

Do you then, Monsieur Marshal, I conjure you, continue to favour an enterprize which is under so high obligations to you. The generosity of your soul, the nobleness of your heart, will not give way, and it is those which insure the success of a scheme which is about to shed upon his imperial majesty, upon the brave and invincible troops whom you have so often conducted to victory, and upon the German nation a glory the most pure and brilliant.

I entreat your Excellency to permit me to assure you, that in a very few days Baptiste will transmit to you the definitive project, together with his last arrangements; and I doubt not, that if your Excellency deigns to continue to countenance them his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, conducted by your Excellency, will be in the heart of France before the end of next month.

I am, respectful, M. Marshal, &c. &c. &c.

Note.—Louis is the author of this Letter, and either Courant of Neufchâtel, or Fauche Borel, also of Neufchâtel, the Printer. We shall immediately find out for certain the correspondent of Marshal Wurmer. Tallyrand Perigord, the minister for foreign affairs, has written, it appears, a letter to all the French ministers at foreign courts relative to the late events in Paris, which is spoken of in the highest terms, by all the different Journalists. It is not however yet published.

Camille Jourdan, Deputy of the Department of the Rhine to all the administrations and all the citizens of his Department—September 7, 5th year.

My fellow-citizens, a horrible crime has just been committed. Three Directors have erected the standard of rebellion against the national representation; they have caused the place in which our sittings are held, to be invaded by armed men; and have driven us forcibly from thence. Several deputies are apprehended; a great number have betaken themselves to flight; they have no possible mode of communication with each other, and the National Representation no longer exists.—A handful of Deputies, the slaves of the Directors, deliberating with guns at their breasts, dare still to usurp the title. They have published the terrible revolutionary code, and have annulled the free and legal elections. They have determined on the transportation of fifty-two Representatives, among whom your deputies have the honour to be comprehended; and it is by thus overthrowing the constitution, that they accuse us of conspiring against them, and place at the head of a ridiculous royalist conspiracy, Pichegru, the immortal defender of the republic.

Paris, contemplates, with a mournful silence, these crimes which it cannot repress. In a word, never has military despotism been displayed with greater impudence and a generous nation. Never has a greater crime of high treason disgraced the French revolution. I consider it as my duty to confirm to you all the facts, of which you must have been informed by rumour, and that of the majority of the two councils, against the violence by which we have been oppressed. Generous fellow-citizens, I know your hearts.—Repress your indignation at the recital of this dreadful news. Calmly consider the situation in which you are placed. Let your energy be tempered by prudence. This is the only advice which I can give you from the obscurity of the retreat in which I am compelled to hide myself, and where I cherish the hope of being able to serve you better than on the desert shores of Guinea.

P. S. I shall without delay address to you a faithful account of the events of the 17th and 18th. You will be able to judge for yourselves of the conduct of your representatives and that of the Triumvirs.

LONDON, September 25.

It is again reported, that a General Congress is about to be held, to settle the respective claims of the different European nations—therefore, notwithstanding the rupture of the negotiation at Lisle, hopes, it is presumed, may yet be entertained of a final adjustment of all differences—but this we consider as very loose speculation.

Some Dutch papers were received yesterday; but they contain little intelligence of consequence. The new Convention has renewed the sittings, from which, a considerable number of members have excused themselves from attending. The commerce of the United States is entirely annihilated, and much despondency and discontent prevails in the different provinces. An Orange party is yet spoken of.

Accounts from the coast of Holland state, that the Dutch troops have entirely disembarked from on board the fleet in the Texel; preparations, however, still continue to be made for an expedition in the winter months.

The British government, we understand, are preparing a Manifesto, to be addressed to all the nations in Europe, on the subject of the Negotiation, by which it will be made to appear by whom it was originally begun, with what views carried on, and at whose instigation it suddenly terminated. This important State Paper will appear as a prelude to Parliamentary discussion.

The brother of Tallyrand Perigord, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, has been in London for several days; and it is reported, that he let many persons into the secret respecting the determination of the Executive Directory to break off the Negotiation, as early as Saturday last—a circumstance which very

sufficiently explains the cause of the rapid fall of the Funds previous to the arrival of Lord Malmesbury.

