

erifices, and by a noble disinterestedness for the fate which was one day to call him to concur in the foundation of the republic, and to become one of its first magistrates, I had the honour of sitting with his two other colleagues in that assembly, which began so much without accomplishing any thing; and with a just degree of pride I speak it, the people then considered us as their firmest friends:—we have justified, and we will justify that opinion.

"Yes, citizens directors, I am proud of being joined to you—of being able to see at home those qualities which distinguish you as magistrates; as your private virtues, that mild philanthropy which is the culture of science and the simple taste for nature, the attendant on a lofty and sympathetic soul, in one; in another, that firmness of character, that rapidity of thought, that unshaken ardor, which is never stopped by obstacles, and which sees in difficulties only the means of glory and a source of triumphs; and abroad, that brilliant courage and those affable manners which temper the exercise of authority, and command attachment while they ensure respect.

"What shall I say to you, citizens directors, and what can I bring into this society of virtues and talents! A zeal, industry, and unbounded devotion, and constant efforts to deserve your esteem, by labouring, like you, for the republic.

"Republic! May this sacred name—this name which ruffians have dared to tarnish, become the object of universal esteem. May its institutions be honored—May it be beloved by its children as it is feared by its enemies; may the intimate union of its chief magistrates, and their unanimous agreement with legislators, bind still more strongly the bonds which it has attempted to divide; and may the coalition of all means and of all efforts at length realize that which is in the bosom of all good men—that of the tranquillity of the republic within, and peace with its external enemies, honorable, solid, and such as the innumerable triumphs which I see on every side of us, point out to us to require.

"Full of these sentiments, and convinced of the necessity of adding to the conviction which you already must feel of their sincerity, the additional pledge of a solemn oath, which is nothing to a rascal, but a religious duty to an honest man; and in order to prove my inviolable submission to the laws of the republic,

"I swear hatred to royalty and anarchy and attachment and fidelity to the constitution of the 3d year."

Citizen Francois de Neufchateau then said,

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS, After what citizen Merlin has said, I could only repeat expressions which I should be fearful of weakening. These sentiments have been in my heart since my first infancy. Brought up in the school of philosophy, the revolution found me ready to embrace its doctrine, and to maintain it. I am well convinced, that a citizen ought to live and die for the republic, that he owes himself entirely and without reserve to it, and that it is in the republic that we ought to place and consecrate, in some sort, all our wishes and all our hopes. This profession of faith being also yours, citizen directors, I am happy in partaking your labors, as I entertain the same ideas and have shared the same dangers. It is a flattering circumstance to me to find here three distinguished members of the constituent assembly, and one of my colleagues in the legislative assembly, with whom I remember to have run other dangers on the 10th of August, 1792. I am penetrated as you are with this immutable principle (of which the 4th of September affords a sublime application) that the best means of maintaining a government and of rendering it stable, is to bring it back constantly to the principles on which it has been founded. It is therefore necessary that France and its government should constantly return to republican principles.

"A witness of the purity of your intentions and of the greatness of your courage, and admiring those virtues at this great juncture, I am happy in the choice which constitutes me a member of the executive directory, and which unites me intimately with the favours of my country. It is with joy, then, and from my heart, that I take before you the oath of hatred to royalty and anarchy, and of inviolable attachment to the republic and of fidelity to the constitution of the 3d year."

The president of the directory replied to them,

"Citizens Colleagues, It is agreeable to me to be the organ of the executive directory, to express to you how happy they are to see you among the number of their members.

"They have at length passed those days of anguish in which mistrust and discord prevailed in our circle. The most agreeable confidence is about to prevail among us, or rather already prevails, and nothing can disturb it. Whatever difference may be in our pleasures and in our habits, our harmony will not be less perfect. We all know one another, and we are all convinced that each of us energetically wishes for the republic, and the constitution of the 3d year, which is the pledge of it; that every one of us is desirous of seeing virtue prevail, of inspiring all hearts with the love of the country; that every one of us, in short has no other ambition than that of seeing France free and happy within, and great and honourable without.

