FRANCE

SECOND DECLARATION of DUVERNE DU-PRESESOR DUNAN, annexed to the Secret Register of the Directory, 17th Ventofe, 5th.

" Lemerer, Merfem, and the greatest part of the members of the club of Clichi, confitute the royalift body.

"The conspiracy of Lemaitre and of Vendemiere, was a royalith conspiracy.

The real name of the person known to us under the name of Thebeau, is Desponelles, who was a Marechal de Camp before the re-

volution, and a member I believe of the council of war. He had extensive connexions with Lemaitre. It was he who drew up the rules of the institutions and the military regulations. It is very probable that he was authorized to supercede us provision-ally, for he is too prudent to remain in a fituation of such great and perilons embar-raffment. He lived in a country house near the Bourg Egalite, and very rarely came to town. He faid he was very closely connected with M. M. de Segur, and affures us

that they and their party would fecond us.

"I never heard of the widow Joye before my examination. It certainly is a feigned name, and the person by whom it is affurmed must not have been connected with ns, but probably with Lemaitre, whose cor-respondent in London, Dutteil, was likewise

my correspondent. "Duval is the name that I affinmed in England, being accustomed to take a new

name every journey.

"We do not yet know the names of the members of the legislative body who belong to our party. Lemerer and Mersem were the only intermediate agents, but the rest are the members of the club of Clichi, or at least the greatest part of which it is composed. The person who procured us the report of Carnot relative to the descent upon Ireland, must be clerk in the depot of places and charts, called perhaps the Bureau des Hedographes or Typographes. I I had not leiture either to know him or the perfor to whom he communicated the rehat Bureau, but that the piece was carried off during a necessary absence of his Secretary in the month of Frimaire.

"England paid here a person of the name of Hardemberg. The latter had direct communication with Saladin.

"England likewife pays a person of the name of Vincet. The minister of police must know who he is, at least he has often given us pieces of information which he pretended to have received directly from, that minister, at entertainments at which he was present. I have always been of opinion

present. I have always been of opinion that this young man, for I am told he is io, has been the dupe of our minister.

A correspondence, not entirely foreign to our object, is that of M. D'Antraigues with M. Sourdat, the father. The channel by which it is conveyed is as follows:

"Sourdat writes either to an Abbe Antraignes with the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of the source of I amaitre or an action of I amaitre or action of I amaitre or an action of I amaitre or action of I amaitr

dre, who takes the name of Lemaitre, or an M. de Vaidene, well known in the affair of Lemaitre. These two gentlemen reside at Lausanne, or Vivais; by them the letters are transmitted to an Abbe de la Roune, at Bellinzons, under cover, I believe of the post-master of that place, and he transmits them to Venice, where M. D'Antraigues

"From Venice the details go to M. de Vanguyon, and into Spain, for Spain is still anxious to know what the royalists are doing. Sourdat writes thus : direct to Bellinzons, fometimes to Marco Philiberti, or even other names. There is another direct correspondence with Venice. The letters are addressed to Marco Philiberti, banker in Bavaria. The correspondence from the interior is of no importance whatever, every land. Any thing more is the mere acculation of receiving letters. (An exact copy,) LIMODIN,

(Signed) COCHON, Minister of the General Police."

PARIS, September 14. FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

A list of the names of the emigrants who have been arrested, and who are to be tried n twenty-four hours.

We may now fay with truth that the republic is faved; and it is impossible sufficiently to praise the wife foresight of the directors, in having discovered and frustrated the plate of the section. the plots of our enemies, at the very moment

when all good citizens and real patriots were on the point of falling under the daggers of royalist assassins. Let us not then fear the vain efforts of the agents of Louis. Their leaders will foon receive the punish ment due to their crimes. The fword of the law hangs over their heads, and delivers us from traitors, who

planned the ruin of their country-Let us affemble round the republican standard, and defend a republican government, which will always support liberty and punish wicked-

Open your eyes and fee into what an abyse they wished to plunge you—Read the cor-respondence between Pichegru and Conde respondence between Pichegru and Conde
the brilliant offers made by the latter to
Pichegru, and the promise of the traitor to
facilitate his return to France, and that of the emigrants. But every thing is discovered; it cannot be doubted but that their defign was to re-establish royalty; this conspira-cy will share the fate of all the others—It will recoil upon its authors-they will be the victims of their own guilt—they will fall in

the pit they dug for us. Infamous emigrants, you are banished, and banished for ever, from this glorious country, from the abode of liberty, and from the greatest republic in the world. You will distress. not know the extent of your punishment, till after you have lost that tender mother who has been the admiration of ages, and who have the effect of alienating the minds of

has conflituted the happiness of her saithful children. Republicans who have brought about the event, do not lose the reward of your figual services. The just punishment which will be insticted upon those who wished to hide liberty, under the shadow of an usurped power, will for ever point out to a free people the path they ought to pursue.