The return of Earl St. Vincent's fleet is soon expected to be refitted, as they cannot now, in consequence of the late treaty between France and Portugal, take shelter in the harbour of Lisbon.

September 26.

Return of Lord Malmesbury.

We are sorry to announce an event which places the prospect of a Peace at a farther distance. Lord Malmesbury, the British Commissioner, has suddenly & unexpectedly returned from Lisle. His Lordship, accompanied by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Ellis, reached his house in Spring Gardens yesterday, while he was received by Mr. Canning and Mr. Hammond, the Under Secretaries of State, and supported by them from his carriage. His Lordship had left Lisle so late as Monday, and appeared to be somewhat indisposed, in consequence of his speed. His return was announced by the following letter from Mr. Dundas to the Lord Mayor, written late on Tuesday night, and made public yesterday morning.

“Parliament street, Sept. 19, 10 o'clock, P. M.

“My LORD,

“I think it proper to apprise your Lordship, that a Messenger is arrived this evening, with an account that in consequence of an intimation from the French Plenipotentiaries, Lord Malmesbury has quitted Lisle, and is now on his way home, not having accomplished the object of his mission.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and faithful servant,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

“Mansion House, half past 8 o'clock,

A. M. September 20, 1797.

(A true Copy) BROOK WATSON, Mayor.”

It has been given out with some confidence, that Parliament will be called the first week in October; but the current report of this morning is that it will not meet till November—that some time more may be given to ministers to learn how the late transactions in France will terminate, and to take advantage of any favourable crisis of affairs in that country, which may promise a successful renewal of the negotiation.

The Parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Tuesday the 24th of October next.

September 27. Yesterday arrived the Paris papers down to the date of the 23d instant inclusive: their contents are extremely important.

A proclamation has been published by the Executive Directory, which can be considered in no other light than as a declaration of war against both England and Austria.—In the proclamation the armies are ordered to prepare themselves to march on the 6th of October.

It is added in some of the papers, that orders have been sent to Buonaparte to recommence hostilities immediately, if the Emperor does not sign the treaty on the terms proposed by France.

Another article of considerable interest, to which we refer our readers, is the letter of Camille Jourdan, one of the exiled deputies, to his constituents, on the subject of the late violation of their rights.

Much art is used to conceal what is going on in their interior, but it cannot be denied that commotions are apprehended.—The French Directory boast of their armies; perhaps they will have more business for them speedily than they seem to be aware of.

Letters from Vienna of the 9th instant state, that two days before Mr. Cresky arrived there; a Courier from the Marquis de Gallo, at Udina, which place he left on the 5th. It was again reported that peace was signed, but would not be publicly announced till the preliminaries between France and England were also signed.—The Imperial Negotiators still contend for the cession of Mantua. General Buonaparte had brought more troops into the Venetian territories; and the Imperial army in Italy was likewise in a very respectable situation.

In letters from Udina, of August 30th, it is mentioned that, an interview between the Marquis de Gallo and Buonaparte had been prevented by the illness of the latter, who is said to have assured the Deputies at Udina, that his coming was purposely for the signing of the peace, provided Austria closed with the terms he had to propose; otherwise, war was inevitable.

The King of Sardinia, the Dukes of Tuscany and Palma have congratulated the Cisalpine Directory upon their installation. An insurrection at Corfu is said to have obliged the French to embark 4000 fresh troops from Paris.

Admiral Nelson is now daily at the Admiralty. This gallant man, after receiving his wound, continued for a considerable time to exert himself in snatching from a watery grave, a number of gallant fellows who were paddling about him.

A great number of addresses have been presented to the legislative body, felicitating it upon the events of the 18th Fructidor.

Our letters from Dover of the 24th inst. state that Vick the messenger sailed on Saturday night for Calais, with dispatches to the French commissioners at Lisle.

Another letter from Dover, dated 3 o'clock this morning, says, that the messenger arrived at Calais on Sunday morning, and proceeded immediately to Lisle.—On this we leave our readers to make their own conjectures.

