

PARIS, May 11.

The Executive Directory of the French Republic to all People and all Governments.

The news of an excessive outrage has already resounded in Europe, and the circumstances of a crime the most unheard of, with which the pages of the history of civilized nations have been stained, are now collected with horror from all parts. It was at the gates of Raasdadt, on the territory of an independent and neutral prince, and in sight of all the members of the Congress violently detained in that town, and forced to be no less impotent than indignant spectators of a crime which affected them in the deepest manner, and threatened them all, that in contempt of a sacred character, in contempt of assurances given, in contempt of every thing which constitutes humanity, justice, and honor, the Plenipotentiaries of the Republic, victims ever to be regretted of the mission of peace with which they were entrusted, and unlimited devotion with which they fulfilled the instructions of government, and maintained the national dignity, were massacred in cold blood by a detachment of Austrian troops. But how much more detestable do all the circumstances of this assassination render it!

Already, in the first days of the month Floreal, the communication of the French Legation with the Republic had been interrupted; one of its couriers had been carried off, and the spirited remonstrances of the Congress had only produced an insolent declaration, which made its repetition necessary.

On the 9th Floreal (28th April) at seven o'clock in the evening, the colonel of the regiment of the Szeklers caused a declaration to be made by a Captain to Baron Albin, the Directorial Minister, that the French Legation might leave Raasdadt in security. The same captain proceeded afterwards to the French Ministers, and signified to them an order to depart from Raasdadt in twenty-four hours. At eight o'clock they got into their carriages, and were stopped at the gates of the town. So sudden a departure no doubt had been expected, and the assassination was not completely organized. Another hour was still wanting. At nine o'clock the prohibition from passing the gates was taken off with respect to the French Legation only. The French Ministers demanded an escort, but the Austrian commander refused to grant it, and answered in the following terms:

"You will be as secure on your journey, as in your apartments." But the legation had scarcely advanced fifty paces, when it was surrounded by a numerous detachment of the same corps, whose commander had just before promised every kind of security. The carriages are stopped; Citizen Jean Debry, who was in the first, is forced to alight, and he is asked, "Are you not Jean Debry?" "Yes," he answered—"I am Jean Debry—Minister of France." He instantly falls to the ground pierced with wounds. The citizens, Bonnier and Robertot are stopped in the same manner and interrogated. They tell their names and are killed. Robertot is massacred in the arms of his wife. The crime being perpetrated, the papers of the Legation are carried off, and conveyed to the Austrian commander. In considering these faithful details, who is there that cannot perceive the premeditations of this assassination, and its left authors.

Such a sacrifice will doubtless only tend to the accumulation of infamy and execration, and should any other punishment be wanting, history reserves one for those who have been guilty of the crime. It would be in vain for the Court of Vienna to attempt to shake off the dreadful responsibility that attaches to this accusation. All its previous conduct now comes forward in evidence against it. It will be recollected that it commenced hostilities by an outrage of a similar nature, in sending two French ambassadors to be arrested on the territory of the confederacy, who were afterwards thrown into dungeons at Mantua. It will be remembered that the prisoners of Olmutz also received, and confined for three years, representatives of the people, and a Minister who was delivered by treachery. It will be remembered, that Austria was not unacquainted with the assassinations committed at Rome on the French, and that it received and protected the authors of them. It will finally be recollected, that the first ambassador of the Republic at Vienna, experienced only outrages and affronts there. These statements are sufficient to impress conviction that the assassination recently perpetrated at Raasdadt, is but the consequence and the horrid completion of the series of atrocities with which Austria has astonished Europe, since Charles the Fifth furnished the example of stepping beyond all social laws, by causing the ambassadors whom Francis the First sent to Venice and to Constantinople to be massacred.

The proofs existing in history of the indignation which was manifested at that period by all the European powers convince us that a crime still more execrable will also excite more horror and detestation.

And when the constant moderation and boundless generosity of the French Republic shall be compared with the crimes of Austria; when it shall be considered, that even in the midst of the most violent forms of the revolution, the law of nations has not received the slightest injury in France; that the Envoy of the British Government entered twice into the territory of France, and departed from it free and respected, although justly suspected to have come rather to excite troubles than to negotiate peace; that the Minister of Naples obtained permission to return to his mother, and to continue his journey in a secure and uninterrupted manner, at the very moment when the French General had repulsed the Neapolitan troops, and when he was informed that the Ambassador of the Republic had been refused passports to retire by land, and had been

compelled to embark at Naples, with a certainty that such a measure was out to deliver him into the hands of the African States; that the cruel treatment to which the French have fallen victims in the dominions of the Grand Seigneur, however great and just the national resentment, on that account, may have been, has not given rise to any reprisals; when the Congress of Raasdadt, peaceable and respected as long as the French armies were near it, shall be compared with the Congress thrown into confusion, and dissolved on the approach of the Austrians; when the voluntary departure of M. M. de Lehrback and de Metternich, protected by French passports, shall be compared with the premeditated massacre of the Ministers of the Republic.