"May this affecting agreement serve as an example to all Frenchmen—May all republicans rally, and the shades of opinion no longer render them the sport of anitocracy & fanaticism—may terrorism, which one party affect to fear, and which the other would really render terrible, in order to drive us into the arms of Royalty, no longer serve as a pretence to stop the progress of public spirit—may government meet with confidence, and the French persuade themselves that this dreadful system will never revive—

may those violent men, whose excesses created perhaps as many enemies to the revolution as the destruction of abuses, be sensible for once, that energy of soul, and vigor of means are adverse both to oppression and atrocity; while on the other hand, weak and timid men may henceforth cease to calumniate decided republicans—may they know that wisdom is as far removed from weakness and pusillanimity, as from excess and cruelty? in a word, may all parties unite themselves on truly patriotic principles, by the principle of those who know how to unite great wisdom of conduct with great vigor of character, an ardent passion for justice, with an unbounded attachment to liberty: an almost restless vigilance for the support of the republic, with a great love for peace; and a humanity and compassion, with the severity necessary to repress vice in general, and the enemies of liberty in particular.

"It is by this agreement of all parties, by their union with the friends of liberty, whose true character we have delineated, and by the practical effects of their maxims, that we shall see the republic consolidated, and the constitution of the third year strengthened beyond the possibility of being shaken.

"To this object all our wishes and all our labours tend: and we never thought our hopes better founded than since we have known who were the associates, and whom the wisdom of the legislative body had chosen for us."

A new discharge of artillery announced the installation of the new directors.

A message was then sent to each of the councils, advising them of the installation of citizens Merlin and Francois (de Neufchateau.)

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

SCOTLAND.

Considerable riots have taken place in that part of the British dominions in consequence of the enforcement of the Military Act. They have however been quieted, as will appear from the following:

At a general meeting of the lord lieutenant of the county of Hiddenton, and his deputies, held at Hiddenton the 7th day of September, 1797.

The lord lieutenant and his deputies take this first opportunity of their being convened in a general meeting, to express their warmest acknowledgments to the military, both officers and privates, who were employed under the civil power, in restoring peace and good order in the late unhappy and atrocious riot at Traent, upon Tuesday the 29th of August last, for their long and patient forbearance at the commencement of the riot, and for their temperate, firm, and manly conduct in suppressing it: and the meeting, without detracting from the merits of the other officers and privates employed on that occasion, beg leave to express their marked approbation of the conduct of captain Tinlay, of the Cinque Ports cavalry, and of captain Price, of the Pembrokehire cavalry, for their judicious conduct in that affair; and the meeting recommend to the lord lieutenant to wait upon lord Hawkebury, the commanding officer of the Cinque Ports cavalry, to express their sentiments, to request that his lordship will take the earliest and most proper mode of communicating these sentiments to the officers and privates of his own corps, and of conveying them to the commanding officer of the Pembroke cavalry; and for the alacrity with which the detachment of that corps marched to support the laws and the constitution of their country.

(Signed) TWEEDDALE, Lord Lieutenant.

PARIS NOT TRANQUIL.

The Chouans of Paris do not yet consider themselves as subdued: on the 8th of September, they insulted the citizens at the Theatre of Moliere, but they prudently desisted their provocations. Yesterday, at a tavern, the representative Lehardi, who took such an active part in bringing about the revolution of the 4th, was threatened and attacked by two Chouans, who behaved so ill that he was obliged to seize one of them by the collar, in order to conduct him before a justice of the peace. But his comrade having taken flight, he succeeded in extricating himself, and got off. If the police do not take care, the cut-throats under the command of Pichegru will soon revenge their general in disgrace, by destroying those men who have been the most active in overthrowing royalty.—Annales Politiques.

PARIS, September 12.

PAPERS

Alluded to in the address of the council to the departments and the armies. The following papers were not fluck up, but were printed and distributed:

(No. 1.) Extract of the correspondence seized at Le Maitre's.

"Mr. Bayard, who will deliver this, is sent by the English ambassador, but you may place great confidence in him. Assist him with your advice and otherwise—it is for the good cause, and Mr. Bayard is a true and loyal royalist.

