

read the project, requested he might be allowed some time before he made up his mind on this subject. He was also desired to withdraw, and being arrested in the gallery where Barthelemy was taken, he attempted to draw his sword. Barras, who had left the room with an intention of following Carnot, came behind him, and robbed him with a dagger in his back. His body was immediately taken away, and buried in the vaults of the Luxembourg. The triumvirs then finished their game, and began the revolution.

Captain Cotes has been hitherto prevented, by the want of a passport, from visiting Paris, in his new capacity as agent for the exchange of prisoners; and it is now become a matter of doubt, whether, in the present disposition of the directory, he will venture to trust himself there.

Government, we understand, have come to a determination not to permit any French officer, of the rank of captain, to be exchanged, until the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith shall have been ascertained.

The known tendency of the conqueror of Italy to rhodomontade, is infinitely exceeded, on a late occasion, by Moreau. General Buonaparte can only find a solitary plot in a port-folio, while the commander of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, can, on the emergency of the moment, find proofs by *wagon loads*.

In the Spanish ship which is prize of the *Raven*, is a coffin, containing the body of a grandee, that was sent from the Havannah to be interred in Old Spain. The jack-tars insist upon over-hauling the old gentleman, as they suspect he has got the *dust* with him.

General Thureau, the author of the history of the war of La Vendee, is again employed, and is gone to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to serve under Hoche.

The Sans-Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Trinidad, Modena Delz, Truenzo, Piadade, Roa Nova, Patrouina, Alegria, Carolina, Boa Fi, Bernardo, and St. Teraza, from the Brazils to Oporto, with eight or ten other ships, from the Brazils, are taken by the French; and also a ship from Liverpool, for Martinique, and one from London for Jamaica.

The America, Tucker, from Wicafset to Liverpool, has been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Bellona man of war.

HARWICH, SEPT. 20.

This morning was brought into this harbour a French lug-sail privateer, captured on the Dutch coast by one of his majesty's frigates. She is a remarkable fine vessel, only six months old, pierced for 16 guns, most of which were thrown overboard in chase—her complement of men 63. This vessel fails very fast, and during her cruise of five months, has taken 14 English ships, and sunk two, and most probably would not have been captured, had it not blown a gale of wind.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Message to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 4th Complementary day, 5th year.

Citizen Representatives.
The executive directory has received the two messages which you addressed to them yesterday, concerning the exceptions proposed to the dispositions of the law of the 19th Fructidor, relative to emigrants. You will find annexed the report which has been made on this subject to the directory by the minister of general police, to which the directory refers you.

L. M. Revelliere Lepoex, President.
Legarde, Secretary General.
Report to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,
The law of the 19th Fructidor, occasioned by the dangers to which the royal conspirators have exposed the constitution of the republic, bears the marks of that spirit of grandeur and of wisdom, which has directed the progress of the two powers in the late circumstances; it has been received with transport throughout the republic; the French people have received it as a solemn pledge of the loyalty of the legislative body, and thanks be to it, history will not have a single excess with which to reproach so remarkable an epoch.

The execution of this salutary law will deliver the republic from its greatest enemies, the emigrants and turbulent priests. Its dispositions are simple and humane; it calls not for the blood of men who have only signalized their return to the territory of the republic, but by trouble, revolt and assassinations. It expels them only from a country, to the laws of which they refuse to submit themselves.

The advantages of this measure are immense, and its inconveniences light and partial.

You ask me, citizen directors, what are the exceptions which it will be possible to make to the dispositions of the 15th article of this law. You inform me, at the same time, that the legislature have proposed to except from that article the persons mentioned in the list of emigrants by the administration of foreign departments, and that the council of five hundred have sent back to you the petitions of two soldiers who complain that they have been unjustly proscribed.

To make this circumstance an exception, would be to destroy the principal law.

Doubtless well founded complaints exist; doubtless some citizens, public functionaries, a small number even of the defenders of the country, may find themselves included in this law; but the magistrates of a great nation, the legislators, cannot sacrifice to the interest of a few citizens that of a whole nation. It is this day demonstrated that the rebel emigrants and priests ought to be banished from the French soil, or that the constitution and the republic must be exposed to the hazards of a civil war, and all its calamities.

In vain will it be said, that to except from this law, such or such a class of citizens is not to agree to destroy it; experience has shown us that when a principle is once attacked, interest and malevolence know how to profit by it, so as to render null the most severe law.

It is with similar exceptions that but lately we had nearly recalled the emigrants, as fugitives of the Lower Rhine, as fugitives of Toulon, and as fugitives of the colonies. Citizen Directors, the most constitutional law is that which drives away emigrants from the republic.

