

journey to B... informed you, that at the palace of the Rhine we took a frigate belonging to General Klinglin, wherein we found about 2 or 300 letters of his correspondence; those of Villorsh were among them; but they were the least important. Many of them were in cyphers; they shall all be deciphered, but this will take much time.

"No one goes in this correspondence by his true name, so that several Frenchmen, who correspond with Klinglin, Conde, Wickham, d'Enghien and others, cannot easily be detected. However, we are in possession of such informations as shall lead us to discover many of them."

"I was determined not to give publicity to this correspondence, since, being likely to be concluded, no danger could arise from thence for the republic; and besides, no one being named, but little could be proved by these letters."

"But seeing at the head of the parties which do so much mischief to our country, a man, placed in an eminent station, and enjoying the utmost confidence; who is much compromised in this correspondence, and destined to act a prominent part in the restoration of the Pretender, I have thought it my duty to inform you of it, that you may not be deceived by his pretended republicanism; but on the contrary, watch his conduct, and ward off the misfortune he may bring over our country, since a civil war cannot but be the aim of his projects."

"I confess, Citizen Director, that it is a painful task for me to acquaint you with this treason, since the man whom I unmask to you, was my friend; and would still be so, if I did not know him; I allude to the representative of the people, Pichegru. He has been prudent enough not to write himself; he only communicated by word of mouth with those who were entrusted with the correspondence, who stated his projects and received his answers. He goes here by several names, and among others by that of Baptiste. A chief of brigade, called Barouville, was attached to him, and went by the name of Coco; this man was one of the couriers employed by him as well as by his correspondents. You will recollect to have seen him often at Basse."

"Their great movement was to take place at the beginning of the campaign of the 4th year; they relied on disasters happening on my arrival at the army, which, indignant at its defeat, was to demand back its former commander, who then would have acted pursuant to the instructions he had received."

"The sum of 200 Louis d'Ors was to be paid him for the journey he made to Paris at the time of his dismissal; this naturally accounts for his having refused the embassy to Sweden. I rather suspect the family of Lajolis was implicated in this intrigue."

"Nothing but the great confidence I place in your patriotism and wisdom, has induced me to give you this intelligence. The proofs on which it is founded are as clear as day, but I doubt whether they would do in a court of justice."

"I request you, Citizen Director, to guide me for your advice in this arduous business. It is hitherto known by five persons, namely, Generals Desaix and Reignier, one of my aid-camps, and an officer entrusted with the secret department of the army, who is continually pursuing the information contained in the letters which are deciphered."

"Please to accept the assurances of my respectful and inviolable attachment."

(Signed) "MOREAU."

The letter was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Sitting of September 8.

A message from the Council of Elders having announced that the resolution entered into yesterday relative to the oath to be taken by the members of the new third, had passed into a law, it was instantly proposed that the oath should be taken on the spot. This motion being agreed to, the members who were present ascended the tribune, and swore hatred against royalty and anarchy, and fidelity and attachment to the constitution of the 3d year.

The ex-general Jourdan added, "I swear it on my sword."

Sitting of September 9.

Guyverin made a report in the name of a special commission, at the end of which he presented the following project:

Art. 1. No citizen noble shall perform any legislative, administrative, municipal or judicial function, nor hold the place of a Director, till four years after the conclusion of a general peace.

Art. 2. Every ex-noble holding any of the above places, shall resign it within 24 hours from the publication of this resolution, on pain of being banished the republic and his property sequestered.

Art. 3. Excepted from this law are the citizens nobles who were members of the first legislative assembly or of the convention or obtained their places before the 1st Vendemiaire of the fourth year.—Ordered to be printed, and adjourned.

Sitting of September 10.

Villers, in the name of the commission of finance, made a general report on that object, and investigated the means of remedying the distress in which that part of the administration was involved. Among the measures which he proposed was a stamp duty on petitions addressed to the Legislative Body and to the constituted authorities, another of five centimes a sheet on the newspapers, periodical publications, posting bills, &c. a bonus on patents, the re-establishment of a lottery, &c. At the end of the report, Villers presented the project of a resolution, stating the ordinary and extraordinary services of the year, at from 6 to 616 millions.

After some observations from Cholet and Fabre, the Council ordered the printing of the report and the project, the objects of which are to be discussed to-morrow, and the following days.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

Sitting of Sept. 6.

The sitting being resumed at one o'clock in the afternoon, Marbot was elected President.

