EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PROCLAMATION Of the Executive Directory to the French Na-tion, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th of Vendemaire next, O.E. 6.

The 18th Fructidor [Sept. 4] imposed si-lence on the orators of London who were Rationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the English ambassador pressed to explain himself in a positive manner as to the sirst object of his legation, set off on return for England. On her side, Austria suffers herself to be directed by the Cabinet of St. James's, which labours incessantly to distract Europe and foment troubles on the Continent. The Emperor thwarts the wish of his states and that of his court : he resists the peace of which his subjects are in need, and confines himself exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments apprize us of what we outselves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to subscribe to the articles of Leoben is abused; if, speaking constantly of peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French nation, which merely speaks of war, because it is desirous of peace must put itself in a condition to support its dignity; and the valour of its armies must recover its advantages. It is more especially essential fully to convince the enemy that there is no longer in France but one and a fole part, but one fentiment, but one interest, that of a fovereign nation, which is feufible of its greatness, and which wishes to preferve its liberty-The Executive Directory is fwayed by no other motive than thefe. The constitutional law authorizes us to provide for the fafety of the flate .-It is pleased to make you the judges of the reasons which determine it to employ this sacred right. Your enemies who are not able to refift your courage, have endeavour-ed to subdue you by stratagem. They deceived you by the show of negociation. If they had beenfincerely defirous of what they appeared to feek, peace would be now conappeared to leek, peace would be now con-cluded. The Executive Directory haftened to stop the progress of the French armies. It gave itself up with sincerity to the hope of the good understanding which dazzled its sight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to possess of causing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happiness in peace as she had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progress of our victories, what did our enemies with? To gain time, to foment among you intestine divisions, and to take among you intestine divisions, and to take the advantage of what would result from them, to cause Frenchmen to massacre each other, until they should be enabled to fall on the remnant of the population, to divide among themselves the shreds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the list of nations. Republican good faith could not have suspected this snare of the policy of courts; you must, however, have seen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully sollowed up; the majority of your public sunctionaries composed the auxiyour public functionaries composed the auxiliary army which sought in the bosom of France for your most cruel enemies. They had called hither swarms of those barbarous emigrants who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of those famatical priefts who are skilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of hemicidal piety. The national tribune no longer refounded unless with the voices of the deputies of Austria and England, calumniating your defenders, infulting your generals, employing themselves in paralising your government, and reducing it gradually to the absolute nullity which corresponded so well with their royal instructions, and with the views of their constituents. At length the veil is tore off ;-the partizans of the foteign Courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans; -and the people of France have French Representatives. Citizens, in thefe circumstances, what course ought your magistrates to purfue? Animated by a fincere wish to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to say, in solid peace, agreeable to her interests, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulse the pretensions and elude the fraud of the cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the in-decifive tardiness of the cabinet of Vienna, and to free Austria herself from English influence, the only real obstacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negociate, hold themfelves in an holdile state, their example forces you again to take up arms, and abfolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories are about to be the inevitable result of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war be a scourge that eannot be too much detested, but the horrors of which fall on those by whom it was provo-ked, if humanity revolts against those who shed blood, who plunder cities, and lay pro-vinces waste without a necessity; if the author of an iniquitous war be responsible for the death of the men who are killed, for the destruction of the cottages which are burntd, for the lofs of commerce which enfues. for the provisions which are destroyed, for the violences, disorders, and crime, which are committed with arms in the hand; if those who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext and without reason, are ferocious monsters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cause to be laid waste, but of the whole human race:—you who have for fix years been forced to fight for your independence! you, on whom certain perfidious men endeavour to bellow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and tri-amphant, laid down your arms to propofe and hear the words of peace! you will not have to dread the imprecations, the legiti-mate anathemas which nature and juffice ad-

