

both parties. Nothing has discouraged the royalists, and hitherto there have been many reasons to justify their hopes, that we ought not to be surprised if by the side of one conspiracy extinguished, another should arise the more dangerous, because to its own resources it adds the experience of the errors which have occasioned the ruin of others. I say dangerous, not because that I think any conspiracy would overthrow the established government, but because I believe that some one may be found combining sufficient means to encourage even an open attack, and then the blood of Frenchmen would flow in torrents shed by the hands of Frenchmen. It is to prevent, as far as lies in my power, the return of these scenes of desolation, that I have formed the design of communicating all the threads of the conspiracy at the head of which I am placed, to lead you into the track of those which may succeed; in fine, to dissipate in such a manner all the resources of the royalists that they may be compelled even to abandon their hopes. I betray the cause of royalty; I know it, but I am convinced I serve the cause of those Frenchmen who are attached to that cause by destroying the foundation of their chimerical hopes; and, if I do not impose upon myself, this conduct will not deprive me of any just title to the esteem of those who shall decide without passion.

"I will not fatigue your attention by a longer preamble. I have said thus much only to justify to myself an action which I think courageous, which perhaps may be generally regarded as an act of treachery. I am about to enter upon the subject, and I will speak as if I had been the only agent of the king at Paris. It is two years since I undertook the management of his interests. From that period I was aware that the royalists could have no real constancy, but when united round a common centre they act by preconcerted movements. From that period I exerted every effort to lead to that centre of unity all the chiefs of La Vendee and of Brittany; all the agents scattered through the different departments that I could discover, who pretended to act for the same object, and who all pursued it by contradictory means. I went into Brittany, into La Vendee. I went to Switzerland, where an English minister resides, specially charged to second the royalists. I went to the army of the prince of Conde, and saw the king. At length I made a journey to England, where I explained myself with the count D'Artois and the English ministers. Nothing left would do, in order to prevail on every individual to renounce the plans which he himself directed, the private scheme which he had adopted, to put an end to the animosities and the divisions which reigned in the party; and in this last respect I never could have produced a durable effect in La Vendee and Brittany. I was also far from considering their submission as an unfortunate event. It served our cause because it enabled us to devote entirely a plan more wise than those which had preceded, on this very account more wise, because it embraced at once the whole of France, and because it excluded every partial movement, but that which should render us masters of Paris by overthrowing the government.

"Such is the plan which had been approved by the pretender, who alone was acquainted with all its details. The English ministry, the French princes, likewise adopted so much of the plan as was communicated to them. The object was, to make the political and military movements go hand in hand.

"France was to be divided into two agencies.

"The one, which comprehends the provinces of Franche Compe, the Lyonnaise, Foces, Auvergne, and the whole of the South is to be entrusted to M. Precy.—The other, which extends over all the rest of France, is to be directed by the agents at Paris. These two agencies shall reciprocally inform each other of their situation by a regular and active correspondence. No movement is to be attempted by the one, if the other is not previously apprised of it and if it is not prepared to second its operation.

"The two agencies shall have a direct communication with the King, and with the agents of the British government. This last having only two objects, the first, the demand of assistance, and secondly, in its application, the agents are to render themselves independent of the instructions which might be given by the English. The second object of the English correspondence shall be to give them every intelligence tending to serve the cause; but never to facilitate to them the means of seizing any of our maritime places, and in general nothing that could be useful only to themselves; the king and the council having never ceased to think that the services of the English are perfidious services, tending to no other object but the total ruin of France.

"The municipal agents shall sub-divide the districts entrusted to their direction into as many military commanderies as they shall judge proper. They shall submit their labours to the king, and propose to him the persons who are judged qualified to fill with intelligence and fidelity the situations of commanders in chief of the different circles. The commanders are to receive their power from the king; but they shall not correspond directly only with the superior agents of the party.

"The principal agents, and especially those at Paris, will spare no pains to reduce to the party of the king, all the members of the constituted authorities. They can promise to every individual all the personal advantages which his importance may entitle him to expect, without the exception of any one, even the members of the Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. But they will not incur any engagement which can give occasion to believe that the intention of the king is to re-establish the monarchy upon new bases. The king will do every thing to reform the abuses which had crept into the ancient regime,

but nothing could induce him to change the constitution. In case of a powerful party in the Councils proposing to recognize the king upon conditions, the agents at Paris were to engage that party to depute to his Majesty a person properly authorized, with whom the king might discuss in person the true interests of France.

"The object proposed is the overthrow of the existing government: It is in the constitution itself that the means were to be found of overturning it without a great shock. The frequency of elections prevent the opportunity of introducing a majority of royalists into the offices of government and the administrations.