Lacombe Saint Michel made a report on the resolution of the 23d ult. relative to the pay of dismissed officers, and tending to force them to quit Paris, and to expect the payment of the above arrears in their respective communes."

"Yes," said Lacombe, "gallant soldiers of every description, you shall know, that a faction as powerful as hypocritical, intended to remove you from the place where the government resides, which you have founded and maintained—you shall know that it assembled these emigrants, fanatical priests, in short, the whole horde of royalist conspirators, to overthrow the republic. It was referred to one of the generals of the army

of Italy to defeat this conspiracy without one drop of blood being shed.

"With what astonishment will Europe learn, that the celebrated general who once led our phalanxes to victory, sold the Republic to a Bourbon. Let Pichegru and his accomplices no longer defile the territory of liberty—let them carry their remorse to the scorching soil of Africa."

"May the 18th Fructidor, (Sept. 4) be the dawn of the finest days of the Republic!—may our deluded colleagues return!—our hearts and arms are open to receive them. Let us all unite to save the republic!"

Lacombe moved, that the resolution be rejected.

The council rejected the resolution, and ordered the report to be printed.

Sitting of the 10th.

The council received, and immediately approved of a resolution passed yesterday, which stated that all the armies having by their conduct and addresses, contributed to the transactions of the 4th of September, had deserved well of their country.

PARIS, September 11.

The deputies condemned to transportation, left Paris yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, in covered waggons under a very strong guard. Some say they are to be sent to Cayenne, others to Madagascar.

Several emigrants of distinction have been arrested. The number of passports which the Central Bureau continues to grant exceeds credibility.

According to the reports which were in circulation three days ago, the half of France was in flames. Lyons, it was said, had revolted, the department of Piere was in a state of insurrection, and the war in La Vendee was kindled up again. The news received from the neighbouring departments is, however, directly the reverse: the Executive Directory has received addresses of congratulation from several. The intelligence of what happened on the 4th inst. caused the liveliest joy at Rouen, and every wife measure was taken to secure the emigrants, the priests, and the agents of Louis XVIII. at Lyons, which has constantly been the hot bed of superstitious and of royalty.

It is probable that the 4th of September will be considered in all the departments as an epoch which consolidates the true interests of the Republic, and rescues the constitution from the chains with which it was oppressed.—(Le Surveillant.)

LONDON, September 15.

The new Directors, as we have already stated, are, Merlin of Douay, and Francois de Neufchateau, the former of whom, after having been privy to most of the massacres which have stained the revolution, in the true hypocritical cant of a Cromwell, assumes the character of humility in his address to the Directory on accepting his new office and says—"I cannot approach the duties of it without a religious trembling. What ought to be my anxiety and fear in being placed so near to you, Citizen Directors, around whom the beams of glory shine with such transcendent splendor."

In the Redacteur of the 11th is a letter, signed Moreau, addressed to Barthelemi, which the Directory has sent to the two Councils to render it the more public. This letter is dated Starburgh, Sept. 5, and incloses some pretended correspondence found in the trunks of the Austrian General Klinglin, many months since, in which General Pichegru's name is mentioned as being in the league with the Prince de Conde and other emigrants. As this secret has been long in Moreau's possession, we can only account for his having published it at the period he did in order to save himself at the expense of his friend Pichegru, who he might have heard was arrested. We must leave it to future historians to account for a man of Moreau's acknowledged bravery, meanly attempting to save his own existence by sacrificing his bosom friend. We have inserted the letter at length, as it is extremely fit to be bound up with the pretended correspondence of the Chev. d'Entraignes.

In the Annales Politiques of the 11th, it is mentioned that news is arrived from General Berthier, of the treaty of peace with the Emperor being signed; but as this report is not confirmed in the succeeding number, we considered it to be premature.

Among the first petitions presented to the new Council (not of five hundred, because one half the members are either transported or fled) is an address from the deserters of the army and other vagabonds confined in the prison St. Pelagie, praying to be released, that they may fight the enemies of their country. Their petition was ordered for the inquiry of the military commission. The next petition will probably be from the Galley-Slaves of Brest.

Yesterday morning lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie arrived in town from the West Indies. We understand that he is to be appointed commander in Chief in Ireland.