May a dreadful example stiffs in their services as volunteers, who, though equally loyal with any other related to their fervices as the free people the path they ought to pursue.

May a dreadful example stiffs in their abaned to hide liberty, under the shadow of an usurped power, will for ever point out to a free people the path they ought to pursue. May a dreadful example slifle in their abandoned minds the vain hopes of tyrantzing over us. May every one of us, Frenchmen, feel our hearts glow with the noble defire of diffing nishing ourselves by our courage, our talents and our virtues.

We find in the 'Ami des Loix' the following lifts of emigrants returned to Paris: The fon of the duke de Lavauguyon, prince de Carencey.—Messrs. de L'Aigle.

Monsieur le Duc de Choiseuil. M. Duchylau, bishop of Chalons fur Saone, formerly almoner to the queen. He came to Paris to be present at the council which was to be held at rue Saints Peres, and at the Files St. Marie, Faubourg-Jac-

Le Prince de Paix. Lamoignon, fon of the keeper of the

Ducluzel, an officer of the king's regiment. Alex. Laborde, fon of the ci-devant court

Le Mar. d'Etampes Comte d'Ecquevilly Comte de Gruel Vicomte de la Belmaye Marquis Persan

Danican Baron de Concey / Chevalier de Courtin Marquis de Ste Croix Comte de Haufort Comte de Haufoy Marquis de Nesle

and to day'a third. A courier from Buona parte in Italy likewise arrived yesterday, with dispatches for general Hoche, and returned with an answer this day. This is one proof, among others, that the three armies correspond with each other.

HAMBURGH, August 25. Citizen Louis, who was fent to Vienna to solicit the release of the Marquis La Fayctte, is arrived here to make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the Marquis to America, on board an American vessel.

Prince Ruspoli, lately arrived from Petersburgh, is still here, but intends to set

out for London in a few days The yatch, on board of which the king of Sweden will return home, is arrived at Stralsfund, from whence he departs to-mortow. He is a very handlome young man, and appears to possess a strong constitution."

PORTSMOUTH, September 1.
This afternoon arrived at Spithead, the
Sea Horse frigate, with Admiral Nelson's

flag, from Teneriffe.

Admiral Nelson landed at his new Sallyport this evening between five and fix o'clock, when he was received by the populace with three cheers, for which he very politely thankedhim. He seemed to being ood spirits.

LONDON, September 2.

The flave trade is manifestly on the decline. A letter from the coast of Africa, dated the 15th June, states, that for several

months previous to that period the traffic ap-peared wholly suspended, many of the traders having loft by it.

The last letters from Sierra Leona, bro't to England by the Thornton, Capt. Macauley, are dated the 20th of June. These state, the internal affairs of the colony to proceed prosperously, but that the trade was nearly destroyed by a small French squadron, under the command of M. Renaude, who has recently taken feveral valuable prizes, and continues in the neighbourhood of Cape Mount. The cotton and coffee plantations were extending, and promifed abundantly to recompence the labour directed to their culture. The prefent governor, Macauley, returns to Europe early in the enfuing year.

DUBLIN, September 1. TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the Subscribers, the Inhabitants of the counties of Fife and Kinrofe.

