

The Members of the First City Troop of Horse,

ARE requested to hold themselves in readiness, to escort the President of the United States, on his return to the Seat of Government, which will be in a few days.

The earliest notice will be given of the time. The place of parade will be at the Hotel, between Arch and Race streets, in Tenth street.

JOHN DUNLAP, Captain.

The Members of the Troop of Volunteer Greens,

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JOHN MORRELL, Captain.

To the MILITIA of PHILADELPHIA.

AN order from the adjutant-general of the militia of Pennsylvania announces, that in consequence of an intimation only from the Governor, some of you are to be called on to parade in honor of the President of the United States! In thus honouring the first magistrate of a free people, we honor ourselves. It is not necessary to enquire from whence the power was derived, for issuing this order. The Governor is constitutionally, the commander in chief; to the constitution he is amenable; and none but traitors and paricides will question, or oppose his authority in this respect. Like him we are free men, and subject to the laws and the constitution; but that constitution has given him a right to command us, as a part of the militia of the state. No friend to our country will dispute that authority; such opposition will be setting up an authority unknown to the laws and the constitution, which is worse than to revert to a state of nature.

The object of this order is to shew our respect to a magistrate of our own electing, our attachment to the constitution of the United States, and that the seat of government possesses equal patriotism with other parts of the union, which have paid such distinguished honours to the patriot whose public services merit every acknowledgement of a grateful people.

Are you not men, citizens, soldiers! Have you not rights, privileges, property and honor to defend? Is not the constitution your own work? Are not the magistrates, the guardians of that constitution, those rights and privileges your own choice? At a moment when the demons of anarchy and confusion would lay every thing prostrate, are not your countenance and support necessary to encourage and animate your public officers, to stand firm in the support of that independence, peace, liberty and safety which the constitution was adopted to secure? Citizens, this is an honourable testimony of your attachment to your government. The wretches who inculcate a contrary doctrine, would make you slaves indeed.

What has the President done, has been asked by a contemptible organ of the faction; that faction, which has done nothing but degrade the country for the last seven years. What has he done—consult the records of a long and arduous life. A life of labours for the public good. Consult the written and printed annals of your country. They are replete with testimonials of the most important benefits ever conferred by any individual on a country.

When the illustrious Washington was received with the civil and military honors of the city, the same partricial arts were employed to arrest the noble and independent testimonials of your attachment to the father of his country—but the efforts were blasted—they were vain. The head of the faction sunk abashed.

It is for the sons of sedition and faction alone, to say that they will spurn the orders of government; full well have they experienced the bitter effects of their anarchical principles. May they continue to drink deep of the cup of chagrin and mortification. Believe it, fellow-citizens, your honor, peace, liberty and property are secure, only in proportion as such persons are without influence.

The service proposed, is a voluntary service. It can be grateful only on that idea. Independent however of every other consideration it is a duty of policy. Philadelphia, adds an honourable testimony to those of the Eastern States, of her attachment to the government, by paying public respect to the President. She conciliates the good opinion of the other members of the union; and demonstrates that she is worthy the honor and privilege of being the seat of government. Her citizens have been distinguished for their federalism; and it has been her peculiar good fortune generally to baffle the designs of that junto, whose efforts are perpetually directed to her degradation.

MR. PENNO.

The following inscriptions are to be met with on a public road, in the county of Northampton, in Pennsylvania:—

"Thife brige, was built in the year 1795 over Hokendoky: creek 15 mils: from: EaKown Conrad Dieter

Thife, brige, was built in the year, of, our, Lord, 1795: comitioners, to, it, was, John Prodman, and, Jacob Heller: and, John Horn; and the builiter of it, was, Michael Langenbach."

It is much to be wished that those who undertake to write inscriptions for our public bridges, might first learn something of spelling and punctuation.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Mary, Capt. Allen, in 45 days from London.

By this arrival we are furnished with LONDON PAPERS as late as the 13th of September, from which the most important intelligence is extracted.

A gentleman who came passenger informs, that he saw a London paper at the Downs, of the 20th Sept. in which it was announced that the negotiations at Lisle had been abruptly terminated, and that Lord Malmesbury was returned to England *re infecta*.