Merlin of Douay, the son of a peasant, was taken into a house of a religious community as a fervent boy. On discovering a quickness of talents, and a desire for learning, he was taught to read and write, and afterwards officiated as an attendant at the celebration of mass. He was thence sent to college, and became an advocate of the Parliament of Douay. He purchased, previous to the revolution, the title of Secretaire du Roi, for the purpose of obtaining rank, and afterwards attached himself to the factions of Orleans. In all the stages of the revolution, he has shewn himself a most blood thirsty villain, and is supposed to have been a principal plotter in the late revolution. His character is extremely well suited to that of his colleagues.

Six ships of the line, including the flag ship, are the force ordered out to join Admiral Earl St. Vincent's squadron on the Portugal station; two of the new bomb ketches are also to accompany them.

PLYMOUTH Sept. 12.

This morning arrived here, the Lurche cutter, of 12 guns, Lieut. Betts, from a cruise off Brest, with the loss of the band of his stern; also arrived with her the Danish bark Tordenskjold, of Christiana, 11. Park, master, from Bourdeaux, bound to Altona (but stopped Brest), laden with wine; she was detained the 8th inst. close in with the entrance of Brest harbor, by Commodore Duckworth's squadron, consisting of the following ships, viz. Leviathan, of 74 guns, Commodore Duckworth; the Pompee, of 80 guns, Capt. Valbon; Anson, of 44 guns, Capt. Durham; Melpomene, of 44 guns, Capt. Hamilton; Childers, of 14 guns, Capt. O'Brien; Dolly, of 8 guns, Lieut. Watson, and the Lurche, of 14 guns, Lieut. Betts. The same squadron has captured two frigates and one schooner, laden with brandy, wine, and soap, and a Danish ship with 16 Frenchmen on board; they received information from the captured vessels, that the French have 19 sail of the line in Brest water, ready for sea except a total want of sailors to navigate them.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 13.

Arrived this evening his Majesty's frigates Arethusa, of 38 guns, Capt. Wolly, from the West-Indies, with General Sir R. Abercrombie on board. The General has landed, and is going immediately for London.

The Arethusa, captured Le Gatte French corvette, of 20 guns, on the 10th of August, after an obstinate engagement for three quarters of an hour, during which the corvette had 9 men killed and wounded, and the frigate 3, one of whom was killed. The corvette arrived with the Arethusa, and a Dutch West-India ship, laden with cotton, indigo, &c. valued at 30,000l is hourly expected, also captured by the Arethusa. The Arethusa brings the very pleasant news that the pestilential fever that has so long raged in that quarter, is in a great measure subsided, and that all military operations are at a stand.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The storm which has been so long hanging over France, has at length burst.—The call of the troops to Paris and the violent addresses of the armies were only the precursors of the explosion. Three members of the directory, Lareveillere Lepaux, Rewbel and Barras have been taking measures to fife what they call a conspiracy of the royalists, and having secured a large military force and barred the gates of Paris, they ordered their two colleagues, Barthelemy and Carnot to be arrested—Carnot was not found—Barthelemy is arrested, with Pichegru, Willot, Dumolard, and other members of the Councils. The papers, which are called proofs of their guilt, have been published, and without trial, a number of the members of the Councils and the two Directors, are condemned to banishment.—The prisoners were immediately sent off to Rochfort to be embarked, either for the East or West Indies. The detail of these events is too important to be curtailed.

At present, we shall make but one remark to satisfy inquiries how far this revolution may affect the United States: and this is, that those members of the directory and legislature who have openly reprobated the conduct of the French government towards this country, are among the fallen and proscribed party; and our bitterest enemy, Merlin, minister of Justice, is elected one of the Directory. Appearances are therefore extremely unfavorable; but perhaps the cloud may be dissipated. We must wait for further intelligence, before we can form a decided opinion on the fate of the proposed negotiation.

Among the exiled deputies we notice Barbe Marbois, of the Council of Elders, formerly consul in the United States. The British frigate Doris, of 36 guns, Lord Ranelagh, has taken, after a smart action, off Ireland, the French privateer Le Fabin, of 20 guns and 140 men.

From the Daily Advertiser.

The Emperor, or his Britannic Majesty, do not appear to be implicated in any league with the late overthrown party; and yet the abrupt departure of Lord Malmesbury from Lisle, would lead us to suppose, certainly, that the events in Paris were unfavorably viewed. In accounts of a prior date to this circumstance, we notice that it was believed in Paris, that Ch. de la Croix was again to be brought into action; and from the complexion of his former intercourse with Lord M. in his capacity as secretary for foreign affairs, the English Editors had begun to apprehend consequences equally unfavorable.