"I embrace you with all my heart.

"E. D. V."

(No. 2.) "I am informed from Verona of the 8th, but not by a person of the council, that the king will leave that place soon. Marshal de Caillies and Mr. Flachlauden say nothing."

(No. 3.) "The priests are active in the distribution of the newspapers, and all for the love of God.—This body of men are become singularly disinterested. I should be very sorry that the intrigue which is renewing

for the prince's royal should succeed; for if it should, they would have an hostage; that is my apprehension, and that is the reason why I have insisted upon forty-nine always remaining free. Barthelemy is ill, and very melancholy, and I should not be surprised if he is affected by remorse, I have informed them, that if they choose, I will found him, to see if he would obey an order from the king to quit the place, and to deliver to the person appointed all the papers relative to the embassy. They did not answer me, because they never answer.—Farewell."

(No. 4.)

"The opinion of the king and of the princes in the interior, &c. &c. you perceive ought not to be known.

"Above all things, let us not speak of the perfidy of the English or of Pitt, but only some slight disapprobation or advice. All the rest of the politics may be laid open; the intrigues of Vienna and of Doulet may all be discovered."

(No. 5.)

"You ask me many things. Without doubt you wish to establish a correspondence with the armies of the coast; and you want to know what is passing in the committee and in the armies—that is very well. This is a great work, but it would be nothing if the means to accomplish it were sufficient. I would then exert myself; but I will tell you one thing, and your constitution will surely do it, that is, that they should obtain nothing but by fair means."

(No. 6.)

"Will the emperor penetrate into Alface as a conqueror? or will he conquer it for the king of France?—I confess to you, that I believe nothing; for it will be necessary to discover his plan beforehand. This may cause the campaign to fail, but may effect the dispositions of the primary assemblies; and when the enemy enters upon the republican territory, the convention will turn their attention from any beneficial pursuits, to induce them to oppose the enemy, who can answer, that the court of Vienna, which is acquainted with the disposition of the interior, may not be anxious that it should not be manifested in a manner that may not correspond with its views?"

(No. 7.)

"Seyer wrote to us yesterday. I know that Barthelemy is not content: he wrote, confidentially, to a friend, that all this would end badly."

(No. 8.)

"To all this no answer is given: but they went to unravel Doulet's intrigue; for that purpose, they had remitted me more than 200 Louis. Tell me how I shall dispose of them."

(No. 9.)

"Mr. Wickham does not approve of rejecting the constitutionalists. Have you seen the new work of Dumourier?"

(No. 10.)

"40—If you can, without inconvenience, bring me Bezzane's Elements of Mathematics, our dear Marmontel's Elements of literature, to 48, you will oblige me much. Bring us some intelligence from the latter, if you can do it without endangering yourself. My uncle has written to him by the last courier."

(No. 11.)

"Bessot, lieutenant of volunteers." (It appears that there are a great number of letters written by this Bessot, a counter-revolutionary person and spy.)

"Hninguen, Sept. 26, 1796.

"When any certain intelligence of L. I. shall be received, it shall be sent to you immediately. He went straight to London, where we know that he arrived in 48 hours."

"You mock me, my dear comrade, from what I can judge by your letter of the 12th; rest quiet; we shall have our hire as well as the army of Kleber; we shall here pass the Rhine, as we hope we are all well disposed; troops must come here in a short time, as we are assured. I shall send you an account of what we are doing; what gives me the greatest uneasiness is, the want of money for the purpose of the campaign; see my brother-in-law, and endeavour to persuade him to lend me something, among other things three shirts, if he can, with two or three pair of stockings; in so doing you will perform me a very friendly office. I am sure that Goujon will employ you for me if he is able. You know that we have been at Mannheim for some days, where we expect to hear from you; my compliments to all your friends, whom I hope to see. Adieu, my dear comrade, I embrace you in friendship."

(Signed) "BESSOT, Lieutenant of volunteers."

"Have you received the 200 livres that Voldene undertook to forward to you; what the Devil are you speaking of, if Wurmsfer has been to see J. J.? He came there; they agreed very well.

