

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School House in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1797:—

It was agreed unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen as suitable characters to fill the offices which precede their respective names:

Member of the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:—

Benjamin R. Morgan.

Members of the House of Representatives for the City of Philadelphia:

George Latimer Robert Wain
Jacob Hiltzheimer Lawrence Seckel
Joseph Ball Francis Gurney

Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Godfrey Haga Henry Pratt
James Read Francis Gurney

Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Matthias Sandler Michael Keppel
James Todd Walter Franklin
Thomas Parker Thomas Allbone
George Pennock James S. Cox
Edward Pennington, Henry Drinker, Jun.
Henry Wharton, Caspar W. Morris
Joseph Hopkinson Thomas P. Cope
Thomas Greaves Levi Hollingsworth
Conrad Gerhard Lawrence Herbert
Gideon H. Wells George Fox.

Published by order of the Meeting,
HENRY PRATT, Chairman,
JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'y.

THE TYRANNY OF DEMOCRATS

Has become proverbial every where; but it is in America that it has dared to break forth with peculiar virulence and malignity. Not content with persecuting patriotism, virtue, and every species of orthodoxy, in every shape, it is here that it has, with the most abandoned malevolence, organized itself into a regular corps for purposes of persecution; and it is here that whoever at any time can muster up hardihood enough to walk uprightly, must previously fortify himself against all the most desperate assaults from batteries manned by the united force of the whole horde of ruffian-looking democrats.

In this course they have bit too long, and it must be confessed, but too successfully persevered. The time is come when an united effort of all friends to rational liberty to crush this formidable hydra, is loudly called for by every tie which allies the mind of man to possessions, without which life is of no estimation.

In pursuit of this abominable and most abandoned career, every principle of honor and every tie that ever has been held sacred, have been sacrificed and set at naught. Distinguished merit, the most distinguished and most disinterested services, instead of being a protection, have served as signal-marks for the direction of their attacks—and in the general chase, good qualities themselves have been alike hunted down with their possessors.

But, when a brother has chanced to be glanced at, in repelling with the weapons of self-defence, their malignant and assassin-like assaults, the whole nest of vipers is instantly set in motion, and "prosecute him, break him up, cut him in pieces," is the general cry. Tyranny, thy name is Jacobinism.

Francis I. of France, became the scandal of Christendom, for concluding an alliance with Solymán, the Magnificent, Emperor of the Turks. But the butchering fan-cullottes who have murdered his descendants, can fraternize with the bearded disciples of Mahomet, without suffering the slightest imputation. For, in fact, such is the reverse of things, the shame and disgrace now lies wholly on the side of the Turk. The Turks are in truth pretty expert murderers; but their skill is seldom exercised out of the small way—such as lopping off the grand vizier's head on the loss of a battle, and so forth. They have hitherto suffered murder.—But if the ruthless Gaul is once let in amongst them, they will be taught bigger lessons even than that of Imailow.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

CONCLUSION

"Of the History of the conspiracy of Louis PHILIPPE-JOSEPH D'ORLEANS, surnamed EGALITE, page 229 of vol. Third;"—Translated for this Gazette.

"If there is a spectacle worthy of being profoundly meditated, it is that which empires offer at the moment of their fall.—These great bodies have not, any more than individuals the privileges of immortality.—All here below is subject to change—to dissolution—to death; the Deity alone is unchangeable. One nation is born, grows up, raises itself to a great height, then falls and perishes: this is the circle, traced by the finger of the Almighty to societies of men. Among the multitude of nations who have by turns covered this globe, there are some, whose names even are swallowed up by time.

But it is impossible to the legislator to preserve his institutions from the ravages of time, it is out of the power of the masters of the world, to give to the great family whose preservation is confided to them, a high degree of fortune, to give it even the duration of the world. There are in effect remedies for all diseases of the body-politic; it is a regimen which, in increasing its strength, in nourishing its health, prolongs its life, and in finding it out, consults solely the art of governing.

"To find out this regimen, we must a-

have all examine history, study her lessons, enrich ourselves by the experience of past ages, draw wisdom from the errors of generations which have passed away, and in contemplating those horrid causes which break the social ties, learn to preserve the people from the convulsions of anarchy. It is in this respect that history, according to the expression of Cicero, is the light of truth and the rule of life.