These different contrasts, already so odious, will become still more dishonourable for Austria by the comparison which must be made between its satellites, whose cowardly ferocity is a subject of astonishment even to the people of the North, who have been called upon to cooperate with them and the agents of the government of Europe, who though it is the most essential enemy of the French Government, and the most determined to injure it, have recently given proofs at Constantinople that they understood the law of nations, and set a value on preventing the violation of it.—Is it possible then, that any people, that any Government, who may not have injured every principle of civilization and of honour, can hesitate for a moment to declare itself in favour of good faith against perfidy; in favour of continued moderation against unmasked ambition; in favour of abused confidence against atrocious and premeditated crimes?

It is therefore with the just hope of being attended to with effect, and of obtaining for the illustrious victims who have been immolated at Raasdadt, a deep regret; for the French Republic an honourable approbation, and an union of execration against Austria, that the Executive Directory now addresses this solemn appeal to the conscience and honor of every people and of every government, accepting thus early as a pledge of the generous determination which will be formed by them, the particular indignation which has been expressed with so much energy at Raasdadt by all the members of the Congress, and at Paris by the Ambassador and Ministers of friendly or neutral powers.

The Executive Directory decrees, that the preceding manifesto shall be transmitted to all governments; that it shall be printed in the bulletin of the laws, and solemnly read, published and affixed in all the Communes of the Republic, and be entered in the orders of all the armies.

(Signed) "BARRAS President. "LA GARDE Sec.

The Execution of the two Sansculottes at Raasdadt, must have been caused either by their masters, (which is most probable) or by the intolerable insolence of the fellows themselves, leading them to outrage sentinels at their posts, who would have been hung if they had not shot them. But it was an event not to be neglected by the five Nerces, let it have originated as it may: accordingly we find them charging it upon the Emperor, and invoking the nations of the earth to make common cause with them—inviting them to expressions of deep regret for the "illustrious victims" Jean de Brie, Robertot and Bonnier, three revolutionary regicides and assassins,—unnamed'd knaves, who after outraging the house of Austria for months within the sphere of its own control, and all mankind for years before, still audaciously insisted on remaining in its territory as spies, under its protection, after having been repeatedly ordered to depart.

Their appeal to the world, on the score of the sanctity attached to diplomatic character, will be lost, at least in this country if no other. A band of scoundrels, who have at no time been bound by any laws human or divine; who have notoriously threatened with imprisonment, and banished ignominiously the minister of one nation because he did not come with his pockets full of bribes; and imprisoned along with felons, cut-throats and democratic sansculottes, the ambassador of another nation after he had paid them their required douceur; can by no stretch of mendacity acquire even the slightest degree of consideration.

But these execrable monsters, who fell the just victims of their own brutal temerity, were not diplomatic characters; their functions had ceased, and their calling was at an end: the dissolution of the Congress had been openly proclaimed—these audacious regicides had been ordered to depart—and that order had even been repeated. But no, "the honor of the Great Nation," says De Brie, "rendered it fitting, that we should wait an order to return from our own Government;" (or words to that effect). We have besides, the evidence of his own assertion, that if they had gone even on the morning of the day on which they were executed, they might have gone safe; and why? Because "the military posts of the Austrian forces had not then been stationed." They remained, then, as spies—as spies, they intruded, at night, upon a military post,—and as spies, they were put to death. This is the aspect the transaction wears, according to their own reports of it—but what we have repeatedly hinted at already, must appear a much more plausible method of accounting for their execution.

The appeal of their fanciful majesties, in either case, is mere brutum fulmen: the meagre, squallid spectre of french republicanism will gush in vain his gory tushes,—for his last victim is devoured. The knocking in the head of these three clopdpoles, who are thereby only sent, according to their own philosophy, to take a long nap, may be viewed upon the whole rather as a charitable action, for they have been dispatched about in season to see that preparation be made

against the expedition of the Grande Republic itself, and the consequent defeat of their quondam comrades into the domains of Pluto—whereas these might otherwise have been left to wander unburied in the Cisternian Republic, for a great number of years, which, as they ever defied anarchy, must have proved to them, of all things the most horrible.]