"Voldene is come from Vienna; he will, I believe, inform you of a great many things."

(No. 12.)

"Sections of Paris—the enemies rely on them.

"You may be sure that J. J. is in a fury, particularly at seeing how well every thing goes on in the interior; he does all he can, and will take advantage of the first opportunity which he shall see. Rest assured of this."

"La Vendee goes on well. F—y is there."

(No. 13.)

"Maynaud Pancemont—Curate of St. Sulpice acknowledges the receipt for money."

28th Sept. 1796.

"Yes, certainly, Sir; I recollect the different sums which have come to me through your hands, and what have been employed according to your wishes. I have received, inclosed in your letter, the 10,000 livres, in bills of 2,000 livres, and I shall act according to your intentions. I return you, in the name of religion, my sincerest thanks,

ZACHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8.

SILK.

ANY person having raw Silk of American or European produce, may hear of a purchaser who will give a liberal price for the same. Application to be made at the store of ROBERT LAWRENCE, jun. No. 75, Pine Street wharf, any time before the 12th of January next.

and circumstances shall put it in my power to do so in person. I hope sincerely that this day will come, for our reciprocal consolation, I am Sir, with great respect, your very humble and obedient servant.

(Signed) "MAYNAUD PANCEMONT, Curate of St. Sulpice."

(No. 14.)

"La Roche, Ratel, fectionary writer and spy.

"La Roche has been written to by Ratel, and the latter presses him to hasten the interview: we shall see whether he receives the invitation kindly.

"I was yesterday at La Roche to look for Ratel and to confer with him on the object to which your letter alludes. He is gone for monies, whether he has been sent for on the preceding evening by the electors. They have promised me that he shall be informed of my onset, and that he shall come to see me immediately.

"Another contingent evil would be, their having at their disposal Madame Royale; and it is for the sections of Paris, and for all France, to avert the blow, and not to suffer themselves to be deprived of the remainder part of that miserable family."

(No. 15.)

"Lacretelle, it is said, leads the section of Lepelletier; that is, in my opinion, the company of grenadiers.

"We have not been able yet to see citizen Ratel, though twice invited to receive the testimony of your friendship. He agrees that all the sections are led by ten or twelve persons, but that the principal are Leharpe, Lacretelle, and Richer Seresfy. But how, said I, can all this be possible? for we believe that these three persons are not republicans; and if they are not, how can they lead those who are?"

"If M. Soudat had some new numbers of the Ventriquoit, it would effect wonders. I have no farther time, as the guard waits to carry the packet to the diligence, which is opposite to the Luxemburg Health."

(No. 16.)

"It is vexatious not to be able to have a conversation with Ratel. It has not been possible to see him. He has always avoided public ways and high roads, without appearing in this country, and we have no more communications with La Roche than you; besides, I have no person at my disposal to send into that country. I shall, however, risk a letter to him, by the medium of his friend Lambert, though we do not know whether it will succeed. He was to rejoin Barail at Nantes, and they were to go to Versailles together."

(No. 17.)

"We are to speak of the communications which remain to be made to me with respect to a part of the amnesty. With respect to the 49 (who voted the death of Louis XIV.) I do not think that the king can, by any public act, or by any new declaration, pardon those judges. But the king regards as a different matter, a pardon to be granted to those who, having committed this crime, should render such service, and so employ their force and means, as that the king should feel himself indebted to them for his restoration to his throne. In this case, should the king grant a pardon, no one could condemn his conduct; but great acts and great services would be necessary to his excuse and justification."

(No. 18.)

Proof that Lemaitre had a copy of a secret treaty with Holland—Art. The ports of C—, of Br—, Colombe, Trincomale, shall be open to French ships, as well as to the ships of the United Provinces, and on the same conditions.

(No. 18.)

Poissy, associate of Marat.

31st December. Barthelemy wrote that the new year would see the Regicides fall; the royalists the constitution of 1791.

J. C. Boissy wrote, that he would write against the Royalists, in order to serve them the better; that he wished for Mallet and Montequieu to poll up royalty, and Malouet, Stael, and Narbonne, Constitutionalists.