Letters from Cologne and Frankfort, of the 10th

and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bun, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c, the friends of the revolution had obtained the ascendancy, seized the government, the treasury and the archives, proclaimed the Cisalpine Republic, and renounced their union with the German Empire. They had sent couriers to Paris, and to general Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

Relative to the return of Lord Malmesbury from Lisle, the following are the articles which appear in the different papers:—

The Clef du Cabinet.

“It is now clearly proved, that the coalitced powers talked about a general peace, merely for the purpose of creating civil war, and that if the Directory had not been undeceived by the discovery of the most criminal manœuvres, France would have become the prey of its most cruel enemies. What was Lord Malmesbury at Lisle? A diplomatic character instructed to temporize and to do injury. He has very well played the part given him by Pitt.—The French government when it sent him away, had positive proof of an unlawful correspondence; for the man who was charged with this correspondence (and we pledge ourselves for the truth of this assertion) has been arrested at Calais, has been brought to Paris, and is now closely confined!

The same Journal of the 2d inst. says,—“Two portmanteaus that were in the boat when it was overtaken with the messengers in Calais Roads, have been thrown on shore by the waves and picked up. They were sent to the police office. They contained packets addressed to private individuals, with which the messengers who were going to Paris were charged. Many of the letters thus discovered, throw much light on the conspiracy, and will inculpate many persons who little thought of having their security disturbed by such a singular concurrence of events.

The Journal des Campagnes et des Armées.

“Lord Malmesbury set out from Lisle the day before yesterday. It is asserted that it was by virtue of an order from the Directory, which enjoined him to quit the territory of the Republic in 48 hours.—It should appear from thence, that the new negotiators sent to Lisle, were bearers of precise and clear terms, which were to cut short all diplomatic crooked policy; and that that not suiting the noble lord, he was desired to depart.

“It is thought that hostilities are going to be renewed with Austria. England and Austria—those are the irreconcilable foes of the republic; and we shall have no peace until the English fleets shall be burnt, and the princes of the Empire rendered independent.

“It was on the 30th Fructidor, that the commissioners of Lisle made known to Lord Malmesbury the orders of the directory, to terminate by frank and precise declarations, the long duration of the negotiations. The noble lord shewed himself as little ready as the first time to conclude. On this new proof of his want of sincerity, the commission answered by expressing the necessity of separating. The next day, the lord accepted his passport; and the next day he quitted France, twice a witness of the perfidy of his government.”

NEW-YORK, November 2.

We have authority to announce that about 60,000 l. sterling has been awarded by the commissioners and court in London, as indemnifications for spoiliations on the American commerce; which sum has been paid by government. The business is in progress for a satisfactory adjustment of all other American claims.

A friend has put into our hands a pamphlet by the Editor of the Maritime Courier, printed in Havre-de-Grace, intitled, “Observations on the capture of the Juliana, capt. Hayward, &c.” The writer's remarks are pointedly severe against the proceedings of the French tribunals, against the Directory, & Merlin, minister of Justice; while he bestows great praise on the tribunal at Havre, for pronouncing the seizure illegal. He reprobrates the idea of Merlin, in his letter to Mr. Skipwith, in which he tells him, that the American government ought to break their incomprehensible treaty with England. The writer declares it impossible for the Americans to tread back their steps, and impolitic in the French government to demand it.—He does not justify every particular in the treaty with Great-Britain; but under these circumstances, he seems to think it politic in the American government to have acceded to it. He mentions the benefits of recovering our western posts, and indemnifications for spoiliations. He proves that it is impolitic in our government to wage war with England, and still more impolitic in the French government to compel us to join Great-Britain against France.

The writer says that out of the whole of the wrecks of the natives of France, Spain and Holland, not half the number of ships can be fitted for sea, which England has in commission.—And while France can offer the Americans no aid on the ocean, she cannot frighten them by menacing them with war. He remarks that the Americans will not be terrified, until the French navy is in a condition to transport to our country the Moreaus and the Buonapartes, and their brave troops.

The writer declares that the French, under the decree of March 2d, seize and confiscate the American property, in violation of all the forms of justice.