"Hitherto the royalists have derived no advantage from their number; their pusillanimity prevents them from attending the primary assemblies, where, if they have given any votes, it has been without previous concert, and their votes have been thrown away so far as concerned the objects at which they individually aimed. In order to obtain a majority of votes in the primary assemblies, it is necessary to arrange three points: 1st, To force the royalists to attend. 2d, To compel them to unite their suffrages in favour of the individuals pointed out. 3d, To induce that class of men, who have no preference for any government, love that order which protects their persons and properties, to vote in favour of the royalist party. In order to attain this triple object, two associations shall be formed, the one formed of tried royalists, the other of timid royalists, and men selfish or indifferent.

"It is unnecessary for me to enter into any details in this respect, since you are in possession of the regulations to be adopted in these institutions.

"These two associations shall be established throughout the whole of the republic.—The agents are not to allow themselves to be deceived by the idea that there are any parties or dispositions which render this establishment superfluous. Every where there are weak and timid mortals to whom the philanthropic institution will be suitable.

[The Redacteur, in which this article is continued, has not come to hand.]

(To be continued.)

PARIS, September 14.  
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.  
Sitting of 12th Sept.

Tallot rose to speak on a motion of order. He stated, that by the law of one quarter of their pay was allowed to reduced officers.

"I do not know (said he) by what fatality it is that those brave men, to the number of 20,000, have not yet received even this miserable pittance. I desire that a message may be sent to the directory, to know the reason of this delay, and what obstacles there are in the way of the payment, in order that the legislative body may take the necessary steps for carrying the law into execution."

The motion was agreed to, and the speech ordered to be printed.

Quirot also spoke upon the order of the day. "The constitution (said he) has provided for the independence of the legislative body, of the executive power, and of the judicial power. But this independence does not exclude responsibility. The law of the 3d Brumaire has provided for the responsibility of the two first powers, but not for the Tribunal de Cassation. The criminal tribunals are also invested with a dangerous inviolability, and this is the cause of all the assassinations which the royalists have been guilty of in France, which have always been committed with impunity, because the justices of the peace shut their eyes, and only punished when they thought proper. Have we not seen partial magistrates suffer, with impunity, labels which tended to excite the assassination of the majority of the directory, under the name of the triumvirate, while they punished people with severity for singing the Marseillois hymn, or a song against clocks?—Have we not seen the tribunal de cassation contending against the legislative body, upon the subject of the royal commissioner Brothier, &c.?"

"I move that a committee be appointed to determine upon the misconduct of the tribunal de cassation, the criminal tribunals, and the directors of juries and justices of peace."

The motion was agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Jean de Bry, in a speech of great length, endeavoured to exculpate the executive power from the reproaches which had been thrown upon them on account of the recent events at Venice, by Paforet, on the 5th Thermidor.

He cited several articles of the constitution, and proved that the directory had not exceeded their powers. He stated also, that it had been insinuated that general Buonaparte had framed his manifesto so as to exculpate his conduct. We cannot follow the orator through his speech, but it made a very great impression upon the council.

Sitting of 13th September.

The council received several congratulatory addresses on the 4th Sept. from Châlons sur Marne, Clermont, Ferrand, and several other communes. Inflection and mention to be made in the procès verbal.

The administration of the Maine and Loire spoke the same sentiments.

The order of the day was adopted on this address, on that article of the constitution which forbids the administrations to correspond with the legislative body in their corporate capacity.

Citizen Caignard, employed in the treasury, presented 50 livres for the expenses of the war, and promised to give as much every year until the conclusion of a peace.—Honourable mention.

Several citizens of the department of L'Orne addressed several remonstrances to the council, on the table for the depreciation of paper money made for this department.

The order of the day was called for, which was opposed by Labrousse, on the ground

that some errors might have crept into this table.—Referred to the directory.

The discussion on Viller's report on Finance was resumed.

LONDON, September 11.

A messenger arrived yesterday at the Portuguese Ambassador's with advices from Portugal, and also dispatches for Government from the Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majesty's Minister at that Court, which were said to contain the Treaty between France and that Country; they were deemed of such importance as to be immediately sent off to Lord Grenville, at Dropmore.

Some persons complain that the constitution has been little attended to by the different parties at Paris. Mr. Pitt, however, will surely be the last man to find fault with these parties for any violation of the constitution.

The Cap of Liberty was not arrested from Britannia when a new Copper coinage was projected: she voluntarily resigned it—not wishing to retain the shadow, after having been deprived of the Substance.