dress to your enemies. In returning, against

you had drawn yourselves, you may protest in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witness the justice of the cause you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms without ceafing to be defirous of peace. Your government perfeveres in offering it on the conditions which appeared it to be meet and compatible.—
Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to refume, will fusface to obtain a confent to these conditions; but if they should be refused, you will maintain the honor and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to fecure its rights, and to preferve its glory, that the executive power recals to their standards all the foldiers of the country who have with drawn from them on any cause whatever .-The executive directory accordingly enjoins its commissioners stationed in the departments, to cause to be executed, without delay, and without restriction, the laws of 4. Frimaire and 4 Nivose, of the sourth year, together with the resolutions of 4 Ventose, and the subsequent ones, and to cause all John Hazard, ditto Boston. the soldiers and requisitions whatever, who are now at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 6.)—Frenchmen, it is necessary, that at this epoch your armies should be complete, that they should be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that price as the should be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that price as the should be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that price you that in a few days all this negociation must be brought to have been the fault of their trible brought to have been the fault of their trible as an end. The French ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs. The executive directory refolves, that the above proclamation shall be printed, folemnly published, and fixed up all the comnunes of the republic by its commissioners stationed at the central departmental administrations; and the war minister shall take all the necessary measures for its speedy execution, of which he shall give an account every three days to the directory.

(Signed)
REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, LEGARDE, Sectetary General.

f Generalissimo of the two armies of the Rhine is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the War Department.

— Annales Politiques.

If, contrary to all appearances, fay the letters from Milan, hostilities with the Em. peror should be renewed, the Piedmontese troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men. Venice will furnish 10,000, the Cisalpine republie 20,000, and the army of Kellerman, 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Massena, Bernadotte, &c.—Ibid.
Letters from Brussels state, that Camil-

le Jordan, and two others, had passed thro Anvers. It was discovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit

the French territory.

There is the firongest reason to believe,
that the courier dispatched by the Directorp on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, Sept. 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hoftilities with the Emperor. At the very moment when the conrier fet off, a courier arrived from Lisle with the intelligence that Lord Malmesbury had quitted that city, and had set out for London. His departure, which foon fucceeded the arrival of Treilhard and Bonnier was the refult of the first conversation with the new negociators. "Have you power," faid Treilhard to Lord Malmelbury, "to restore to the French Republic all her colonies."-" No"-" Why then go home and get them !"

September 26. dministration of General Police to the Editor of the Annales Politiques.

"Reports are spread that the Deputies fentenced to transportation have escaped. This intelligence is false, and you are defired to contradict it by the channel of your (Signed) SOTIN, "Minister of the General Police."

The Directory held an extraordinary neeting on the 22d inft. to which not even the Ministers were admitted-its, object is faid to have been the necessary dispositions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The Commissary of the Excentive Power the Municipal Admissration of Police, writes as follows—" General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with escorting to Rochfort the transported Members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the first complementary Day. He was arrested two days afterwards by order of the Government, five leagues from hence, and fet out the next morning under a strong guard of gendarmes.—The reports concerning the troubles faid to have taken place at Lyons have been contradicted by a letter of the Departmental Administration of the Rhone, stating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in this city, and that the column expected will find no obstacle. The Administrators add that Lyons, where publie tranquility has not been troubled for one instant by the news of the falutary events of the 18th, still continues calm, and that the measures of public safety ordered in consequence of that memorable day are rigorousy executed."

TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

"Citizen Minister,
"The pretended Americans, and their defenders, have always maintained, that the veffels belonging to the United States never make lels belonging to the United States never make a practice of carrying with them falle lifts of their crews. The following is a proof of the contrary. The fhip Mary, bound from an American port to London, was taken and brought into Maota by the Faune of l'Orient, because the muster roll produced by the Captain did not correspond with the names and description of the men who computes the crew. We have the honour to transmit you a copy of that life

your will, to the bloody contest from which | you will observe, Citizen Minister, that it is exactly the fame with the copy which the Cap-tain of the Mary deposit d in the hands of the maritime officers of the Fort from which he failcd, and that it is in every respect agreeable to the dispositions of the passport annexed to the treaty of 1778. This shews that the Americans are convinced of the necessary of supplying themselves with authenticated lifts of the saip companies, and also that they fell their clearances to the English! This prize proves the pro-priety of requiring the musiler rolls to be produced, and of comparing them with the crew, which is the only mean of detecting frauds.