How easy it is to deceive on questions of emigration, by captious reasonings, and by apparent authentic proofs! Have I not recently made known to you the frauds practised by a great number of emigrants, who, by corruption, have got their names substituted in the place of republican volunteers, usurping the glorious title of defenders of their country, and claiming the merit due to such. How many others, if the proposed exception should be adopted, would equivocate as to the spot of their residence, and would by a thousand pretences elude the provisions of the law. By such an exception all the emigrants would remain.

Yes, Citizen Directors, I hesitate not to declare to you, that the safety of the republic depends upon the strict execution of the law of the 19th Fructidor.

The partisans of royalty and accomplices of the late conspirators, are far from believing themselves vanquished; already you know, that they assassinate in several departments, republican functionaries; important communications which have lately come to your hand, have developed to you the vast plan of destruction and death, which, by the measures of the 18th Fructidor, you prevented the bloody execution of; and when, to arrest so many misfortunes and crimes, the French nation contented itself by removing from its bosom its acknowledged enemies, it is feared to exercise this grand act of justice, because, by doing so, they may wound the interest of a few citizens! The most equitable law is that which contains the least of injustice. None more than myself, Citizen Directors can bear witness of your constant solicitude to distinguish the innocent from the guilty.

I have to the utmost of my power supported this principle of justice, and every day since the passing the law of the 18th of Fructidor last, has been marked by the conviction of a great number of citizens, that either error or malevolence had enrolled on the list of emigrants.

As to any thing else, the legislative body may be easy, you have in your hands, and have already made use of the means of government which will alleviate that in which the vigour of the law might appear rigid, and which will prevent the innocent from being included with the guilty.

As for my part, I must confess to you, I look upon the entire execution of the law, to be as just as it is indispensable. By it, you cut the thread of those dark plots which have been formed against the public tranquility; by it, at length, the republic throws off, without any effort, those who were tearing her to pieces.

Destroy this law, and you compromise the safety of the constitution, even to hesitate to maintain it, is a public calamity.
SOTIN.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, November 17.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, September 24.
BUONAPARTE—GENERAL IN CHIEF.
Head-Quarters, at Passieriano, 25th Fructidor.

SOLDIERS.

We will celebrate the 1st Vendemiaire, the epoch most dear to the French: it will be a day most celebrated in the annals of the world.

It is from this day that the foundation of the Republic, the organization of a great nation; the call of a great nation to atonish and console the world by its destinies, is dated.

Soldiers—separated from your country and triumphant over Europe, they were preparing chains for you; you knew it—you have spoken; the people awaked and marked out the traitors, and already they were in irons.

You will hear, by the Proclamation of the Executive Directory what the private enemies of the soldiery, and particularly of the divisions of the army of Italy, were conspiring. That preference does us honor—the hatred of Traitors, Tyrants and Slaves will be in history our best title to glory and immortality.

We return thanks to the courage of the First Magistrates of the Republic, to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Interior, to the patriots, to the representatives who have remained faithful to the destiny of France;—they have done by one blow what we have been doing for the country these six years.

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, October 2.

Mr. Vick did not carry dispatches to France as was so industriously reported on Friday night; but carried papers for lord Grenville in the usual way in which that noble Lord transacts the public business. No proposition has been made to the French; and it is expected that a late paper, or a collection of papers, will speedily be made public, giving an account of the conduct of the negotiation at Lille. The principal agents have been daily employed in the preparation of this manifesto for some time past. Camille Jordan is said to have been imprisoned at Middlebourg soon after his arrival in Holland. Suard, editor of the *Nouvelle Politiques*, Pastoret, and Boissy d'Anglas are arrived in Switzerland.

October 3.
Yesterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover, by which a M. Meclue, a French courier, brought a dispatch from the commissioners of the directory, addressed to lord Malmesbury. This dispatch was instantly sent off by a special messenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to state the nature of this communication. It may be merely the answer of the commissioners to the letter written by lord Malmesbury, which has been so much the subject of discussion; but to which ministers have said, they expected no favorable answer. This day will prove to us, whether the French directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It shall be our study to procure the best information for our readers on a matter so truly interesting to them.

At the same time a Danish vessel arrived with passengers, and by this vessel we have Paris journals up to Friday last the 29th inst. They do not contain any interesting news. Nothing decisive has occurred at Udine. The armies remain in the same positions, and though there appears to be some alarm of commotion in the provinces, it is feeble and unsupported.

No account is yet given of the new Republic on the left bank of the Rhine, except what the Journals have received like our elves through the German prints, and it seems to pass over as a common event, unworthy of occupying a place in the public mind.