"We are going to read the causes which have destroyed a monarchy, which fourteen ages had fixed on a basis that was thought immovable. This phenomenon happened in a short space of time, from a train of events the most interesting, and which have succeeded each other with such rapidity that the eye cannot without difficulty follow them. Shall the picture of these events be left to posterity? Is the history of the late disasters of France only a vague theory of government which every one may censure or approve? Are the truths which it presents, only abstract political maxims, which the Ruler is forced to abandon because they have for foundation the human passions, which vary eternally? No, it is a generation calling around herself all generations, and by a sincere avowal of her errors and her crimes, points out to them the path they ought to take, not to lose themselves in the abyss of anarchy. To make this voice heard, I have no need of giving up myself to my senses—to abound in reasonings. Principles discover themselves easily when facts speak, and on the scenes which I have written, all rest on facts. The actors who have appeared on the Theatre, have pulled off their masks; we can read the most secret thoughts of their souls; we can follow with the eye all the windings of their hearts.—On this Theatre man appears not as he is painted by writers of romance, by poets and by philosophers, but as he shows himself naked and undiguised, where his weakness is deprived of the double support of laws, human and divine. What more proper to recal to his mind what he owes to his fellow-creatures, to his fellow-citizens, to the master of the universe, than the shameful image of this nakedness? What course of morality is more estimable than a faithful recital, where all the illusions on the true interests of societies, of their chiefs, of their members, are dissipated, where we may see every species of passion afloat, act without constraint—overturn the strongest barriers—break down objects in appearance insurmountable.

"You, who read this history, in whatever age heaven has given, or may give you birth, forget not that he who wrote it, was a witness of the events therein recited; he was the contemporary of those men, who, some through wickedness, others through imprudence, engendered or precipitated those events; he lived with some of the workmen of the dissolution of the finest empire of Europe; he read their consciences as easily as he did his own; he knows all the empoisoned sources from whence flowed so many scourges. It was on the wreck of this unhappy country, in the midst of carnage, of blood and of dead bodies, in the noise of the groans of innocence, and of the hideous roarings of executioners, that he sketched these pages. He is ignorant of the epoch when he may be permitted to publish them, terror still chills our souls, and the name only of this liberty of the press, which a lying philosopher so long complained against, only to appropriate it to himself, frightens anew those whom it is very necessary to enlighten. The time when this book was written, is a sufficient proof of its authenticity."

"If the author of this work has escaped so many dangers, if he has outlived so many victims, the price of so miraculous a preservation, shall not be a cowardly abandonment of principles, the return of which in France can alone indemnify her for her innumerable losses. He protests then, that in devoting himself to write the history of the crimes of Orleans and his accomplices, he had no other view, no other ambition, than to convince men of every age and of every country, that we ought (as is justly said by a great politician) to regard as infamous and detestable those who destroy religion, who overturn kingdoms and republics, who make war against virtue against letters, and against all those useful arts, which rest on honor on the human race. These are the true enemies of mankind; these are the innovators against whom, all polished societies should league, and keep themselves incessantly on their guard. Without this firmness, without this vigilance, there is no tranquility for Empires, there is no security for private property."

REMARKS.
Those last lines in italics, how true! how admirable! how justly applicable to our American innovators, "exclusive patriots" and Jacobins! Yes, my countrymen, we should take an instructive lesson from unhappy France, where a handful of unaccountably violent friends to liberty—a few wretches in France's clothing, have deluged one of the finest countries in Europe with blood, rapine, and civil discord, and appropriating to themselves the property of those they murdered, have left the great body of the poor, ignorant people of France, not even the means of gaining a subsistence by labor—nor the consolations which despair and misery draw from the hopes of happiness hereafter—the institutions of industry and religion having been buried with almost every other vestige of civilization, in the tomb dug for them by the spoils of insurrection, anarchy and infidelity. Whoever reads our Jacobin prints, will find them discovering the greatest unseemliness, appearing to be under strong facts, least the truths should be told, which have taken place in France during the revolution. But, my glowing philanthropists, appear they must, will, and ought! Yes, those horrid truths are daily becoming known—they will serve as a beacon to the present and future generations to avoid that ghastly fiend revolution, under the specious form of innovation, which, when the misery produced by it in France, becomes well known, nations will then as a general enemy to human happiness. Are not the general views of our anarchical glory, in wishing to prevent the publicity of the horrors, which have been committed in France by their battles for liberty—their "exclusive patriots"—their Jacobins? You cannot, VIRTUOUS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS be ignorant of their wicked schemes in wishing to clothe their fiend-like idol Anarchy, in the very attire of probity and benevolence, in order to invite all the nations of the earth to embrace her: But I hope every day by new publications, that the embraces of anarchy are Death—that her teeth is