"Health and respect,

Desfaulx, of Vantz, Thomas, fen. of St. Maloes the Brothers Delpanx, the Brothers Bonet of St. Maloes.

Of POrtent."

Lift of the Officers and Scamen on board the Mary of Boston, bound from Portimouth (New Hampfire) to London.

John Choate, Gaptain, Charleston, Mass.

William Churts, first Mate, Markhesad do. William Chardell, fecond Mate, ditto do.
Ifac Waelden, Seamaa, ditto
Thomas Ireland, ditto Charleston.
James Hoyt, ditto New York.
Geo ge Johnston, ditto Marblehead.
William College, ditto Marblehead. m Colley, ditto ditto.

on must be brought to an end. The Franch Government is anxious for Peace, though it be completely prepared to prosecute the war; it is well aware of the immense preparations made by the Emperor for the continuation of hossilies, at which it has not as yet taken any umbrage, judging of the recitude of his Imperial Majesty's intention by its own; but a more proteasted security on the part of the French Republic might subject it to the importation of imprudence; a decisive slep must therefore be taken."

PARIS, September 15.
The Prince de Condie had let off from Neuschatel to return to France. On the Ift and 2d instant, he croffed the Depart-PARIS, September 23.

What we have announced relative to the on the 3d he was feen at Lyons. He made popointment of Gen. Hoche to the post his journey without opposition, accompanied Generalissimo of the two armies of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the post of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the post of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the post of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the post of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the post of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the post of the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback, as servented to the edenly by two men on horseback. ants or Aid-de-Camps. At the time the courier fet out, one of those men had been arrested, and they were in puriuit of

September 17. Fouville, read on change yesterday a let-ter, stating, that an insurgent army of the South, was 60,000 strong; that they had killed 1000 Republicans, and forced Gen. Larne to capitulate.

The Theatres are ordered to be closed, where pieces have been represented which appeared to favour Royalty; and the actors

HAGUE, Aug. 22.
Several persons returned Representatives, to the Convention results to serve.
September 19.
The Convention has voted an address to

the French begging not be condemned hasti-ly for not adopting the Constitution.

A new Commission is forming a new con-

A Treaty Offensive and Defensive with Spain, was this day ratisfied. The princi-ples are similar to those of the French and Spanish Treaty

September 23.

A National Festival is ordered, to c brate the French events of Sept. 4. All public officers are to be required to fwear "Eternal Hatred against the Stadtholderthip, Aristocracy and Anarchy."

LONDON, Sept. 6.
The Bey of Tunis, has officially declared he will not observe the arrangements made with the United States in October last-But the Dey of Algiers has interfered, and it is hoped, he will alter his mind.

Thelast proposition of our Government to France, was to retain the C. of Good Hope, Trinadad and Ceylon.

Sept. 20.
With much concern we now fay, that
Lord Malmesbury has returned to England
without accomplishing the object of his

With respect to the causes which led imnediately to the rupture of the negociations, he only information we have been able to obtain is, that on the arrival of the new commissioners, Treilhard and Bonniere at Liste, they demanded of Lord Malmesbury a final and categorical answer to the terms which had some time before been presented to him as the fine qua non of peace. His Lordship's reply was, that in that stage of the negociation he was not authorized by his court to agree to the propoli tions of the Executive Directory. commissioners immediately observed, that it was evident his Lordship was not vested with the necessary powers to treat; and therefore, that his further refidence at Liste would be dispensed with by the government of France. This observation was followed y a peremptory order for his Lordship to uit the territories of the republic in the course of eight and forty hours. It is added, that some infulting infinuations were at the fame time thrown out by the commis-fioners against the British cabinet, upon the subject of the late conspiracy in France.— Such, we are informed, was the abrupt man-ner in which the negociation was brought

Star of Sept. 25 and 30. The Courier of Oct. 2, contained nothing particular- Sen.

