

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

25 Thermidor—August 12. Guilleminet complained of the delay in the printing of the report of the committee of inspectors.

Abry said, that the committee thought it their duty to confine themselves to an extract of the documents, without publishing the signatures; because, doubtless, it was not the intention of the councils who compromise, to expose the parties to any disgrace.

Jobrayme moved, that the council should confine itself to printing the report; and if any member wished to consult the documents, the committee will communicate them.

Genrar said that the report without the documents was useless; he wished to print the whole or none.

Tressac declared, that the documents might belong to those by whom they were communicated, and that they were independent of the report.—He therefore opposed the printing of the documents.

Mantingor contended that the documents ought to be made public.

Madier called for the repeal of the decree which orders the documents to be printed.

This proposition was adopted, after two appeals to the council, and in spite of the most violent opposition. But the council passed to the order of the day upon the proposal to repeal the order for printing the report.

Abry read the definitive provisions of the resolution concerning the organization of the national guard. The article relative to the formation of the corps of cavalry and the company of artillery, by which the guard was to have been augmented, experienced new difficulties. As it would require many months, perhaps, to call from the different corps of the armies the horse and the artillery, the reporter proposed to take them out of the 47th division.

Talot and general Jourdan insisted upon the literal execution of the article, and proposed to have the service continued by the first company of artillery and the first regiment of dragoons; by whom it had hitherto been performed.

This proposition produced debates. At last, however, it was adopted, with an amendment of Le Normand, to the effect that the artillery and horse should be subject to the rule enacted in the last resolution.

Willot, in the name of the military, proposed to enact, in addition to the resolution of the 10th Thermidor, that the disbanding of the Gendarmierie, ordered by the law of the 25th Pluviose, should extend to all the officers of the corps appointed since that period, and that the directory should give an indemnity to such officers as had been at any expense in changing their situation.

26 Thermidor—Aug. 13. The long debates on the transactions of the commissaries of the treasury with the company of Dijon, in which the former are charged with making bargains scandalously improvident, were this day terminated.—The council closed the discussion, and declared there was no room for deliberating on the motion made for hearing the commissaries at the bar. The council directed the urgency, and adopted the project of the law. The four former commissaries are dismissed, and are to be immediately replaced; the directory shall cause them to be prosecuted before the tribunals.

Bourdon de l'Oise complained that some soldiers passing along the Boulevards, had leaped out of their ranks and assaulted some citizens, on account of the colour of the collars of their coats. He said that as the experience of the revolution had proved that similar conduct had always been the prelude to civil dissensions, he moved that a message should be sent to the directory to desire them to take measures of police to prevent the repetition of insults by the soldiers against the citizens on account of their dress. Adopted.

27 Thermidor, Aug. 14. Metz rose to speak on a motion which stood for the order of the day. He announced, that the enemies of public tranquillity do not cease to put in practice every thing which may tend to spread alarm among the citizens, and to inspire them with a mistrust of the paternal intentions of the legislative body. In the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine, factious persons overrunning the country, spread the report that the legislative body seek to establish a reigning religion, to make another Bartholomew's Day for the Protestants. They then prevail on them to sign petitions which they do not understand, filled with declamations against priests and emigrants. The orator then related a fact not less important. Although the legislative body has declared that the pay of the troops should have the preference, the troops do not however receive any thing, and they are told to refer to the legislative body. He moved, that a message be sent to the directory, requiring information respecting the delay experienced by the troops in the discharge of their pay. Adopted.

The municipal administration of the commune of Saintes transmitted to the councils some new details, relative to the troubles attempted to be excited by the anarchists in this commune on the 27th and 28th ult. at the same time a copy of several orders and proclamations which serve to maintain public tranquillity. They conclude by assuring the council, that they may rely on their attachment, as well as on that of all good citizens, who will remain faithful to the constitution of the 3d year.

Duranty denounced an insult which he had received from an officer of the guard of the legislative body, who, notwithstanding his being a representative of the people, ordered his troops to arrest him, and, on

their refusal to obey this illegal order, had caused them to be punished.

This denunciation was referred to the committee of inspectors.

PARIS, July 19.