Lord St. Vincent was still off Cadiz, and Admiral Duncan off the Texel. Six ships of the line are ordered to reinforce the former, under the command of Admiral Sir John Orde, vice admiral Nelson, who has retired upon a pension.

The President of the Dutch Convention has officially announced the rejection, by the people, of the new constitution.

CARNOT. There are no positive accounts of his death. It appears most

likely he has been banished leagues.

TRIELHARD and BONNIER were the new commissioners at Lisle—men who are stated to have been of less accommodating views and manners than the former; another confirmation of the unfortunate result.

PICHEGRU is said to have told the prince of Conde, he would leave nothing unfinished—"I do not wish to be the third vol. of La Fayette and Dumourier."

TALLEYRAND PERIGORD. We find him still among the candidates of the successful party. He was on one nomination for the new vacancy in the Directory, and his predecessor was again employed. We presume it was in some diplomatic agency which has tended to the unsuccessful issue at Lisle.

Marbois, Gen. Jourdan, Gen. Hoche, and others, are among the new party.

DIED, lately in England, in childhood, Mrs. Godwin; more known as Miss Wolfstonecraft, the celebrated authoress of The Rights of Women.

A gentleman, who came passenger in the Mary, informs, that Mr. MARSHAL, one of the American commissioners, had arrived in Holland. We do not find, in the English prints, any account of the arrival of Mr. Marshal or Mr. Gerry.

From the New-York Gazette.

A SUMMARY OF ARTICLES WHICH WE SHALL DETAIL IN FULL.

The following are considered as the chief rebels of La Vendee and the Chouans, and who are to be transported without delay to the place which shall be appointed by the Executive Directory.

Aubry, Job Aime, Boiffy d'Anglas, Borne, Cadroi, Couchery, Bailey, Bourdon De L'Oise, De La Haye, Dumolard, Duplantier, Duprat, Gilbert Desmouliers, Henry Lariviere, Imbert Colomes, Camille Jordan, Jourdan of the mouth of the Rhone, Gaux La Carriere, La Marchand Gomicourt, Lemerer, Moreau de Merlau, Madiet, Maillard of the council of Elders, and Maillard of the council of Five Hundred, Noailles, Andre, Marcourt Pichegru, Poliflard, Simcon, Vermanteau, or Clermonteau, Quatremer Quinci, Duplantier, Saladin, Vanverliers, Vaublanc, Villaret Joyeuse, Nello, Barbe Marbois, Detourcy, Pafforet, Dumas, Ferrant Vaillant, Lafond Ladebat, L'Homont, Muraire, Murinais, Paradis, Peronne, Portalis, Maille, Richoux, Rovere, Troncon du Coudrai, Thyron, Compris, Boris, Maliger, Tarbe, Paile, Douleat, Paurticoulant, Thibaudeau, Damerque, Raillat, Menuzois, Carnot, Barthelemy, Dauchy, Normand, Deplux, Brotier, Bin, Dunan, La Villeurois, Coffonville, Cochon, Miranda, ex-general, Morgan, ex-general, Suard, journalist, Rame, ex-commandant of the grenadiers of the legislative body, Pavie.

The following is a list of the Journals whose presses have been shut up, and the authors and printers of which have been arrested:

Courier des Departemens; Courier Republicain; Mercure Universel; Censeur des Journaux; L'Auditeur National; Le Messager du Soir; L'Eclair; Journal de Perlet; Quotidienne; Gazette Francaise; Gazette Universelle; Veridique; Postillon des Armees; Precursur; Journal General de France; L'Accuseur Public; Les Rhapsodies; La Tribune ou Journal des Elections; Le Grondeur; Journal des Colonies; Journal des Spectacles; Le Dejeuner; L'Europe Litteraire; Journal de la Correspondance; Le The; Le Memorial; Les Annales Universelles; Le Miroir; Les Nouvelles Politiques; Les Actes des Apotres; L'Aurore; and L'Etoile.

The charge against Pichegru is, that he, bribed by the Prince of Conde, was to place Louis XVIII. on the throne, and who, in return, was to be made marshal of France, and governor of Alace.—To have the Signorship, with its Park—a million of livres in ready money, and a pension of 200,000 a year—with the estate called the Terré d'Arbois, which was to take his name.