May it please your Majesty,
We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful
subjects the inhabitants of the counties of Fife and Kinrose, beg leave to approach your throne, impressed with the warmest and most lively sentiments of duty and affecmost lively lentiments of duty and anection for your Royal person, and at the same time, to express, with all humility, our disapprobation of an act passed in the last selling and embody a militia to serve in that part of great Britain called Scotland," which act is now attempted to be carried

We beg leave to represent to your ma-jefly, that we confider this act as oppressive in nature, and dangerous in its consequen-

ces. By tearing young men from their pro-fession and their relations, in many instances from their aged and infirm parents, though their fole comfort, and only prop and sup-port of their lives; this act has a direct, nmediate, and fatal tendency, to throw families destitute, and to reduce numbers of most valuable and respected members of society to fituations of extreme mifery and

We are apprehensive that the putting in execution of an act of this nature, may

yet been accepted of, will wholly supercede any necessity of compelling men to become soldiers, who, though equally loyal with any other class of their fellow subjects, feel an utter and insuperable aversion to that

And, feeing your majesty invested with power to supercede, by order in council, the said act, absolutely, or for a limited

Therefore, we, your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, humbly pray, That your majefly may be graciously pleased to supercede the said at Absolute-ly:—which, we are consident, will fill with the greatest satisfaction, joy, and gratitude, the hearts of all your majesty's loyal subjects in this part of your dominions and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

GLASCOW, August 29. Some trivial opposition has manifested it-self in the parishes of Strathaven, Kirkintatulloch, &c. to the carrying of the militia act into effect, but we are glad to find, that in feveral of the parishes around this city, subscriptions have commenced to pro-cure substitutes for those who may be bal-lotted for, and who do not incline to serve in the militia.

On Tuesday last, a numerous and respec-table meeting was held at Pollokshaws, in the parish of Eastwood, consisting of the heads of families belonging to the village and parish, in order to enter into a subscription, not only for providing substitutes for Marquis de Nese
Marquis de Breteuil
We think they ought to form a part of those whose arrest and trial in 24 hours, is announced by the pacificator of Galiceti.

WETZLAER, August 25.
On Friday an adjutant to general Moreau, from Strasburg, arrived at the quarters of general Hocaras, who the next day dispatched a courier to Paris; yesterday a second, and to day a third. A courier from Buona-

NEW-YORK, November 11.

The papers that have been published as proofs of a conspiracy to restore monarchy, wear a very suspicious appearance. The Jacobin Editor of the English Morning Chronicle declares, that the papers to prove Pichegru a Traitor, have not even the difguise of imposition. To suppose them genuine, is to suppose the prince of Conde, Montgaillard, d'Antraigues and Pichegru, destitute even of common sense. A boy of ten years old would have conducted a conspiracy with more judgment and address.

ter of Barthelemy, Troncon Decoudray, Boissy, Marbois, &c. the private virtues of some, and the public services of all, where shall we find the proofs of their guilt? If these men are guilty, sure we are, the proofs are not yet before the American public.

We must fill be incredulous, as to the some and until surther avidence appears.

facts, and until further evidence appears, we shall ascribe to faction only, the most horrible tyranny and profecution that ever diffraced human beings.

Extrad of a letter from Nantz, Sept. 5, '99.

I have just returned from the Tribunal of Commerce, after having heard pronounced the condemnation of the ship Confederacy

In the motives of judgment, among other favorable confiderations enumerated, they admit that it is clearly proved that the ship and the eargo are both the property of L. and P. of New-York, that we are citizens of the United States, that the documents and expeditions taken on board are authentic, and in the form in use on board authentic, and in the form in use on board other American vessels, that the ship was bound from China to Hambro, that the cargo consists of free goods, that the equipage is composed of Americans and neutrals, there not being one Englishman on board—but that not having a role d'equipage or shipping articles attested by an officer of marine or consul, consormably to the arrette of the Directory of the 12th Ventose, they declare the prize valid, both

of the ship and cargo.

They take for the basis of their judgment the arrette of the Directory, and are filent on the treaty, and the numerous existing laws, which confirm it, and declare null and of no effect all laws, ordinances and dispositions that are contrary thereto. Such at this moment is French juffice.

Ushappily we are yet without the ex-pected relief from the head of government our commissioners are not yet arrived. I shall appeal to the Tribunal of the Department, and hope that the arrette will be repealed before a confirmation of the first judgment takes place.