From the Chef du Cabinet.

The public mind is not become entirely tranquil; for the divisions between the different powers still exist. We hope, however, that the commission named to make the report relative to the message of the directory, and which has chosen Thibaudeau for its chairman, will be able to remove the alarms of the public. In the mean time, another peace has been signed, public spirit is improved, and the last Fête has given courage to the true republicans. The hopes of the royalists and anarchists vanish, and the people begin to be more attached to their government.

From the Republican Français.

The report of the removal of the ministers, and the names of the persons by whom they are to be succeeded, is confirmed. The minister of general police is dismissed, and is succeeded by citizen Astier, formerly member of the central bureau. The minister of marine, it is said, is succeeded by citizen Gourland, formerly director of the East-India company.

General Brune, who has a high reputation with the patriots of the south, has been appointed temporary commandant of Paris, in the room of general Chanaz.

The report of the inspectors of the hall, read the day before yesterday in the secret committee of the council of elders, has for its object to inform the legislative body of the actual situation of Paris, and to authorize the commission to take measures of security. The subject was discussed, but nothing resulted from it.

It is said that the report of the commission of inspectors tended to offer the project of an organic law on the 102d Article of the constitution, conceived in these terms—"The Council of Elders can change the residence of the legislative body. In this case it shall point out a new place, and the time on which the two councils are there to assemble. The decree of the Council of Elders, on this subject is irrevocable." After the day on which the decree is passed, neither of the councils can assemble or deliberate in the commune where they previously sat. The members who shall continue their functions, shall be guilty of an attack on the safety of the Republic.

Such are the formal provisions of the constitution. We do not positively know whether the Council of Elders, as reported, is employed in the discussion of this subject; we cannot see in the present circumstances the advantage or the necessity of such a discussion which seems to us calculated only to alarm and disgust the city of Paris, and to increase the chances of danger to the legislative body. If it is threatened by any perils, they do not arise from sitting in this commune, the immense population of which is, on the contrary, a security calculated to impose upon its enemies, and where the force of opinion by which it is surrounded is a bulwark still more powerful.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Although it is pretty generally understood that ministers are acquainted with the articles of the treaty of peace between France and Portugal, we do not find that can throw additional light on the nature, extent, or value of the sacrifices mutually made by the contracting powers, and the situation in which the event immediately places Great Britain. A few days must make us acquainted with those momentous arrangements, and enable us to judge with some accuracy of the degree of influence they have on the general politics of Europe.

The object of the king of Sweden's journey is not known, nor even guessed at, by the politicians of the North. He left Stockholm suddenly, after having entrusted the administration of his kingdom to the Count of Wachmeister, Baron Sparr, and Baron Douglas. The preparations for this departure have been so secret, that on the very eve of it, the circumstance was doubted. From Stockholm he went to Carlscron, where he embarked for Stralfund. Having reached that city, he made no stay, but went forward into the heart of Germany. On the 2d of August he was expected at Hamburg, having crossed the Elbe.

A person on board the vessel which brought the last Paris papers from Calais to Dover, was seized immediately on landing, and detained in custody; but it was not known on what account.

University of Pennsylvania.

October 27, 1797. THE different Schools of the University will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which all who are concerned, are requested to take notice.

By order of the Faculty, Wm. ROGERS, Secretary.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1797. THE Post-Office will be removed to No. 34, South Front Street, on Saturday the 28th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. and on Monday, the 30th, the letter carriers will begin to deliver as usual.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road. September 4. dtf

The Health-Office.

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer. Sept. 4. dtf

A Wet Nurse wanted.

A Healthy Woman, with a young breast of milk, who can be well recommended, may hear of a place by inquiring of the Printer. O.S. 23. 1w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

Continuation of Latest European News, received by the William Penn.

ROME, July 24.

A courier arrived here a few days ago, with a letter from the directory to the pope, in which are many strong expressions of esteem and respect for his Holiness. The directory has also expressed its concern at learning that some French agents had, since the conclusion of peace, levied arbitrary contributions in Umbria and the Marche, and therefore directs that a diminution of 700,000 crowns shall take place in the payment of the contribution agreed upon by way of indemnification.