Murder. I wish to give my fellow citizens a proper abhorrence of certain measures attached to unnecessary innovations in the established order of things; sensible that we have much more to fear from anarchy than despotism, I shall uniformly oppose that the whole, insidious approaches and deceitful appearance make him more easily dangerous.—Our Jacobin papers blame me for publishing Extracts from French publications on the Revolution, but, "mindless of their grin, I will iter-er-er, convinced, that all-ruling destiny will either change their rage to awe, or blast their powers to the deepest root."—The friends and abettors of frequent revolutions may fancy French writers (of whom I am strongly inclined to think there are none or we should certainly have heard of them) in favor of the revolution and the monsters by whom it has been conducted; for my part, as in general I am an enemy to revolutions, especially in this country, I shall continue to denounce CITIZEN ANARCHY, TWIN BROTHER OF CITIZEN REVOLUTION, IN EVERY BLOODY, FRIGHTFUL AND DIVERSIFIED GARB AFFORDED BY THE MODERN WARDROBE OF FRANCE, IN HOPES OF DEFEERING MY FELLOW-CITIZENS FROM THE FRATERNAL OR RATHER INFERNAL BUG OF THIS FOE TO HUMAN-NATURE!

Late Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, July 26.

On the 24th instant, about nine in the morning, the marquis de Gallo arrived here, and immediately after repaired to Engendorf where he had a long conference with the emperor. On his return to this city, he went to the minister of state, baron Thugut, with whom he had another long conference. It was remarked that neither the marquis nor the persons about the court had very pleasant countenances. The negotiations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progress.

The French require that Mantua shall be united with the Cisalpine republic, though it was stipulated in the preliminaries, that the city should be restored to Austria. On the part of the French, it is said, on the other hand, that the emperor having given his consent to the establishment of a new Republic in Italy, its very existence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortress; the Emperor, therefore, must tacitly accede to the cession of Mantua, for which he receives a sufficient indemnification in Istria and Dalmatia.

As these and many other difficulties have arisen and the House of Austria cannot be expected easily to abandon its great interests in Italy we are not without our fears, that hostilities may again recommence.

His Imperial majesty intends going about the end of the month to Stein, where he will review the army of the Hungarian levy.

As there is no danger of hostilities on the Bohemian frontiers, the emperor has ordered that the fourteen battalions of reserve in that kingdom shall march immediately for the army in Italy.

General Mack, who has been sent with strong reinforcements to the Italian Army, is already arrived at Gortz.

On the 15th inst. the first Dalmatian ship, of 8 guns, sailed from Zara, under the Austrian flag.

MILAN, July 18.

Since the Cisalpine republic has been proclaimed, the Government at Florence has taken every precaution against the partisans of revolutionary principles. The Grand Duke has raised a body of 12,000 men, who will be sent to the frontiers of the neighbourhood democratized Provinces; and it is said that the Tuscan towns on the side of Modena and Bologna will be more strongly fortified.

At Genoa the Doge has renounced his former title, and is now only called citizen president of the Provisional Government.—The public is no longer styled the republic of Genoa, but the Ligurian Republic; Liguria being the ancient name of the country. The archbishop likewise has already introduced the appellation of Ligurian republic into the liturgy.

July 22.

Buonaparte is still here, and it is supposed will not go to Udine, as we had a report that the peace was finally concluded there on the 14th by general Clarke; but the truth of this is greatly doubted. (And with reason, as the Vienna gazette of the 26th of July makes no mention of it.—Note of Hamburg Editor.)

The province of Romagna was on the 12th united to the Cisalpine republic, on the motion of citizen Belmonti of Rimini.

Another conspiracy has been discovered at Rome, which was to have been carried into execution in the night between the 8th and the 9th instant. Two of the conspirators were promised indemnity on condition of making discoveries. Many persons have in consequence been arrested. The discontents of Naples increase. It is said that the French envoy, Canclaux, will soon leave that city. His first Secretary of Legation, Trouve, is not cordially received at Court. He is known to have been formerly editor of the Moniteur.

ITALY, July 22.

The King of Naples has established magazines on the frontiers of the Papal territory for an army of 50,000 men.

The brother of General Buonaparte is soon expected as French Envoy at Rome. The health of the pope mends daily.

It is believed that a part of the French Italian army will soon march for France. General Massena, it is said, will in a short time go to Paris. A great party of the troops at Milan have left that city. The frontier towns of Piedmont, Tortona, Cuneo and Alessandria, have been placed by the French on a war establishment.—Mantua and Palma Nuova, which lie on the other side of the Cisalpine republic, have likewise been more strongly fortified. At Brescia, all the artillery has been carried away but the Austrians have not yet entered the town. The bank of Venice now pay again as before.