Mr. Windham still holds out that the Expedition against the Peak of Teneriffe was negatively successful, "for," says the great Statesman, "was it not highly probable that, considering the smallness of their force, the English might have been totally destroyed, whereas we find that no less than 400 have escaped!"

September 14.

There is no reason given by the Triumvirate for the transportation of Bartholemy and Carnot. They are not accused of being concerned in what is called the conspiracy of Pichegru, and though the Royalist Journals considered them as being desirous of peace, and on that account in opposition to the Triumvirate, yet surely that desire, if itself, could never be advanced as a serious charge against them.

The only army of the Republic, whose sentiments can in any manner be doubted upon the subject of the late events at Paris, is the army of the Rhine and Moselle. Some of the Members of the Council of Five Hundred complained that the army was neglected, because it still preserved its attachment to Pichegru and Thibaudau, two days before the late convulsion, in a speech upon the Finances, said, that "calm immovable amidst the passions that agitated the rest of the Republic, the brave army of the Rhine had not received any pay for three months."

ELIZABETH-TOWN: November 8.

Last evening arrived in town on his way to the seat of government, the President of the United States, escorted by major Ward's cavalry. He was welcomed by the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells. Several gentlemen paid their respects to him. He leaves town to day escorted by Captain Haines troop.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9.

RAY GREENE, Esq. is elected Senator of the United States for the state of Rhode-Island, in the place of William Bradford, Esq. resigned.

THE CITY CAVALRY will parade on Friday morning next, the 10th instant, precisely at nine o'clock, at the Hotel in Tenth, between Arch and Race-streets, for the purpose of escorting the President of the United States on his return to the seat of government.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. ME. FENNO.

THERE is a talk of a military parade when the President arrives. Some on horse and some on foot—while the President rides in a chariot, perhaps a coach, and as the Aurora says, with wheels.

I will not at this moment enquire by what authority the governor undertook to instruct the adjutant general about this business.—He surely did not consult the democratic society about it, for B. F. D. their oracle, is dreadfully and mortally charmed. He has published a wonderful sonnet piece in his Aurora on the occasion, in which he raves about slavery, and liveries, and frolics, and nobody knows what. He says the whole uniform of the militia of the State ought to be changed; for if they wear it they are all slaves, because the President's folks all wear blue coats with red collars.

The people who serve the President must be slaves because they are Yankees—they are all free men when they are in Massachusetts, where I believe they were almost all born and married; but if the military companies of Philadelphia, in uniform, should turn out on this occasion, they are slaves, and the President's people all become slaves too. So much for wearing blue and red: There is another thing that seems to cause great uneasiness to the Aurora writer. The militia is composed, says he, of men as free as the Governor; this you know, and every body knows. But you know that we always supposed the Governor was general and commander in chief over the militia. This is the stumbling block with the Aurora, how one free man can have a right to command another free man. There is one of the faction who says, he hopes his hand will wither, if he should obey the governor's orders.—"This is a knotty point, I shall leave it with the governor to settle."

There is another circumstance, which it seems was not foreseen by the governor.—If it should rain it will be misery, if not it will be dull, and as this matter cannot be settled beforehand, in either case, the Aurora says the militia will be in a degraded, prostituted situation, for the President's carriage, it says, will be sometimes before and sometimes behind. The editor, who I suppose to be the Old Soldier, is a very wise man, but it is wonderful how he should know so much.

I greatly suspect he means to overthrow the whole militia system, for he intimates that waiting on the President was the object of that system, and what becomes of this bulwark of our liberties, should that be the case? I wish we knew the full extent of the delusions of some people who bellow very loud about slavery: since they left off going to levee. It appears as if they meant to bring in a standing army. If it is slavery in the militia to obey orders, you may depend we shall soon be without one.

The Aurora's patriotism is too partial.—I hate local patriotism.—No felicitous was expressed about the militia of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, or New-Jersey—they voluntarily plunged themselves into this business—poor creatures, they did not see thro' the medium of the Aurora. But there is something more shocking to apprehend; if the militia should turn out, it will transform them into Janissaries! Now Janissaries are Turkish mercenaries and wear turbans.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.  
LORD MOUNTMORIS.

Yesterday morning at his lodgings in York-street, St. James's-square, Lord Mountmorris put an end to his existence by shooting himself thro' the head. By the direction of the bullet it appeared that he had put the pistol into his mouth; he had another in his pocket loaded, and by every account it is obvious that he had made preparations for this violent act, had paid the few bills that he owed, and had conversed in a way that gave his acquaintance reason to believe that he had for several days deliberated upon the suicide he accomplished.