We hourly expect the new minister of France, Joseph Buonaparte, brother to the general.

LONDON, August 25—28.

Storace and Brahm have been very unfortunate in the first duet they were engaged in out of this country. They were immediately sent to prison on their arrival at Calais, in their way to Italy. The joint melody of their fascinating strains could not supply the want of a passport.

In the late quarrels on black collars, which have now entirely subsided, the inhabitants of Paris did not take any part.

A curious development has taken place in the American legislature, on a very extraordinary subject. It appears that Mr. Blount, a member of the senate, and others, entertained the design of inducing the British and the Indians to attack the Spanish settlements in the Floridas and Louisiana. Some say the object of this enterprise was to furnish a pretext to the Spaniards for refusing to give up to the British certain posts agreed to be evacuated. But the political parties, which run very high in America, pretend that the project had a very different purpose in view. The English party in America say, it was entered into in hopes of embroiling either France or England in a war with the United States; and the French party affirm, that it was promoted by the English faction to aggrandize this country, at the expense of Spain. Each charge the odium of the measure upon their opponents, whom they accuse of being bribed, the one say with French, the other say with English gold. It is very manifest, that if the Spanish settlements had actually been attacked, the tranquillity of the United States would have been endangered; and, whatever might have been the objects of the plan, it certainly was a base, treacherous undertaking. The disclosure of it has astonished the Americans, by whom it is universally reprobated; and the mercantile interest in London will, no doubt, rejoice at the failure of a plot, which, at this time, would have given a terrible blow to our commerce. Mr. Blount has been expelled from the senate, and impeached. We shall give the proceeding at length in our next.

The late lord Mountmorres was one of the most rigid and systematical economists living. His manner of passing a day in the winter time was nearly thus: Equipped with a clumsy pair of water proof boots, and an umbrella of huge diameter, he bade defiance to the inclemency of the season, and whiled away the mornings in visiting the new shops in Piccadilly. He took his dinner five days out of seven at the Piazza coffee-house, and regularly appeared at about half past eight at one of the theatres, but if the evening looked, he found his way under the cheap and convenient shelter of the colonnade, to one of the stage boxes at Covent Garden. With these peculiarities, there is reason to believe that he did "more good by stealth," than many who had five times his fortune.

The posthumous works of Mr. Burke, which are to be laid before the public in the ensuing winter, consist of another pamphlet on French affairs, and a Journal kept by Mr. B. for many years, entitled, "His own times;" which contains many details respecting the political scenes in which he was an actor, as well as an observer. To these the Editors, Drs. King and Lawrence, prefix a life of Mr. Burke; which, if worthy of the subject, cannot fail of adding to their reputation. The whole will make a large quarto volume.

It appears by the last letters from Rome, that the Pope has of late passed some time at Monte-Cavillo, to recover from the consequences of an apoplectic fit he was lately seized with, and which, added to the dropsy in his chest, announces the impending dissolution of Pius VI. Peaceable citizens feel the more uneasiness on the approach of this event, as symptoms of revolutionary commotions begin already to appear, and the moment of the Pope's death is anxiously waited for by Buonaparte to unfold and execute the grand projects he has said to have. All persons able to leave Rome, depart thence to avoid being present at the catastrophe they dread.

PARIS, August 21.

"LIVE FREE! OR DIE!" THE officers and soldiers of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the executive directory of the French republic.

"24 Thermidor—August 11.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS, "Profoundly afflicted by the evil heaped upon the republic, and by the progress of royalism, the army of Italy has presented addresses, supplicating you to adopt the proper measures for consolidating the constitution, which is now shaken to its basis. Witnesses, and in a manner, the victims of the assassinations committed by the murderers of the south, the conquerors of Lodi and Arcola beseeched you to protect their relations, daily immolated by the daggers of

those atrocious ruffians, who are armed by the priests and the supporters of the ancient tyranny.

"More patient, the army of the Rhine and Moselle has not hitherto communicated to you the grief which it has felt. But, citizens directors, there is a time for every thing, and the measure is now full. We have heard the appeal which the divisions of Angereau, Joubert, &c. have made to you—we suffer like them. If, deeply interested by the dangers of their country, they be ready to march into the heart of the republic, to stop the effusion of the blood that inundates it, you may be assured that we shall not remain indolent spectators of their labors.