FRANKFORT, July 29.

It is reported here, that the troops of the French Sambre and Meuse army on the other

side of the Rhine, have received orders, in consequence of the present circumstances of France, to break up in five days, and form a camp behind the Meuse; according to others, they will immediately march for the interior of France. A party of the army of the Rhine will take the position of these troops.

SWITZERLAND, July 29.

The passage of the French troops through the Valais has been unanimously refused to general Buonaparte by the Swiss, on the ground that it might give the occasion to similar demands in future which must be detrimental to the confederacy. Zurich has addressed a justificatory memorial to the directory on this subject.

PARIS, August 12.

Some of our prophets have been mistaken. The Fete of the 16th of August was very gay and splendid, and the greatest order prevailed throughout. The races were admirably managed, and the concourse of people drawn together at the Champ de Mars was immense.

We have already announced the arrival of citizen Visconti of Milan, as minister plenipotentiary from the Cisalpine republic to that of France. In consequence, citizen Sopranzi, who, on the entry of the French army into Italy, was sent by the people of Lombardy to treat with the Directory relative to their being formed into a republic, is preparing to quit France. He has been named in his own country, member of the council of elders.

An address of the invalids to the army of Italy appears in the Journal des Hommes Libres. It begins thus:

"We too comrades, have been struck with the truth of the picture which you have drawn of the present situation of the republic."

"What! have we cried so many great and generous sacrifices! What! five years of the most glorious victories, of the most rapid success, and the most honourable triumphs, have still left them some hopes of giving us a master. Friends! it is but too true, and we shudder at it: the government has been vilified. Even within the walls of the legislative body, the emigrant, unpunished rekindles the sparks of civil war, and supported by the impostor and rebellious priest, shakes around him the torch of fanaticism. The defenders of the country, the old patriots, and founders of the republic, are driven from their homes, proscribed, degraded and massacred. The generous friend of his country, who took up arms for the defence of property, now infirm and mutilated, pines in the most frightful indigence without the means of existence, without pay, and crushed by the insolent luxury of the unpunished stock-jobber. The purchaser of national lands is looked upon as an usurper, the sacred principles of liberty and equality called robbery; the philosopher, and whoever is not a catholic, marked out as impious and an atheist; the name of citizen even become an affront; in short, from the North to the South of France every thing presents a distressing spectacle of a desolated country."

It concludes thus—"Our brave brethren of the north, Italy, the Rhine, Sambre and Meuse, rely upon us. Comrades! we have still strength and blood enough, and more courage than is necessary, to humble these cowardly supporters of tyranny. Should they dare to take up arms in order to execute their plans Nor shall it be said that 600,000 soldiers, the conquerors of all Europe, joined to their friends and relations, and forming the purest mass of the French people, have expressed an ineffectual vow to live free or to die."

(Signed by more than 3000 invalids.) The following letter has been sent to the editor of the Sentinelle, from Leborgne, deputy for St. Domingo to the legislative body.
"Bayonne, Aug. 5.
"To escape from the English, and get out of the prison, are two pleasures I have often experienced; but now I feel them in a more lively manner, as I am drawing near my family and friends. In short, four of us have arrived this day from St. Domingo, being the deputies of that colony to the legislative body. Vergniaud, cousin-german, to the great and good Vergniaud, is of the number. His zeal and moderation will remind you of the virtues of his illustrious relation. We have left St. Domingo in a happy situation, and nevertheless capable of improvement. I can give you no details on that subject, but must defer them to my arrival at Paris.—The courier is setting out."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

EXCUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Celebration of the Tenth of August.

The following is the speech of Carnot, President of the Directory:

"Frenchmen,
"On this day, five years ago, the thunder fell upon the throne. Its splendor was extinguished, its foundations shattered and annihilated. But a single lustrium has elapsed since this great epoch; yet, such has been the rapid succession of events, that already we are separated from it by ages.

"During this short interval, what memorable events have crowded after each other! what triumphs! what tragic scenes! what combinations of sublimity, and of weakness! how many prejudices overthrown! what great talents have been cut off! what efforts combined to destroy infant liberty! how many billows broken against the national will! how many basenesses employed to extinguish the republic! how many vipers crushed in her giant arms!

"We owe to those who should conceive the idea of re-establishing the throne! What absurdity to believe that those who crushed it to ashes, will labour for its re-establishment—that the founders of the republic, forgetting their glory, and plunging themselves into the mire, will become the vile instruments of a libercidal faction, which will consign them to the collected rage of those who wish to tear them in pieces!