The Chatham, Peters, from Sailee for New-Ity interesting. The importance of the FRENCII WAR PROCLAMATION, The Tanner Macy, from London for R-I-claimed our first attention, we hastened flend, is sent into Rochfort.

The Chatham, Peters, from Sauce for recommendation of the Tonk, do. at Barcelona.

The Tanner Macy, from London for R-I-claimed our first attention, we hastened flend, is sent into Rochfort.

The Orion and Ganges, American Indiaman. for further papers.

Capt. Henderson, in the brig Eliza, arrived at Salem from Bilboa, 47 days, confirms the news of the new revolutionary infurrection in Paris; and adds, that the banished members were ordered for Havre de Grace, there to be embarked for Madagafcar, and landed at the mercy of the natives; and that Buonaparte had been invited to give his personal attendance at Paris, during the infurrection; to which he declared he would, but it should be at the head of a 100,000

Col. Marshall has certainly arrived in Holland; but we hear nothing of Mr.

The Courier of the 2d Oct. contradiets the information, under London head of Sept. 25, respecting the overtures made on the part of Great Britain

for a renewal of pacific negotiations. The Three Per Cent Con. were, Scpt. 25, at 49 7-8—Oct. 2. 50. November 10.

Gen. Hoche is dead. It was supposed he was poisoned; but no marks of poison were discoverable on his being opened. This is a report by the Martha. The famous Louvet is dead.

The Freuch minister of justice, having lately found an American vessel, which was brought in, furnished with a Roll d'Equipage, has declared it evidence that the Americans are convinced of the propriety of being furnished with that paper, as pursuant to treaty.

By the annulling of the proceedings of the electoral bodies, 143 of the new third of the French councils, are deprived of their feats.

The Spanish ordered, June 14, that neutral veffels brought in, whose cargoes were more than one half Spanish, should be tried by their tribunals. If lefs, by French, if taken by them, but not to be fold, as real enemy's property.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

CONGRESS. The House of Representatives met this

day pursuant to adjournment; but a quorum of the Senate not being assembled, they adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Langdon took his feat in the Senate this day. Four members are yet wanting to make a quorum of that House.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Doctor Green, Mr. Kennedy Long, merchant, of the city of Baltimore, to Mils Eliza Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Andrew Kennedy

The ship Cleopatra, capt. Smith, sailed from Lisbon for Philadelphia about 50 days fince; in which are passengers a Consul-from the court of Spain, to reside at Balti-more; and two Commissioners to settle the claims of American merchants, for property taken at fea by the Spanish cruisers.

The Jacobin editors, who have justified the demolition of the freedom of the press in France, and the profcription and banishment of one half of the legislature, give great credit to the destroyers of the constitution that they did not murder their colleagues. There is no doubt the usurpers would glad-ly have cut their throats had they dared. But the arrest of them is enough to have to justify at once. They may point them on the passage—or if they reach their destina-tion, a slow lingering and miserable death is their inevitable fate. In any point of view the atroeity of the deed is unparalleled but by the infamy of justifying it. In the worst times of Rome, from the most abandoned of her political gladiators, from the Gracchi, from Catiline or from Clodius, such an act would have met no countenance. Anthony and Octavius, though ever ranked amongst the most profligate and unprincipled slaves to ambition, did not, in expelling their associ-ate Lepidus, banish him and his adherents to the burning fands of Libya, or the fro-zen shores of the ultima Thule.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED-NONE.

CLEARED, Guadaloupe Schr Tryal', Ropes, Orion, Pryor, Sally, Day, Aux Cayes

September 25.

Mr. Vick, is fent by government to France to make one effort more for negociation.

October 2.

Mr. Vick has returned unfuccefsful, and no other person has been sent.

BOSTON, November 9.

Our London papers, from which the above articles were extracted, are the state of the Male.

Boston, Nov. 9.