Four Irish soldiers of the Monaghan militia were sentenced by a Court Marshal to be shot, on the 16th of May, 1797, at Belfast, for being United Irish-men. The Highlanders being desired to fire on them, together with men out of the different other regiments in the town, replied, "Let Irish kill Irish."

Three per cent, Consols at London, Sept. 14, were at 51½ 52½.

The heavy rains throughout England, Ireland, &c. has done immense damage, from the overflowing of rivers, &c. The quantities of wicks of horses, barns &c. our London accounts say, which floated down the Nore, were incredible.

All Persons,

INDIATED to the Estate of JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring forward their accounts to either of the subscribers.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, JOHN JOHNSON, Jun. Administrs. JOHN JOHNSON, Germantown, 10th mo. 27th, 1797. Oct. 31.

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 2. eof

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resolved, That the Board of Inspectors, in behalf of their fellow citizens, cannot omit thanking Messrs. Girard, Linnies, Connelly, Swaine and Letchworth, who voluntarily engaged in the duties of the Health-Office, during the continuance of the late calamity, for their punctual attendance and useful exertions.

Published by order of the Board,  
JOHN MILLER, jun. chairman.  
Health office, Nov. 7, 1797.

The time of service of a number of the Inspectors of the Health office, expiring this day, the Board feel the highest degree of satisfaction that they can now, with propriety, congratulate their fellow-citizens on the complete restoration of Health to the city and liberties.

Published by order of the Board,  
JOHN MILLER, jun. chairman.  
Health office, Nov. 4, 1797.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, Nov. 6.

ARRIVED. DAYS

Ship Mary, Allen, London 45

Minerva, Clarkson, Amsterdam 98

Brig Conjunction, Holbrook, Carthegena 84

Nancy, Reed, Banavita 51

The ships Ellice and Argus sailed about two weeks before the Mary.

The Commerce, —, of N. York, and several others, are carried into Nantz.

The Venus, Burrill, from Bangor, Wales, to this port, is taken and carried into Bordeaux.

The Margaret, Barns, sailed by Gravesend and the 13th September.

The Polly, has arrived at Liverpool from New-York.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Tenerife wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in cask and half tierces

Bordeaux Brandy

Teneriffe Wine

Molasses

Georgia and Carolina Indigo

Ravens Duck and one hoghead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. dtm.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China

Ware

Black and coloured Sattins

Do. do. Lutestrings

Do. do. Handkerchiefs

Do. do. sewing Silks

Imperial and Hyfon Teas

Long and short Nasseens

Quick Silver, in tubs

Holland Gin, in pipes

Afforded Glass Ware, in cases

White and brown Havana Sugars, in boxes

Molasses, in hogheads

St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.

London particular Madeira Wine

Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks

Red, yellow and pale Barka, in chests

Logwood, &c. &c.

Nov. 7.—1081aw

JOSEPH SIMS.

Sales of Teneriffe Wine.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant,

Precisely at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on Smith's

wharf, above Race-street,

For approved endorsed Notes at 60 days,

75 pipes London particular Ten-

eriffe WINE.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

november 4. dtj

Drawing & Painting Academy,

No. 61, Walnut-street.

JAMES COX,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the

generous public, that his academy opens this

day, November the 6th.

Hours of tuition for ladies, from a till 4 in the

afternoon, and in the evening from 6 till 8 for

gentlemen.

J. Cox has added to his collection of copies a variety of fine views, &c. drawn from nature during his absence from the city.

All kinds of colours prepared, and every article used in the different branches of drawing and painting, sold on reasonable terms.

Terms of Tuition, Six Dollars and a half per quarter.

A morning class for grown ladies, from 11 till 12 o'clock. dtj nov. 6.

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired time (four years)

of a stout, healthy, active Negro Man. He

is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy

to the farming business, is a good ploughman, understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver. He has lately been employed in painting a new house and points well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honest, sold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor.—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock-street, near Spruce street.

Nov. 6. dtf

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th

inst. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH

BARNET, by trade a paper-maker; about 19

years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high,

of a light complexion, ties his hair. Had on, and

took with him, a calico hat, half worn, one brown

mixture cloth coat, new, one light do. half

worn, one striped velvet waistcoat, with blue

cloth backs, one do. with fustian backs, and sundry

other thin clothes. It is probable he will change his

clothes, as he took a number with him.

Any person apprehending said apprentice, and

securing him so that I can get him again