When a man in easy circumstances, whose life cannot have affected his conscience, commits this dreadful act, it is not easy to account for the motives. The lenity of a Chancer's Inquest to rescue his family from cruel and extravagant penalties, may call it lunacy, but the inquisitive mind is eager in the search of rational argument. All those who were acquainted with Lord Mountmorris knew him to be a man humane, though feigning in his manners; who in the incessant pursuit of distinction sacrificed his comfort without obtaining his object. To be noticed by persons of high rank was his supreme felicity, and obtruding himself on the society of persons who did not taste the monotony of his conversation, and who rejected his advances, fixed ultimately a chagrin on his temper which he deeply felt. He was long supported by self-opinion. He laid claim to the merits of eloquence and patriotism—he was, in his own esteem, a fine writer, as well as a fine gentleman; he wrote a Comedy which was never acted, and published a book, the history of the Parliament of Ireland, which was never read; and during the last six months of his life, he amused his vanity by announcing that he had undertaken the difficult task of translating Herodotus. Fond of notoriety he announced this design to every man he met, and a few pages of translation, with a very large body of common place notes were his late claims to the credit of literature. This perpetual hunting after fame, was made still further ridiculous by his pursuit of a splendid marriage. He is said to have been refused by more women of fortune than any Nobleman in England. Whether this be true or not, it contributed to his mental disquiet for those Journals, whose Editors make the frailties of fashionable life the subject of their ridicule, and perhaps, of their profit, had the atrocity to draw this vain but in offensive man into daily odium. To the disgrace of the readers of those Journals they countenanced the scandal. Even in a paper of yesterday, the day of his death, he was exposed in an illiberal lampoon and an allusion made to a Lady with whom, perhaps, he never exchanged a syllable.—These daily labels wounded him to the quick, and perhaps contributed to his fatal catastrophe.

For some time past he has betrayed symptoms of uneasiness. He wrote a letter to Dr. Willis on Tuesday desiring to see him on Friday morning, as he felt himself indisposed. The Doctor came to his lodgings but a few minutes after he had perpetrated the act. He had, by a course, of prudence amounting to parsimony, created in fact a very easy fortune, for from a very small encumbered estate he is said to leave a clear 5000l. a year. We understand that he has a half brother who will succeed to the estate, but of this fact we have no certain knowledge.

\* \* \* A Country Subscriber, to-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Polacre, St. Dominic, Mitchell, Cadix	48
Brig Tryphena, Griffin, Bourdeaux	64
Newton, Ricey, S. Croix	20
Sebr. Boston, Clark, Cape-Francois	20
Sloop Sally, White, Norfolk	6

CLEARED

Brig George, Hall, Cape-Francois,
Sebr. Teatman, Crane, C. N. Mole,
John, Mayhew, Boston,
Capt. Mitchell left Cadiz 21st Sept. the blockade of which was continued by the British fleet.

Ship Neptune and bark Mars were at St. Ubes the beginning of Sept. the former to sail in 30, the latter in 25 days.

A large ship and schooner inward bound, were seen off the capes Sunday P. M.—They were not in yesterday morning.

The Tryphena left at Bourdeaux, Aug. 27. The people who port, to sail in 14 days for Lisbon; Farmer, M. Collom, do. do. for this port, 20th Sept.; brig Eliza, Hoffie, do. do. 6th. A few days before the Tryphena sailed, the brig Washington, of New-Tork, arrived, captured on her passage from Belfast home, Sept. 9. spoke the brig Lydia, Gordon, on 29 days from Salem to Bilbao, all well.

The Phoenix, Grace, for Amsterdam; Eagle, Shields, for Hispaniola; Jefferson, Morris, for St. Croix and several other vessels, went to sea on Monday last.

The ship Commerce, of Baltimore, was to sail from St. Thomas for that port the 25th ult.

Landing this day,  
From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master.

80 hhd. and 12 pipes	Jamaica RUM,
----------------------	--------------

FOR SALE BY  
George Latimer & Son.  
November 9.

Insurance Company of North America.

The Stockholders are informed, that a meeting is to be held, by adjournment, at the Company's Office, in Front Street, on Monday next the 13th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Eben. Hazard, Sec'y.

Nov. 9.

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,	} Executors.
Robert Heysham,	
Francis Bowes Sayre,	

November 6. 2254W

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE COX-COMB.  
Written by the late Mr. CAWTHORN.

A Coxcomb once in Handel's parlour found,  
A Grecian lyre, and try'd to make it sound;  
O'er the sil' Reeds his awkward fill he flung,  
And rudely press'd on the elastic strings:  
Awaken'd the strings, and in a trice,  
Wild as the difference of winds and waves,  
And hoarser far than all th' extatic race,  
Whole drunken orgies flunn'd the wilds of  
Thrace.