This event is rendered highly probable by the tenor of our accounts of the 14th Sept. this day published; from which it appears, that a categorical answer had been required of his Lordship to the last proposition. The purport of this proposition we do not know; but it was probably one to which the English minister had refused previously to accede—and as he is not of a character to be dragged into a compliance, we think his return indubitable. (N.Y. Gaz.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday last in Paris, with emotions which it is not easy to describe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic interest in its consequences, or of audacious character in its design, has scarcely a parallel since the commencement of the revolution itself, and it is impossible to speak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be asserted that there are occasions in the political as well as the physical combinations of life, when all principles must yield to imperious necessity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are set at defiance. The admission of this axiom is all that the most odious tyranny demands for the justification of every excess; and it is certain that it is sufficient to take from the most settled society every assurance that it can frame for its own independence. With this short observation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution in France. We shall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the Triumvirate has said in justification of the measure it so secretly contrived, and vigorously carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide whether the circumstances of the republic were such as to create the pretended necessity which supersedes all law; or whether it was merely a cabal of personal interests, in which a struggle for ascendancy is exalted into a flock for the deliverance of the people.—The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the steady and impartial spectators of this astonishing scene, and a severe posterity, free from all the passions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the act. It for us to furnish the materials.

The blow was struck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th September. The confusion of dates from their new division of the year, made our correspondent call the 17th Fructidor, the 4th, when it should have been the 3d of September. We yesterday morning received the following letters up to the 21st Fructidor, or Thursday last, the 17th inclusive.

Paris, 19 Fructidor, Sept. 5.

The explosion has at last taken place.—The events of yesterday are of the greatest importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happened.

During the night of the 17th, the commission of inspectors, with several members of both councils, had assembled in the hall of 500 at the Thuilleries. At midnight General Lemoine (others say Moulin) appeared at the gate of the Pont-tournant, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legislative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against their commander, the gate was opened and Ramel arrested. The general proceeded to the Manège, where the members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de l'Oise, Pichegru, Willot and several others, all of which he immediately arrested. Pichegru and Willot made some resistance, but were immediately seized and disarmed; and it is even said, that Pichegru is grievously wounded. At the same time Barthelmy was arrested at the Directory; but Carnot had contrived to make his escape.

Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the most considerable posts of the city occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon.

In the mean while general Angereau repaired to the barracks where the grenadiers of the legislative body were quartered, and, having assembled them, asked them if they would follow him: to which they all answered with one voice *Yes*. They then demanded to see their ci-devant commander Ramel, and degraded him by pulling off his caplets, and then marched to offer their services to the Directory.

The walls were covered with different papers posted up by order of the Directory; copies of which you will find in the enclosed Redacteur.

At seven the arrested deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages to the temple.

At 12, in consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both councils, the council of 500 assembled at the Odeon,

the ancient French theatre near the directory, and the elders at the school of surgery, not far from thence.

The Fauxbourg St. Antoine, well armed, evidently by preconcert, came and offered their services to the directory and both councils. They were thanked, and invited to repair to their respective occupations.—Before they returned home they drew up in the Ruedes Francs Bourgeois, where gen. Angereau passed along the line, and was received with the loudest acclamations. They afterwards retired very peaceably.

During the whole day the bridges and chief posts were guarded by the troops; the streets, especially about the directory and the councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order and tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city.

At 6 in the evening the directory answered the message of the council of five hundred, by sending papers relative to the conspiracy. [These papers we have already mentioned.]

During the night the commission of five made report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution, which you will find in the *Moniteur*.

The only uneasiness now entertained is from the friends of the constitution of '93, or if you will, the *Mountainers*; but it is asured that the directory has positively refused to join them.

The barriers still remain shut. It is presumed that there are 12 or 15 thousand troops at Paris, while all the issues from that city are completely blocked up by 25,000 men, distributed around at the distance of 5 leagues, so that it is impossible for any person to escape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some say he has shot himself, while others pretend he was killed by some people who attempted to arrest him.

It is now one o'clock. Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the *Satellite*.—"One Perroteau, a gunsmith, Rue Croix-des-petits Champs, has been arrested. This villain has confessed, on his examination, that the royal commissioners of Louis XVIII. had purchased from him 700 mullers, on *bons*, signed with the initials letters R. . . . The whole has been seized and confiscated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central."