ALBANY, November 6.
On Friday evening last, as the sloop Peggy, owned and commanded by capt. James loore, of this city, was on her passage from New-York to this port, the unfortunately ran foul of the wreck of a funken vessel, near Winne's Bar, which beat in a plank and shivered one of her timbers—the soon filled with water up to her cabin floor and grounded—fearch was now made for the eak, which being found and fecured, by the exertions of the crew, the water was hove and pumped out, fo that the vessel again floated, and on Saturday arrived here. She had on board a quantity of drugs and me-dicine, belonging to Messrs. G. W. Man-cius & Co. an affortment of hardware and ironmongery, belonging to Mr. J. P. Du-ow; cloths to a confiderable amount be-

OUR HARBOUR exhibits at this time a most pleasing light, evincive of the rapid growth of the commerce of Albany—the flowing canvals of more than 100 vessels now grace our exten-

ive quays and wharves. OUR CITY is crowded with waggons loaded with wheat and other rich produce of our foil.—The choicest Beef and Mutton, is fold in our

market from 4 to 5 cents a pound.
THE BEEF putting up for home confumption and ex-portation was never of so fine a quality as the present season, nor half so abundant.

CHEESE—

To the credit of our dairy farmers, far exceeds all former years, in its superior quali-ty. The price is also moderate.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCE, Translated for the Gazettee of the U. States. From the Bulletin, published at Rouen,

GERMANY. Extract of a letter from Manheim, dated September 1.

This day the Imperial troops begin to encamp near Schotzingen. This camp will confift of seventy two squadrons of cavalry, and twenty battalions of infantry.

The regiment of Kalemberg departed this morning for the camp, It will be replaced by that of Ferdinand.

By the fourth inftant the different camps will be formed.

General Count La Tour will command that of Schoetzingen; that of Ludwigf-bourg will be under the orders of the baron

de Staader, and that of Donau-Eschingen will have the prince of Fustemberg for com-The Archduke will fet off the day after to-morrow to review these camps.

We are affured that after performing this tour, his royal highness will return and establish his head-quarters within our walls.

These military preparations seem to de-stroy the favorable hopes we had entertain-ed of approaching peace. In the mean time it would be extremely useful to both

ten years old would have conducted a confpiracy with more judgment and addrefs.

To destroy the credibility of the story,
we may oppose to these filly papers, the
steady, firm and patriotic conduct of Pichegru, in a most arduous public station, and
an unblemished private character.

If we take into the account, the character of Barthelemy. Tropcon Decoudray,

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

September 14.

The republicans of Chalons-fur-Marne write as follows to the legislature: By basting the manœuvres of the royalifts you have deferved well of the country. Long live the republic. Long live the directory; and our brave armies. Honor to the immortal 18th of Fructidor.—Honorable mention.

The communes of the department of Eure and of Seine and Oife congratulate the council on the happy day of the 18th Fruetidor.—Honorable mention. The council passed a carriage tax; and a

toll for the repair of high ways.

The directory transmit in a message, a letter from Dupont (de Nemours) member of the council of elders, in which he gives

The order of the day is called for. Chafal. I think that Dupont ought to ave directed his refignation to the council

of clders. But as a member of the legislative body belongs to both councils, I think his refignation should be accepted by them both, as well as his admission was confirmed by both. I move that the letter be referred. Several members. Read his letter. A fecretary read it. Dupont (of Ne-

mours) writes io his colleagnes, the mem-bers of the council of elders, as follows:

You have witneffed my constant attendance to the fittings of the council, and my indefatigable activity in partaking of its la-bors. The ill state of my health has been such, at last, that I was obliged to be in bed, when I should have attended the sittings. The temporary confinement I suffered in orison, completed the destruction of my health. I give my refignation. Infertion

Doulcet and Rouzet ask for leave of abfence for feveral months, to go to the mineral waters. The order of the day.

Cales prefents a plan of drefs for the legifative body. September 14.

The citizens of Chinon congratulate the council on the 18th Fructidor, The prefident announces, that the elders

have approved the treaty of peace with Por-

The following are the prominent features. The conquests made by each power over the other shall be restored with compensation. They shall observe a strict and reciprocal leutrality. Neither shall furnish to the enemies of the other, ships, provisions, money, nor arms, &c. Portugal shall not admit into its large ports more than fix armed veffels belonging to the enemies of the republic nor more than three vessels into its small

J. C. 11-3 3 11 412 1140

"Among the causes which have brought about the day of the 18th Fructidor, there is one which has not been sufficiently examined. It is the inveteracy with which the conspirators attacked the operations of the executive, In this class is the motion of Pastoret on our connections with America.