"With the respect that is due to the first magistrates of a free people, we supplicate you to do justice to our claims, to make them known to the patriotic members of both councils, that, in concert with you, they may consider of some remedy which may be instantly applied.

"Having conquered two-thirds of military Europe, how could it be conceived that enemies should dare to imagine they had gained their cause? They have, however, obtained a great part of what they demanded. In a short time, the monarchy would have been established. What a dreadful prospect is presented to us by the first proceedings of the present legislature!

"Citizens directors, notwithstanding your solicitudes, the children of the republic, its supporters, are vilified in the interior, and are destitute of every thing upon the frontiers which their courage alone has given to their country. The objects which ought chiefly to have fixed the attention of our legislators have been put aside; and far from following the line of conduct which the happiness of the people prescribed to them, they have dwelt upon the most frivolous topics. Many of them have been exclusively employed in gratifying the most odious passions. The public good, which ought to be the order of the day, has been replaced by a thirst of vengeance. All that love of liberty that characterized the former assemblies of the republic, is extinguished. The constitution and the sacred rights of the people are no longer respected.—Who knows but, one of these days, they will order us to go to mass?—they have already made us fast!

"Our finances, so much mismanaged, were almost exhausted. A civil war was scarcely terminated in the west, when another recommenced in the south. Foreign agents endeavored every where to mislead the public mind. What has been done to remedy these evils?—More than twenty sittings of the council of five hundred have been employed on hearing reports on priests, on bells, and on emigrants!—EMIGRANTS and PRIESTS! Those who delivered Toulon to the English, and Alsace to the Imperialists—those who have involved us in the war, and all its miseries, have been recalled by a decree, welcomed and honored.—The bells must be re-established, while no plan of finance is adopted, and though the defenders of the country should want every necessary. The pay of all the armies is several months in arrear, and no clothes are delivered to them. The hospitals are not attended to, and our sick and wounded brethren die for want of proper support and assistance. Are the civil hospitals better supplied? What are the bells to us?

"The conquerors are naked, and defeat has been profitable only to the vanquished. In several quarters provisions have constantly and totally failed. If the troops have subsisted, it was only by depriving the inhabitants of the countries in which they were, of some of the articles necessary to their existence. What would be thought, then, if we should speak of the MILLIARD, which was promised us with so much earnestness when our services were wanted?—None of us can any longer rely on the payment of it: and it even appears, that the only reward they reserve for us is shame and contempt.

"But private interest would still be silent, were not the honor of the country concerned. How have the defenders of the country been treated in the interior? Worse even than the soldiers of Conde, whom they have beaten. They have been vilified in one place, proscribed or assassinated in another, and every where insulted, when they appeared in the most respectable uniforms. No, citizens directors! we have not renounced the honor of being French citizens: we know what is due to us—degradation belongs not to our character. But even the legislative body, in debating for five days upon the march of the troops which passed within 12 leagues of them, have proved that they viewed us only with terror, we may say even with horror? Are we then, foreign troops, or enemies of public liberty, that they treat us with so much severity? We founded and we maintained that liberty, and no power in the universe shall tear it from us. Ought we not to be astonished when we are declaimed against in the national tribunal by emigrants, the pretended representatives of the people whom they detest.

"Royal terror has been substituted to an anarchical terror, of which we are equally the enemies. Such are its effects, that the tribunals every where acquit assassins and conspirators, while they strike without pity all who are suspected of patriotism, of being purchasers of national property, or merely of being moderate friends of the constitution. In support of what we advance, we refer to the judgment pronounced in favor of the conspirators Brotier, Dunaa, and Lavieharois, the known agents of Louis XVIII. and that in favor of the priest Poule, who attempted the life of the representative of the people Syeyes. The purchasers of national estates are every where plundered, and excluded from offices of trust; while the emigrants, recalled by new laws, exercise almost every public function. So great indeed is the effect of this royal terror, that when the law upon political and literary assemblies was presented to

the council of five hundred; it was passed without the necessary forms being observed. One member only offered to speak against that violation of the liberty of the people, but he was not heard! It belongs to the present period alone to have produced such examples.