20 Fructidor, Sept. 6.

Never since the beginning of the revolution was a plan carried on with more caution, or executed with more celerity, than the famous measure taken by the directory on the 18th inst. This will appear evident to any person who considers that the majority of the directory, while they were preparing every thing for such an important blow, had to baffle the vigilance not only of their colleagues, Carnot (a man of superior abilities) and Barthelmy, but also to deceive the numerous spies employed by their enemies in both councils. So great was the secrecy with which all their measures were concerted, that they had actually marched a considerable body of troops (some say 10,000 men) into Paris, surrounded that city on every side at the distance of 5 leagues, occupied every important post, and arrested their enemies, within the space of two hours, without any one's having had previously the least suspicion of the matter, and almost without noise. It was not known till every thing was over. It is true that the anti-directory journalists had repeatedly denounced to the public a plot, resembling in some few particulars the plan executed by the directory, but as they had been often obliged to retract their assertions, and to invent reasons in order to explain why the execution had been deferred, they at last fell into the predicament of the lying shepherd in the fable—*Nobody believed them when they told the truth*. So minute were the preparatives taken by the directory, that the prisoners of the temple had been removed the day before, and that house of detention cleared for the reception of the members who were to be arrested.

Gen. Moulin, and not Lemoine, was the officer who, on the night of the 17th, or rather on the morning of the 18th, obtained admittance into the garden of the Thuilleries, through the gate of the Pont Tournant, and arrested the members then assembled.

The same day (18th) about 12 o'clock, Lafond Ladebat, president of the ancients, and Simeon, president of the council of 500, followed by some members, appeared at the doors of their respective councils, and demanded admittance, which being refused them, they adjourned to a house in the Rue St. Honore, and drew up a protestation; but the fear of being arrested soon forced them to disperse.

That day the theatres shut up, but opened the next. This evening, pursuant to an invitation given from the directory, the actors of the opera celebrated the victory obtained by the Republic over the attacks of Royalty, by giving the *Offrande a la Liberté and the Marfillaire*.

The law annulling the election of several departments, and ordering the emigrants to quit Paris, &c. having passed through the necessary formalities, has been promulgated to day, and posted upon the walls; so that it is expected very few emigrants will be found in Paris to-morrow evening.

Carnot has not been taken as yet, some say he has been killed; others, that he has killed himself.

It was reported this morning at the council of ancients, that Dumourier and Bouille are at Paris, that the latter has been arrested, and that every precaution is taken to discover the former.

No. 8 of the democratic constitutional has appeared to day. He violently inveighs against Merlin de Thionville for having proposed that Antonette and Felix Lepelletier should be included in the decree of transportation, and accuses that member of attack-

ing the true patriots under the name of anarchists. This makes some people imagine that the Mountain is beginning again to raise its head: But it appears that the directory and a majority of both councils are resolved to keep it down. Time will tell. In the mean while it seems, that the victorious party is resolved not to spill one drop of blood, and to use as lenient measures as the nature of circumstances will permit.

What will serve to confirm our former observations on the trade of this city, is that the public inscriptions which on the eve of the explosion were so low as seven, rose the two days following to 13, a rise ascribed to the firmness and vigor displayed by the governments. This day at two o'clock they fell to 10, owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

Amongst the different persons spoken of as being to fill the two vacant places in the directory, the most remarkable are, Merlin, minister of justice; general Jourdan, Robert Lindet, Garat and Talleyrand Périgord.

21 Fructidor, Sept. 7.

Among the different objects seized in the place where the members of the commission were arrested by general Moulin, were a considerable number of swords and daggers with hilts half red and half black, several packets of cards signed Rovere, a new dress for the deputies, and a chest containing 40,000 livres.

The prisoners of the temple dine together, and communicate freely with one another; but are allowed no communication with the outside.

They appear very airy, especially general Pichegru; Bourdon de L'Oise is the only one amongst them that appears dejected. Those not included in the transportation list have been set at liberty. It is even asured that Thibadeau was at the fitting of yesterday.

By a decree of yesterday evening, the journalists whose arrest had been ordered by the directory, have been condemned to be transported, and the directory authorized to make domiciliary visits in order to discover the retreats of such as have not been arrested.