Arrived ship Martha, Babcock, London 35 days. The Eliza for Beston, in a week. The Stafford of Portsmouth had arrived. Os. 25. lat. 42. long. 48. spoke set. Hannah, Fletcher, from Amsterdam for Boston.

Brig Bestsey, Norton, St. Ubes.

Commerce, Atmore 6 days from bence for Africa, was spoke Sept. 23. at. 39, long. 61.

Capt. Rider of the Alice of Boston, has arrived at Norsolk, after much ill-usage by the British at the Mole.

The Outram Hill, is condemned at Cariba-

The Orion and Gentle 23.

failed from England Sept. 23.

The Columbia, Lathrop, from Newyork fut Hamburgh, is carried into Nantes.

No. 11 Gen. Liverpool for News

Venus, Birrell, from Liverpool for New York, is fent into Bourdeaux. The Maria, of Boston, Ross, is fent into

Two Friends; Merritt, from Virginia, is taken by a French prinateer.

> Alexandria, Nov. 13. ARRIVED,

Sch'r Mary, Crozier, Guernsey.
Ship Fair Virginia London with dry

Capt. Crozier, spoke a schooner 2 days from Havre de Grace, the captain of which said, that two ships and two brigs from the United States, bound to Hamburgh and Amsterdam, had been carried in there and condemned, though passessed of the role d'

equipage.
In lat. 26, 45, long. 67, 27, spoke the ship Harmony, from Charleston, bound to Bremen, fifteen days out—all well.

Lat. 36, 6, long. 67, 20, spoke the Mary from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia, 55 days out, all well.

Captain C. informs that a few days ago, a fhip belonging to Wiscasset, from Dublin, bound to Charleston, had put into Hampton roads in great distress, having lost all her fails, and having been taken twice by the French and retaken once by the Eng-

Sophia, O'Meara, from Madeira, laft from Teneriffe, wine, &c. William Wilson. Captain O'Meara informs, that two days captain O'Meara informs, that two days after leaving Madeira, was chafed by a privateer, but the Sophia failing faft kept confiderably a-head. Unfortunately one of the men fell overboard—captain O'Meara immediately hove to, and launched his boat, but the man not knowing how to fwim was loft.—This delay gave the privateer time to come up—she fired a gun and hoisted French colours, and then took possession of the Sophia, and ordered her for St. Cruz. After a strict examination the vessel was cleared, and the captain permitted to enter his protest for damages.

TA stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall, at 6 o'clock this evening. Friday, 17th Nov.

NOTICE. THE guardians of the poor particularly request all persons indebted for poor taxes to pay the same to the Collectors when called on. The increase of the poor, owing to the late calamity, the Board trust, will induce the persons indebted, to attend to this request.

By order of the Board,

PETER MIERCKEN, President.

Southwash, Nov. 12.

dat.

uthwark, Nov. 17.

The Canal Lottery, Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inft.

ROBERT BROOKE, Check Clork Nov. 11.

French Circulating Library. JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-fireet,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only
means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his Library, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleafure. The conditions, together with a catalogue
of the Library, may be seen at every book-feller's
in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with ac-curacy and dispatch.

Mordecai Lewis, HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods Containing Baftas Coffas

1 do. Diapers 7 do. Umbrellas 7 do. Umbrellas 20 canifers Java Sugar 78 bags black Pepper 126 do. East India Gingo 100 casks roll Brimstone 7c pipes Madeira Wine 57 casks Gin

A quantity of sheathing Copper and Name

For Sale by the Subscriber, White Plattillas Brown Hollands Dowlaffes Silefia bordered Handkerchiefs Striped Siamoufes
Rlack Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glafs Tumblers, and Looking Glaffes, in

in cases, &c &c. George Pennock.

Teas of superior quality. 85 chefts fine Hyfon 25 chefts young Hyfon 2 chefts Imperial

For Sale, corner of Second and Pine fireets. by

All Persons who are indebted to he estate of William Heysham, sen of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy asyment; 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,

22waw