10th and 12th August. Boissy—We must have a royal constitution; we cannot trust the Englishmen in the South; as they wish for anarchy.

(No. 20.)

Lamont, formerly advocate at Caces; good Henry Lariviere, advocate at Falaise; good M. Butts, at Paris. (He was there on the 20 Aug. 1797!

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

James Carroll, Esq. is elected speaker of the house of delegates, of Maryland.

A warrant has been issued by the house of delegates, for a new election of delegates, for the city of Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.

MARRIED—By the Rev. Bishop Smith, on Tuesday evening, Major Thomas Pinckney, late minister to the court of London, to Mrs. Frances Middleton, widow of John Middleton, Esq.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Anstey, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosure have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz. Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8.

SILK.

ANY person having raw Silk of American or European produce, may hear of a purchaser who will give a liberal price for the same. Application to be made at the store of ROBERT LAWRENCE, jun. No. 75, Pine Street wharf, any time before the 12th of January next.

Nov. 10. 1797.

Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the President of the United States arrived in town, after an absence of between three and four months. He was met at Frankford, and escorted to town, by the three volunteer troops of horse of this city, commanded by captains Dunlap, Singer, and Morrell, and the county troop commanded by captain Forrest. On alighting from his carriage, he was welcomed by the huzzas of a crowd of citizens assembled on the occasion, and a federal salute from a detachment of the artillery. The Heads of Departments immediately waited upon him with their congratulations on his safe return to the Seat of Government.

Bells were rung from the Bells of Christ Church and continued thro' the day.

The Aurora account of the arrival of the President of the President of the United States, is in unison with the general tenor of the facious publications in that Paper, A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

The number of Horse was truly respectable, and on no occasion has there been a more numerous muster of several of the corps.

The Federal character of our city was perfectly vindicated from the aspersions of the Aurora by the truly respectable and patriotic reception of the Chief Magistrate of the Union yesterday, any thing in that FOREIGN GAZETTE to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following members of Congress are in town, Messrs. Harper, Machir, Macon, Sprigg and Dent of the House of Representatives—and Mr. Reed and Mr. Lawrence of the Senate.

THOMAS TILLINGHURST, Esq. is elected Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of E. R. POTTER, Esq. resigned.

Letters from Baltimore by this days mail inform, that the ship President from London, with a very valuable cargo, is taken off the capes by a French privateer. The people were landed from the ship on the coast by the privateer.

FRENCH MODE OF MAKING LEGAL ADJUDICATIONS.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Baltimore.

"I have lately heard of the condemnation of one of our vessels and cargoes, value at least 16,000 dollars—she was bound to a French port, with every necessary paper that a vessel could have; was taken into St. Jago in Cuba; the capt. sent to Cape Francois for trial, where condemnation was passed, for want of papers, they having been destroyed by the prize master, or captain of the privateer."

A CHARITY SERMON

Will be preached To-morrow, 12th inst. by the Rev. MR. CARR, for the support of the free school of St. Mary's.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, Nov. 10. ARRIVED DAYS

Ship Hercules, —, Gibraltar. 47

Schr. Thetis, Drake, Bermuda.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 9.

Fort M'Henry, Nov. 8.

Arrived brig Thetis, Thomas Sprigg, 28 days from Cape Francois—Came in the Capes with sloop Fair American, Rogers, from the same port.

Ship Willink, Stewart, 75 days from Amsterdam.

The Canal Lottery.

Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inst.

ROBERT BROOKE, Check Clerk.

Nov. 11. dt20.

Teas of superior quality.

80 chests fine Hyson 20 chests young Hyson 2 chests Imperial

For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets, by C. HAIGHT.

november 11. 22W1F

The Office of Secretary of State OF THE UNITED STATES.

15 removed to No. 13, South Fifth Street, near Chestnut Street. 31

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, Robert Heysham, Francis Bowes Sayre, Executors.

november 6. 22W4W

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Orinrod, No. 41, Chestnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second-streets.

An accurate System of Surveying; IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.

2. The extraction of the square root.

3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.

4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.

5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 22W