From the Ami des Lois, citizen Betami, living in Rue St. Logare, No. 179, has written the following letter, dated the 18th:

"Yesterday, about 3 o'clock, a man whom I do not know, came to me on the part, as he said, of the brother and secretary of general Pichegru, and offered me a musket, pistols, a sword, and a good reward, provided I would assist at carrying off Pichegru from the temple. I told him that I would consider about it. They told me they were very numerous and sure of success. He teased me very much, but to get rid of him, I answered yes. He wrote down my name, and said he would call again. They know me, as I served under Pichegru, and went to see him from time to time. But I will never betray the republic."

From the Journal des Hommes Libres—We read in the declaration of Duverne de Presse the following remarkable passage:

"There is a foreign party who expect the future assistance of Spain. At the head of this party are M. M. de la Vauguyon and d'Entraigues. I will give their means of correspondence with the Interior. The members of this party think the king of Spain is for them, and among other particulars, the marquis de las Cafas."

Now we must observe, that of the individuals mentioned in the above phrase, La Vauguyon has been at Paris this long time. His intrigues were known by the diplomatic body, and he himself is not signified among the conspirators lately fallen. Another, viz. Las Cafas, remained in England notwithstanding the rupture with Spain, under pretence of an illness that has lasted till now, and arrived yesterday in Paris in high stile, at the Hotel d'Orleans, rue des Petits Augustins."

Barruel Bauvert, author of the Actes des Apollides, and Richer Serezy, author of the Accusateur Public, have been arrested. The ex-deputy Chiappe, attempting to get into the temple in order to speak to general Pichegru, was sent by general Dutertre, commandant of the temple, to general Angereau's head-quarters, and then arrested and sent to prison.

The report of the arrest of Bouille and Dumourier is not confirmed.

The day before yesterday the constitutional circle held a meeting at the hotel de Montmorency.

Yesterday the barriers were opened, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges.—Places of public resort, such as the Palais Royal, the Champs Elisees, the Garden of the Thuilleries, &c. are as crowded as ever; coaches and cabriolets roll about the streets as usual. In short, every thing wears the aspect of the greatest tranquillity.

The Journal des Hommes Libres, says that the directory has ordered 12,000 men more to march to Paris.

* We can from personal knowledge, state this assertion to be false. The Marquis De Las Cafas is still in England. The Chevalier de Las Cafas has most certainly been detained by illness, and he went to Paris only with the last faint hope of consulting a German physician, who is eminent for the cure of his particular disorder. We believe he is too far gone for any human aid.

We have given this account of the proceedings, because it is more particular than any we have seen in the few journals which have been suffered to pass over into England. The *Moniteur* gives the same narrative very concisely. The Redacteur is still more brief in its relation of the manner of the arrest of the members, and the shutting up of the Councils. It makes ample amends, however, by furnishing us with all the documents upon which the Directory have grounded their proceedings. They are too important to be curtailed.

Morn. Chron.

(The documents will be given in future papers.)

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of Sept. 7.

ADDRESS

of the Legislative Body to the French nation—

Sept. 7.

The council of five hundred taking into

consideration the extraordinary and critical circumstances in which the Republic is placed, and deeming it the duty of the legislative body to make known to the French people the plots which have been formed for the purpose of enslaving them and subverting the republican constitution of the Third Year—to declare its own sentiments and hopes, and at the same time to put the nation on its guard against the manoeuvres which may be attempted to mislead it by the accomplices of the conspirators, has therefore agreed to the following resolution:—

Article I.—"The legislative body concurs in an address to the armies and departments, the purport of which is as follows:—

"FRENCHMEN, "It is incumbent on us to declare the truth to you, and we proceed to acquit ourselves of that duty.

"A conspiracy which had for its object the establishment of a throne in France, and of privileges and grievances a thousand times more odious than those which had been abolished by your will—a conspiracy always unmasked, but never destroyed, had again brought the Republic to the brink of ruin. The government, by its wisdom and firmness, baffled the execution of it at the very moment that it was on the point of breaking out. But one night more and our country would have been plunged into eternal mourning—but one night more—and arbitrary despotism would have raised her hideous head, and erected her usurpation on the carcases of those, who, more or less, had served the cause of liberty.