The effort of the Deputies, under summary judgment of transportation arrived at Rochfort on the 21st of Sept. they were embarked the same day at noon, and the wind being favorable they were expected in a few hours to be out of sight.—Thus the execrable sentence of these men, without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world, will have to quote their example of injustice for the persecution of the men whose opinions they dread. Whether these men were guilty or innocent is foreign to the question. It is only by trial that Justice could be satisfied. [Morn. Chron.]

La Fayette was liberated Aug. 27. Previous to which the Emperor asked of him a declaration.—The terms of the demand may be conceived from the following, which was the effect:

DECLARATION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Dated Olmutz, Aug. 26, 1797.

The commission with which the marquis de Chasteller is intrusted, appears to relate to three points:

1. His imperial Majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmutz—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters, received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian government; and if his imperial majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

2. His majesty the Emperor and King, wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer, under the present circumstances, might seem to admit the right of exacting such a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

3. His majesty the Emperor and King, does me the honor to signify to me that the principles which I profess, being incompatible with the security of the Austrian government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission—I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself. I am under obligations of duty to the United States—above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions, I can assure the general marquis de Chasteller, that it is my invariable resolution never to set foot on any territory, subject to his majesty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his majesty the Emperor and King, never, at any time, to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.
The Directory invited General La Fayette, to return to France, and this invitation has been renewed since the late revolution. He will no doubt accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that he is under for the interference of the Directory in his favour, but we understand he is going to Spa, or Aix-la-Chapelle to take the waters for the recovery of his health.

The Orrington, American Indiaman, was attacked in the British Channel, by a French Privateer. She had means of defence and used them. The privateer struck to her; when she was bid to steer off, but to be more careful for the future of meddling with Americans.

Musical Instrument Manufactory.

167, Arch-street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER.
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, compass and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge.—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.
N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.
November 13. 2aw2mo

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount of subscriptions received, for the use of the Sick Poor of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, continued from the 2nd of November 1797.	Dlls.	Cts.
Received since,	3086	91
Of John Rediger his subscription	3	0
Of Matthew Clarkson, late Mayor of Philadelphia.	35	0
Of Hay Cr. Vanvagenen of Newtown Long Island, his Ditto.	50	0
Of Thomas Leacock and Thomas Parker	3	33
Of Joseph Habersham Esq. remitted him from Portsmouth New-Hampshire, viz.		
The subscriptions of sundry inhabitants there	220	0
Ditto of a small religious society called independent, of the same City.	44	25
Ditto the donation of the fourth Parish of Portsmouth.	50	0
Total received from the 2nd of November to the 23d of November 1797, is—	3492	49
Published by order of the Committee.		
SAMUEL COATES, TREASURER.		

HEALTH-OFFICE,

23d November, 1797.
Resolved, that the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr. JAMES SMITH, late of New-York, for his voluntary, disinterested, and benevolent services during the late contagious fever, and that the same be published.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL HODGDON,
Chairman.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Holland, to his friend in this city, dated September 18.

"The two envoys from the southern and middle parts of the United States arrived here to day from the Hague, at which place they had waited a fortnight for the arrival of Mr. Gerry; they are now on their way to Paris, hoping to be joined by that gentleman either on their route, or soon after their arrival at that city."

"Three of the directory, viz. Revelliere Lepeaux, Barras, and Rubel, by means of the armies, (who were induced by misrepresentations to believe that the legislature were concerned in a plot for the re-establishment of royalty in France) have seized one of the other members of the directory, Barthelemy. Carnot, the remaining director would have been seized also, had he not made his escape; fifty four members of the legislature have been seized also—the great general Pichegru is among these."

"In effecting this revolution the constitution has not been in the least regarded; the directory sure of the support of the armies, have trampled it under foot, and yet have had the address to make those armies believe, that it was the only way to preserve the constitution."

"If you will read the 69th article of the French constitution, which forbids the marching of troops within twelve leagues of the seat of the legislature, you will see how that has been violated."

"After the seizure of these men, an accusation against them was sent to the remnant of the legislature, assembled in a hasty and unconstitutional manner, and without being heard or suffered to appear in their own defence, were sentenced to banishment (where the directory pleaded)—by that legislature, the constitution has expressly forbidden to pronounce any greater punishment than reprimand, arrest during eight days, and confinement during three days.—Why not send them before that court expressly pointed out by the constitution for their trial? it could not be doubted but that this court would also have been sufficiently overawed to pronounce the will of the directory. But why not suffer them to be heard before the legislature? that profane legislature which returned thanks for its own humiliation. The fact is, the accusation was supported by such flimsy testimony, they were afraid the appearance of these men would shake it off. It does not appear that testimony was produced against any but Pichegru; and as he is most feared, that against him is produced in full length: it is a conversation which is said to have passed between Pichegru and an emigrant, while Pichegru was at the head of his army. This emigrant has told it to a second, who told it to a third, and this third emigrant is said to have put it in writing more than a year after he had heard it—and this writing is said to have been found by Buonaparte, (who is an inveterate enemy of Pichegru's.) To the first Pichegru is made to unbosom himself in his first conversation, without having ever before seen him, and without his being able to advance any thing, to prove he was not a spy from the Jacobins, to whom this general is extremely odious, but who merely told him that he came from Conde. The conversation was relative to a reformation of royalty in France, and Pichegru for a stipulated price was to proclaim it at the head of his army."