Friend, quoth the sage, that fine machine contains  
Exacter numbers and diviner strains.  
Strains, such as once could build the Theban walls,  
And stop the mountain torrent in its fall;  
But yet to wake them, rouse them, and inspire,  
Asks a fine finger, and a touch of fire.  
A feeling soul, whose all expressive powers,  
Can copy nature as the finks or foars;  
And, just alike to passion, time and place,  
Refine correctness into ease and grace.  
He said—and flying o'er each quav'ring wire,  
Spread his light hand, and swept it on the lyre.  
Quick to his touch the lyre began to glow,  
The found to kindle, and the air to flow,  
Deep as the murmurs of the falling floods,  
Sweet as the warblers of the vocal woods;  
The list'ning passions hear, and sink and rise,  
As the rich harmony, or twells or dies,  
The pulse of AVARICE forgers to move,  
A purer rapture fills the breast of LOVE;  
DEVOTION lifts to heaven a holier cry,  
And bleeding PITY heaves a softer sigh.  
Life has its ease, amusement, joy and fire,  
Hid in itself, as music in the lyre;  
And, like the lyre, will all its powers impart,  
When touch'd and manag'd by the hand of art:  
But half mankind, like Handel's fool, delroy,  
Through rage and ignorance, the strain of joy  
Irregularly wild their passions roll  
Through Nature's finest instrument, the soul.  
White men of sense, with Handel's happier  
Skill,  
Correct the taste, and harmonize the will,  
Teach their affections, like his notes, to flow;  
Not rai'd too high, nor ever sunk too low,  
Till ev'ry virtue measure'd and refin'd,  
As fits the concert of the master mind,  
Melts in its kindred sounds, and pours along  
The according music of the moral song.

FOR SALE, BY  
Joseph Anthony & Co.  
No. 5, Chestnut Street,  
A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 2d and 3d  
proof, just landed  
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality  
9 do. Surat, do do  
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales  
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality  
High proof Jamaica spirits  
Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes &  
do. market do } qr. cases.

New England rum in hogheads  
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes  
Claret in cases  
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil  
Prime Boston beef  
Choice Halifax salmon in barrels and half barrels  
Do. Herring do do  
Beck Boston Mackerel in barrels of the fall size  
New-England tow 1/2 in  
A few tons of Russia cordage  
Russia feather beds  
Clover and Timothy seed in sacks  
Long whale-bone  
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston fall duck  
A few chests first quality Hyton tea  
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and  
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.  
November 8. daws

Wharton and Lewis,  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
At their Store and Insurance Office for shipping,  
No. 115, South Front-Street,  
Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, } entitled to  
Allicant Brandy, 1st & 2d proof } drawback.  
Madeira Wine, and  
few hogheads of Juniper Berries.  
October 31. cost

To be Sold,  
A Valuable Plantation,  
Of upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land,  
well watered, in a healthy situation, about  
seven miles from this City; the buildings may  
be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate  
expense, and possession had in a few weeks.  
Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable  
credit will be allowed for the remainder.  
Enquire of the Printer.  
November 3. mwlf

Clocks and Watches,  
Of every description, opening for Sale, by  
EPHRAIM CLARK,  
At his New Shop, Corner of  
MARKET and FRONT STREETS.  
—ALSO—  
An extensive and general assortment of  
Tools, Files, and Materials.  
—CONSISTING OF—  
Clock Movements and Clock Dials, eight day  
and thirty hours cast brass, forged work and  
Pistons, Bells and Hands, Cat Gut, screw and draw  
Plates, Spring Stones, Pumice, Emery and Rot  
ten Stone, Surkeys and Glasses, Chains, Keys, Seals  
&c. &c. Spring and standing Clocks.  
Oct. 27. cost

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	P. W. Gallaudet & Co.
John Davis & Co.	Sitgreaves & French,
Neill & Smith,	George Dobson,
Wiltberger and Smith,	Thomas Ryerfor,
Alex. Eastland and Co.	T. R. Hardenberg,
Jacob Sperry and Co.	John Smith and Co.
Owen & Jona. Jones,	Thomas Orr,
Kepple & Zantwinger,	William Barker & Son,
Adam Zantwinger,	Thomas Armat & Son,
John Fries,	J. Miller, jun. and Co.
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 12

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 26th November next to

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.  
The Rations to consist of

1 pound Flour or Bread	} To every hundred rations
1 pound Beef, or 3/4 of a pound of Pork	
1/2 gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey	
1 lb. Candle	
2 lb. Soap	
2 quart Vinegar	} Stiffen'd
1 quart Salt	