"Men who had thirsted for the popular power with the false view of exercising it against the people were for a long time engaged in planning the execution of that execrable project. The greater part, (chiefs of the insurgents of Vendemiaire) emboldened by impunity, had refined their plots. They corresponded more audaciously with the agents of the pretended Louis XVIII. The confessions of one of these agents, (Duverne de Presse) prove it. Their letters seized at Venice, their communications with the emigrants and the principal rebels prove it. All the documents are made public. The means by which they promised to execute their designs were—1. The annihilation of all public and national spirit.—2. The assassination of every one whom they treated as suspected of patriotism, and impunity to be granted to the assassins by tribunals sold to royalty.—3. The extinction of the financial resources of the state.—4. The abatement of the government and republican institutions.—5. A civil war lighted up in different parts of the Republic.—6. The destruction of internal security, and the interception of all communication through the country.—7. The distress of the landholder, the mechanic and the soldier.—8. A vigorous fabrication of all laws subversive of the constitution.

"This object and these means will not surprize, when you shall learn by the authentic pieces which have been found, that their appointments, previously ordered and regulated by counter-revolutionary officers in almost every department, proceeded from a general plan formed and organized under the name of the Society of LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, a society, one of whose laws was the most absolute and the blindest devotion on the part of its members to the orders of their unknown chief.

"We will not remind you citizens of the deplorable success which has resulted from their combinations. In April, a Peace, an honorable and solid Peace smiled on our wishes—it is removed to a greater distance. Could it have been raised on a land convulsed and ready to cover itself with blood and ruins? The national credit began to acquire consistency; the public creditors were on the point of being paid, there were no arrears due to the armies, when suddenly misery and penury returned and spread themselves over France; the stockholder was in despair, the intrepids at 40 livres fell to 10, the armies were without pay or clothing. These armies which triumphed over Europe, were, O shameful and sorrowful reflection! compelled to submit, either by requisitions, or by the product of their courage; and yet a hideous laugh escaped from the lips of the partizans of the counter-revolution; they every day saw the embarrassments of the government increase, and they every day increased themselves. The most far-fetched explanations, and the most impudent perfidy were deemed good means for the attainment of their end. The adherents of fanaticism were recalled, a shameful and public traffic of the emigrants was declared; the citizens terrified at their proceedings, met together, but that right was prohibited. Arms were distributed, papiers made, several were seized with rallying orders, and registers for enrolling names were opened. O Country! O sweet and noble sentiment of liberty, generous incentives of honor and of national pride, what became of you? O names so often prophesied, of justice, morality, humanity, of social and public virtues, where did you take refuge? They flitted with the armies!"

(The address, after fixing the effect resulting from the inference of the armies with the transactions of the 4th inst. and entreating the public opinion not to be misled with respect to the conduct of the directory, which it asserts has finally established the constitution of the third year, and put a period to the revolution concludes in the following manner:—

"With respect to you, Frenchmen, it depends on your union and on your confidence to encourage us to proceed. Restored shortly to our customary labors, all our cares shall be employed in healing breaches which it was the business of our enemies to widen.

"The restoration of the finances, of commerce, of industry, and agriculture; the relief of the indigent classes, of the hospitals, and the creditors of the state; the debts due to the immortal defenders of our country shall claim our first attention. Peace also, that consoling peace, obtained by victory will also come, we hope to consolidate all our triumphs, and repair all our losses. But if on the contrary the enemy should persevere in accelerating his own destruction, let the union of all good citizens and their attachment to the constitution of the third year produce in him despair, and prove the pledge of his approaching ruin!"

"Frenchmen, the unity of action is re-established between the two great powers; not that kind of unity which might result from the dependence of the one upon the other, but that which is produced by the harmony of reciprocal wishes. We have laid before you our conduct, and our principles. Our lives are wholly devoted to the maintenance of the republic: we shall not tell you that we are ready to lose them in continuing every faction, but we solemnly swear to you that we will overcome them."

Article II.—"The law of the 6th shall be annexed to this resolution, and proclaimed with it in all the departments and in the armies of the republic."

SITTING OF SEPT. 10.

A second message from the directory announcing to the council, the receipt of the following letter from General Moreau, addressed to citizen Barthelmy:

"The General in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to Citizen Barthelmy, member of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

"Head quarters at Strasbourg, 19th Fructidor (September 5.)

"CITIZEN DIRECTOR,

"You will no doubt recollect, that on my last