaged and surrounded by 5 of the enemy's ships, among the number was the Dutch admiral de Winter's ship. Captain Burgess was unfortunately killed when the *Ardent* was in this situation. By his death the country has lost a valuable officer, of great nautical knowledge and abilities, and from his residue of conduct, beloved by his officers and ship's company.

Captain Burgess was succeeded in the command by lieutenant John Phillips to whose intrepidity and skill in fighting and manœuvring the ship, brought by her captain into the severest brunt of the battle, the greatest praise is due. The admiral seeing her so unequally engaged, gallantly shot in to her assistance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2. THE KING'S SPEECH.

Francis Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, appeared at the bar, and delivered a message from the house of lords, importing, "that the king desired the attendance of that honourable house, to hear his majesty's most gracious speech read in the house of peers."

Mr. Speaker and the members present attended accordingly.

The speaker, on his return, acquainted the house, that he had been in the house of peers to hear his majesty's gracious speech read from the throne; a copy of which, to prevent mistakes, he had procured. It was as follows:

My lords and gentlemen,

"It is matter of great concern to me that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ since I last met you in parliament to restore to my subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual."

"The declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace; and that the long delay, and final rupture of the negotiations, are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, the unvaried pretensions, and the insatiable ambition of those with whom we have to contend; and above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms."

"I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your councils, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage

of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to procure."

"Compelled, as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake."

"During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive. Our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits."

"The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops, of every description, have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated successes of my navy, over all our different enemies, have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of admiral lord Duncan."

"No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch hitherto unequalled, the naval glory of the country."

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of our recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expence, consistent with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying the heavy expence which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions; the true value of any temporary sacrifices which you may find necessary for this purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that, while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of peace, on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary, for maintaining the safety, honour and independence of these kingdoms."

My lords and gentlemen,

"After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct."

"The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws; by repressing, with promptitude, every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend."

PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory to the French people.

5 Brumaire, October 26.

"Citizens,

"The proclamation of the 4th complimentary day, year 5, was intended to prepare the French armies to march by the 15th Vendémiaire."

"The defenders of their country have heard the voice of the Directory; from every quarter they re-joined their respective armies, and the minister at war has, upon this point, given the most satisfactory accounts. In this generous ardour, in this eagerness to maintain the cause of liberty, we recognize the character of Frenchmen."

"Their warlike attitude has already removed the obstacle which the cabinet of St. James had so long opposed to the conclusion of peace with the emperor. At the view of your position Austria returned to a sense of her true interests, and on the 26th Vendémiaire (Oct. 17) the treaty, which had been suspended near six months, was concluded at San Formio, near Udina, between general Buonaparte, plenipotentiary of the French republic, and some plenipotentiaries of the emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. You will learn with pleasure, that several millions of men are again restored to their liberty, and that the French people are the benefactors of nations."

"This, however, is not all. In order to adjust the peace with the empire, a congress is about to assemble. Citizens, every thing pretends, that in a short time you will reap the fruits of so many sacrifices."

The peace of the continent will soon be fixed on immovable foundations.

"All that now remains to be done is to punish the perfidiousness of the cabinet of London, which still insinuates certain courts by making them the slaves of its maritime tyranny, and even deceives the English themselves, by extorting from them the means of prolonging upon the ocean the calamities of war, the effusion of human blood, the destruction of commerce, and all the horrors which it purchases, and which it pays, but which must recoil upon itself. It is in London where the calamities of Europe are contrived, and there they must be terminated."

"Citizens, in these circumstances you are very nearly the term of the military exertions which the government is enabled to obtain by French efforts. But until that period shall arrive, beware of laying down the arms which render you so formidable to the enemies of your independence. Beware of listening to the perfidious suggestions of those who would annihilate the effect of your triumphs. They will repeat to you, that, peace being concluded, you ought to return without delay to your families. Yes, doubtless the Directory has just signed in your behalf a glorious peace; but in order to enjoy these advantages you must complete your work; you must secure the execution of the articles agreed upon between France and the emperor; decide with promptitude upon those which are to be concluded with this empire: in a word, crown your exploits by an invasion of that island into which your ancestors introduced slavery under William the conqueror, and on the contrary, introduce the Genius of Liberty, which will land on its shores when the French disembark."

"Citizens, be assured that the government is desirous to accelerate the happy moment when, in concert with the legislative body, it shall be enabled to reduce the army to the peace establishment, reward the heroes who compose it, and, after having celebrated their services by monuments and festivals worthy of their triumphs, diffuse through the whole country the truly republican spirit, by which the armies have been constantly animated, by restoring to their families all those who shall be entitled to return thither."

"But you will judge for yourselves.—The hour is not yet come. A few moments longer, and the French republic, triumphant, consolidated, and every where recognized, will enjoy the repose which it will procure for the world."

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the above proclamation shall be printed, stuck up, sent to all the departments and armies; and that the decree annexed to that of the 4th complimentary day, year 5, shall be executed according to its form and tenor."

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE,

Concluded between the French republic and the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia.

[This treaty appeared in the Redacteur of the 27th instant. On the following day, that Journal inserted a notice in these words—"We hasten to apprise our readers, that though we are perfectly sure of the exactness of the treaty with the emperor, inserted in our number of yesterday, yet this paper was not communicated to us by the Directory."—And this notice was sent round to all the other journals.]

HIS majesty the emperor of the Romans, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, being desirous to consolidate a peace, the basis of which was laid in the preliminaries, signed at the castle of Eckenswald, near Leoben in Styria, on the 18th April, 1797, (the 29th Germinal, 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible,) have named for their plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the emperor and king, the Sieur D. Martius Marilly, and noble Neapolitan patrician, marquis de Gallo, knight of the royal order of St. Janvier, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, and his ambassador extraordinary at the court of Vienna; the Sieur Louis, count of the holy Roman empire, de Cobenzel, and great cross of, the royal order of St. Stephen, chamberlain, privy counsellor of his said Imperial and royal Apostolical majesty, and his ambassador extraordinary to his Imperial majesty of all the Russias; the Sieur Maximilian, count de Meerfeldt, knight of the Teutonic order, and of the military order of Maria Theresa, chamberlain and major-general of the cavalry in the armies of his said majesty the emperor and king; and the Sieur Ignatius baron de Degelman, minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss republic.—And the French republic, Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy.

The aforesaid plenipotentiaries, after an exchange of their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be heretofore, solid, perpetual and inviolable peace between his majesty the emperor of the Roman, king of Hungary and Bohemia, his heirs and successors, and the French republic.