"Where is the man among you, citizens, who, if not actively co-operated in the overthrow of monarchy, has not decidedly proclaimed within his own circle the imprescriptible rights of the people? Where is the man who can submit to bargain with kings; who, having vanquished them in the meridian of their power, will humble himself before them when they are conquered?"

"No, Frenchmen! you will not forget what it has cost you to be free—you will not risk the same catastrophes, or consequences still more dreadful, again to be slaves.

"Ah! should the abyss into which the madmen who consider the return of royalty as an object of sport, endeavour to plunge you. Have they reflected upon the punishment which is prepared as their reward?—Do they know how much blood would be required to quench the thirst of the barbarous masters whom they recal—what harralting forfeitures would be necessary to satisfy their avarice—what degree of oppression would be sufficient to render them secure from the dread of a new effort of the people—what cares would appear to them adequate to extinguish the last sparks of that philosophy to which they ascribe the first impulse of the French to liberty?"

"They would persuade you, that it is easy to substitute the hereditary government to the constitutional system; and they never speak either of the deadly war which the just resistance of the desperate republicans would produce in a thousand quarters, or of the difficulty of re-establishing that inequality of conditions and those feudal institutions which constitute the basis of monarchy, or the difficulty of wresting the national property from the hands of those who have acquired it under the sanction of the laws, or of the sanguinary contest which would arise between the competitors. Who, does not see that a whole age would hardly finish the single dispute between the Dynasties contending for the crown? Who, does not see that a king could be delivered from his disquietudes when he had shed the last drop of the blood of Frenchmen? Should you have filled any employment in the republic, you would be proscribed. Had you flown to the frontiers to defend it, you would be proscribed. Did you possess any talent, you would be proscribed. Should you have purchased a national estate, you would be proscribed—you and your children. Yes! you would all perish, except those immersed in absolute ignorance, who would be refused to cultivate the soil of their lord, under the iron rod.

"To obtain your pardon from the new tyrant, in vain would you produce the proof of some base services secretly performed in favour of the monarchy, and of your treachery towards the republic: you would die with greater ignominy. Your personal enemies would soon discover crimes to lay to your charge—others would be eager to denounce you in order to save themselves.—Such, at every time, and in every country has been the cruel policy of exiled kings, who, by means of baseness and hypocrisy, have succeeded, themselves or their descendants, in recovering the throne. Can you hope that you would experience them less revengeful or more humane?"

"Yes! we swear by the sacred deposit which the constitution has for a limited time entrusted to our care, every attempt to overthrow the republic shall be in vain; and those who endeavour to accomplish this purpose of iniquity, shall meet that death which they prepared for the republicans. The chief magistrates of the republic may differ in opinion as to some of the means by which its stability is to be promoted, but they will ever be found united in its defence.

"They will do more, and will exert themselves daily to love it better. They know that war is the weapon of despots; that love and confidence alone are the instruments of popular governments.

"Agitation will cease, when men cease to disquiet themselves by the apprehensions of royalty—others by the menaces and threats of anarchy. Peace will be realized when the enemies of the republic shall be convinced, that they will find no point of support among us—when each of us shall be thoroughly satisfied that the happiness of the people consists in the extinction of all parties—that they are desirous to establish tranquillity—that they are tired of being the dupes of the passions, and the vain promises of the factions, by whom they have been alternately misled. The people compare their situation to what it was twenty months ago; they feel how much it is improved; they feel that it will be still farther meliorated, when the ideas, which have been almost entirely absorbed, which, to say no worse, are unreasonable, are at length exclusively applied to the means of internal prosperity and political economy. From this they conclude that the constitution, which dispenses such benefits, is good, and become wife by their own sufferings, they respect the government which they have chosen: they despise, they hate those who would lead them to tear their vitals with their own hands.

"Cease then, Frenchmen, to pursue Chimeras. Let this day, the forerunner of that day on which the republic was founded, dissipate vain alarms! Feel, as you behold its splendor, that you are under the same banners—that you defend a common cause—that none of you have any mercy to expect from those whose tyranny you have overthrown. Do not resign yourselves to discord, when you have only to enjoy the fruits of your labours and the greatness of your destiny."

"This speech was heard with the most profound attention, and followed with universal shouts of Vive la Republique.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23 Thermidor, Aug. 10.

At two o'clock the president addressed the council as follows:

"The cannon of the tenth of August will resound through future ages. It crush-