"Would you as a magistrate have received this as testimony on the trial of a warrant for a killing."

"But the plan is said to have failed, because Pichegru wished to associate in the plan the Austrians, and Conde objected to this, because the Austrians by this means would have a share of the honor of effecting the counter-revolution. Would Conde have rejected the plan on this account because these

very Austrians with whom he had associated himself, and with whom he had fought for this very purpose were to share the glory of enslaving a numerous people? In my opinion he would not."

But had Pichegru been desirous of effecting a counter-revolution would he have resigned his command in an army where he was adored and where he could do more towards effecting the object than any where else, and retire so poor as to be obliged to sell his horses from his inability to keep them? I think he would not."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated at Paris, 28—29.
"As for news I have none but what you know, I suppose—the 18th Fructidor has been heard of, no doubt. The Commissioners, Mellis, Pinckney and Marshall, arrived here last night—Mr. Gerry is expected to day. We cannot say what may be the event but expect they will be favorably received, and hope may be successful.
"Sept. 29. I have not learnt any thing worthy your notice since yesterday."

MARRIED—Last evening, Mr. JAMES PAUL, of house of Watson and Paul, merchants of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH RODMAN, of Burlington.

The British Parliament is prorogued to November 2.
Sir Benjamin Hammett, knight and alderman is elected Lord Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

"An Englishman" and "Medicus" are received—they shall appear as soon as possible.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the journal of the ship Concord, Captain Thompson, arrived on Sunday from Batavia, we have extracted the following interesting information, which no doubt will be acceptable to many of our friends.
While Capt. Thompson lay at Batavia, the following vessels arrived from the United States:
June 17. Snow Panther, Wimpsey, Boston 6 months, 12 days.
June 30. Bark Eliza, Hodge, Salem, 6 months, 16 days.
3d. Brig Olive Branch, Lambert, Salem, 6 months. Ship Minerva, Loring, Boston, 7 months.
5th. Ship Four Sisters, Wrey, Boston, 7 months.

Sailed for the United States:
7th. Ship Eliza, Hutchings, for Boston.
Brig Star, Brickmore, ditto.
Snow John and Joseph, Clark, with a cargo of arrack, for Tranquebar.
8th. Ship John Jay, Hawsell, Boston.
17th. Governor Bowdoin, Olive, do.
20th. Snow Panther, Wimpsey, intending to touch at the Isle of France.

Aug. 1st. Brig Olive Branch, Lambert, Benegolen; bark Eliza, Hodge, Salem.
Capt. Mailand in the ship Grace, of New-York touched at Batavia, on 26th July, and proceeded on to Canton.

Captain Thompson, left at Batavia, ship Four Sisters, Wrey, Minerva, Loring, of Boston, to sail for home soon after him.

The Concord sailed from our capes in February last, and performed her voyage in 9 months and five days.

New-York, Nov. 23.

ARRIVED		
Brig Chatham, Stanwood,	Jamaica	27
Barque Eliza,	Africa	
Schr. Ariel, Lowry,	Cayenne	32

For Amsterdam,

The Ship FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE,
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,
Claret in hhd's.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in casks, of a superior quality
Fountain, }
Sauterne, } Wines in casks
Lunille, }
Prunes in boxes
November 24.

St. Andrews' Society.

The Members of St. Andrews' Society, will please to take notice, that as their Anniversary happens this year on a Fast Day, to be observed by an order of the Synod of Philadelphia, to which community many of the members belong; it is therefore judged proper to defer the Celebration thereof, until Friday, the first of December, at O'Ellers' Hotel.
The members are requested to apply for tickets of admission to any of the assistants, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gavin Hamilton, Jun. James Henderson, Robert Henderson, William H. Tod, Esq. or Dr. Andrew Spence.
The officers are desired to attend at one o'clock; dinner to be on the table at three.
By order of the Board,
RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.
November 24. dtd

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends, and the Public in general, informs that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce Street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.
N. B. Security given where required.
11th mo 24 31aw1

The Commissioners.

For alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, have removed their office to the Old Court House, High Street.
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec. 13th mo. 18.