"It is notorious, that the English carry on three fourths of their trade by means of American veffels; and as the drefs, the manners the language and the habits of the two nations are perfectly alike, it is evident, that it was difficult to dillinguis. Therefore the directory acted justly and conformably to principles and to fact, when they adopted the resolution which orders the capture of American vessels not conformable to the articles of the treaty of 1778.

"I move that the council declare, that here is no room to deliberate on the propoition made by Pastoret in the fitting of the 2d Messidor, and that they repeal the decree naming a committe the members of which were Pastoret, Boisfy d'Anglas, Camille, Jourdan, Bailly and Herman, (of the lower Rhine.)-Decreed and the speech of Riou ordered to be printed.

The council determined not to fit on each

September 17. Many addresses of felicitation. September 18.

An annuity is decreed to the widow of

General Marceau, of 2000l.

Pons (of Verdun.) No one is ignorant of the influence which the criminal tribunals had on the last conspiracy.

I could eite a number of proofs of this,

if it was necessary; but is it not notorious that every where the accomplices of the royal conspirators have been acquitted. Would t not be well to take measures to replace the prefidents and attorneys general of thefe tribunals? The constitution does not oppose t, for it does not fettle the duration of their functions. I merely fugged these observa-tions and move that the subject be referred.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

September 48.

The Council approved the decree of the Council of Five Hundred declaring valid the elections of St. Domingo

MILAN, September 8. MILAN, September 8.

M. d'Antraigues, who was here on his word of honor, has proved to us the confidence which can be placed on the word and honour of the well born. He has gone off with Sainte Huberty, to whom it is faid he is married. [The republicans have probably fuffered him to escape as a reward for the information they procured from him as to the royalist confpiracy.]

PARIS, September 13.
General Moreau had not arrived here at ten last evening. The Directory has not yet appointed Ministers of Justice and of the Interior.

September 15.
The ci-devant duchefs of Orleans, the prince of Conti and Madame of Bourbon, et off in the nights of the 12th, The first shall receive for herfelf and her children one hundred thousand livres a year and the others each fifty thousand. Sep. 16.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSKLLE.

General Moreau, before he fet off for Paris (where he arrived on the 12th) made to his army the following proclamation. Head-quarters, Strafburgh, 23d Fructi-

Head-quarters, Strasburgh, 23d Fructidor, Sep. 9.

The Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle.

I received this morning the proclamation of the Executive Directory of the 13th inft. which informs France, that Pichegru has rendered himself unworthy of the considence which he has for too long a time commanded in the republic and especially in the aimies.

I have also been informed, that several military men too consident in the patriotism of that representative owing to the services he has rendered, doubted that affertion.

I owe it ro my brethren in arms, and fellow eitizens to inform them of the truth.

It is but too true, that Pichegru had betrayed the considence of France. I informed one of the members of the Directory on the 17th inst.

the connected of France. Informed one of the members of the Directory on the 17th inft, that there had fallen into my hands a correspondence with Conde and other agents of the presender; which left no doubt on the subject of

this treason

The Directory has just called me to Paris wishing, no doubt, information more complete respecting that correspondence.

Soldiers be calm, and without disquietude on the events of the interior. Pelieve that the Government by represing the Royalist, will watch over the preservation of the Republican constitution, which you have sworn to desand.

A courier arrived this morning at M. Brouged di's (the Genocfe minster) which had brought intelligence that on the 18th Frustidor there had intelligence that on the 18th Fruelidor there had been an attempt to effect a counter revolution at Genoa, at the head of which were the nellea and the priefts. [This was the very day the Royalifts beganto file in Paris] there were many killed, and they were overpowered. The courier coming through Lyons on the and in the evening found every thing in the fame fituation. They were fill ignorant of what took place here on the 18th.

Sept. 15.

Sept. 17.
Citizen Letourneur (of Nantz) [not the former Director] is appointed minister of the interior, and Cit. Vimar of Rouen) that of justice.

Sept. 18.

The National Council of France affembled at Paris, held on the 22d Frusildor (8th Sept.) its second sitting in the Church of Notre Dame; and published, after a filemn mass, a decree respecting the submission due to the civil power.

Sept. 19.

Sept. 19.

The commander in chief of the army of Sambre and Menfe to the minufer of War Schorer.

Head-quarters, Wetzlaer 27th

Fruelidot—13th Sept.

If I was not perfuaded that the Directory