"Ten thousand officers, who have no reward for their services but the wounds which they are covered, languish in the interior, without support and without succour.

"What fate, then, awaits those whose zeal has so long and still detains them under the standard of liberty? We know already, that several officers have been replaced by men who are not known in the republican armies, others will soon be replaced by those emigrants whom they have combated. Our enemies no longer disguise this plan, which they have begun to carry into effect. In the debate upon the Gendarmierie, did not several members of the council of five hundred declare, that it was necessary to place at the head of that corps all the officers who had served in it before the revolution, whatever might be their opinions! We are then about to see the aristocrats and royalists restored to their command—all those who fled to the different courts of Europe, asking alms of the enemies of their country; those, in fine, whom we have for six years combated. It has been said in the tribune of the council of the ancients, that all those who possessed virtue and talents waited only for the propitious moment in which they might return to the service of their country. What then do we possess? Wounds! If, then, we boast no titled ancestry; if we have neither gold nor affection for kings: it is not for us to enjoy the blessings of peace! Noble scoundrels who concealed themselves during the war, are about to replace us!

"We had reason to expect, from the French blood that had been every where shed, and the innumerable sacrifices that we have made to our country, a solid and glorious peace: but what enemy will treat with us while they see us agitated by a powerful faction, which they are convinced will deprive us of all means of continuing the war, which disgraces us, and would even deliver our frontiers to their cohorts; when henceforth no plan can be formed until the utility of it is discussed at the tribune? No! under these circumstances we cannot have peace.

"These gentlemen, we doubt not, wish that the last of us should remain upon the frontiers, and expiate, by his death, the crime of having vanquished the kings, their protectors. O country! O defenders of the country! you are then about to be delivered by those detestable beings to the satellites of tyranny. The despots whom you have so often humbled, are about to put their yoke of iron over those brave heads which have been covered with so many laurels. Perfidious wretches! they speak of their attachment to the constitution, which they undermine—which they tear leaf by leaf, while they continue to invoke it. No, citizens directors! we will not endure this. We require other pledges than hypocritical professions. We are fatigued with vain promises!"

Message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred.

28th Thermidor, (Aug. 15.)

Citizens Representatives,

"You have desired the executive directory to acquaint you with the measures adopted against the author of an article inserted in No. 581, of a journal entitled the "Redacteur," to cause him to be prosecuted and brought to condign punishment.

"The executive directory reply to your message, by transmitting to you a copy of the report made on this subject by the minister of justice, in pursuance of their orders.

"This report terminates with general observations on the necessity of stemming the torrent of disorder and corruption, proceeding from the licentiousness of the press. The directory have thought proper not to separate these remarks from the report, as they fully coincide in opinion with the minister of justice on this head.

"The directory have further thought fit, citizens representatives, to inform you, that the journal of the Redacteur is one of those public prints which are most in the habit of publishing the acts issued by government, yet the executive government take neither the least part in the conducting of that paper, nor do they either directly or indirectly pay its authors.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President. "LEGARDE, Sec. Gen."

Report of the minister of justice to the executive directory.

"28th Thermidor, (August 15.)

Citizens Directors,

"You have directed me to examine in a legal point of view an article inserted in the Redacteur, No. 581, respecting which the council of five hundred sent you a message on the 1st instant (July 18) and to make a report on this subject. I am going to fulfil this duty.

"The council of five hundred had judged this article to be contrary to public order, and to violate the respect due to the national representation; but it is not this imputation, however serious it may be, and whatever weight it may derive from the authority which prefers it, I am here to enquire into: I must confine myself to discuss, pursuant to your orders, whether there exist laws against the abuses of the press; and in case they do exist, whether the article under consideration is to fall within those laws.

"You are not ignorant citizens directors, that there is nothing more excites the indignation of all good citizens, than the daily abuses of the sacred right, conquered from despotism, and one of the most precious fruits of the revolution, to express and multiply our thoughts, refused from the inquisitorial fetters of censure, and to exercise, with respect to the depositories of public