LONDON, May 20.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Charles Wollaston, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Cruizer, to Even Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth the 23d instant.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that St. Albes Head bearing North, on the 21st inst at 11 A. M. I discovered two luggers to the Southward to which I gave chase, but the weather being unsettled and hazy, I could only discern them at times, they being well to windward, and finding in the intervals of clear that we headed them fast, I took the advantage of tacking, and had the satisfaction of seeing them nearly a head when the weather cleared up, and about half past four P. M. were nearly within gun shot of them, when a sudden gull of wind from off the shore carried away our fore-top-mast, and with it the main top-gallant mast; this obliged me to bring too for some time to clear the wreck, which being accomplished I made out at sail I could, and was thereby enabled to keep fight of them until in P. M. when finding they steering a course directly along shore I continued standing to the southward all night, having during the night got up another top-mast and refitted the ship. At day-light in the morning, Scarborough Castle bearing W. half N. three leagues, I gave chase of six hours, captured her. She proved to be, the Deux Freres, captain Jacques Bisset, of fourteen guns, (twelve of which he threw overboard during the chase) and fifty men, belonging to Calais, sailed from thence on the 16th of April last, and has been cruising ever since.—The lugger, (the Captain informs me) in company with him the day before, was the Tipoo Saib, of 12 guns, and having thrown all her guns, boat, &c. overboard during the chase, has gone either to France or Norway. Having 26 men away in prizes, and 40 prisoners on board, I judged proper to come into this port, the wind being Northerly, to land the prisoners, and shall as soon as possible repair to my Station.—I am, Sir, &c.

CHARLES WOLLASTON.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

The ship Columbus, prize to the Letter of Marque Brig Black Joke, is, we understand, taken possession of by the officer of the customs.

A Public dinner, we hear, will be given in compliment to Capt. Truxton, by the Chamber of Commerce.

We are informed that Lord Hugh Seymour, is appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Henry Hervey, commanding on the Windward Island Station, in the West Indies.

EASTON, July 19.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of the Election district, composed of Upper Smithfield, Wayne county, convened by previous notice, at the house of Peter Quick, for the purpose of fixing on a suitable person to fill the Executive office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, James Van Aken, Esq. being appointed Chairman and Lieut. Ira Fuller, Secretary the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

1st. Resolved, That considering the present political situation of our country, and the important rank, which the State of Pennsylvania holds in the Union, the filling the executive office of this Commonwealth, with a true Republican, a real friend, to the Constitution, the Laws and Government, is essential to the tranquility, happiness and liberties of the United States, and more immediately that of our own.

2d. Resolved, That JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has given the most unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the Constitution, the Laws and Government of his country; is a friend to Order and Republican form of government, and as such this meeting will support him with their votes and interest at the ensuing election.

3d. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a committee of correspondence for promoting Mr. Ross' interest with the other committees and individuals of this State, viz. Abraham Mulford, Esq. Simeon Weiffall, Lieut. Abraham Weinfield, Capt. Emanuel Briuk, Jonathan Briuk, Ensign Ira Newman, Francis Littl, Lieut. Eli Fuller, Jonathan Strickland, Jacob Robison, Lieut. James Eldreb, Capt. Samuel H. Tarry, Tobias Hornbeck, Lieut. John M. Sloan, and James Roferencans.

4th. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary do sign and transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the corresponding committee in Easton for publication in the American Eagle, and another copy to the corresponding committee in Philadelphia.

JAMES VAN AKEN, Chairman. IRA FULLER, Secretary.

To be Sold or Exchanged, FOR Property within twelve miles of the City of Philadelphia, and on the Bristol Road; A beautiful and very highly cultivated FARM. For particulars, see the office of C. Lebarbier du Plessis, No. 25 South Third Street. June 29.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

No. II.

MR. PENNO,

IF I have succeeded in establishing that the "Alms House and House of Employment partakes in its nature of an infirmary or hospital," and that from necessity, I will next proceed briefly to shew the nature and extent of that hospital as connected with the establishment; and after this I will endeavor to explain the manufacturing department, in discussing which branch of the Alms House and House of Employment, I think it possible, clearly and satisfactorily to demonstrate, that quite as much is produced from it, as can reasonably be expected, considering the number and kind of people employed.

But first of the Hospital Department. After the powers of the "Contributors to the Alms House and House of Employment" had ceased, and became vested in the "Guardians of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia," it was very early found expedient to provide accommodations for the multitude of cases that daily presented themselves to that house for relief. To enumerate the whole, would be to enumerate almost the entire catalogue of casualties and diseases to which humanity is liable.

The aged, the impotent, the infirm, the idle and the dissolute, were no longer the exclusive inhabitants of this asylum of human wretchedness. They partook of it in common with those poor, whose bodies were emaciated by disease. They partook of it in common with those, whose limbs were rendered useless by fracture, by frost, or by any of the various accidents to which the limbs of the mechanic or the labourer are daily exposed. The diseased (though perhaps not repentant) prostitute, was no longer denied admission and medical aid. And to the eternal honor of the institution, a place in it was set apart for the birth and comfortable nurture of those children whose lives might otherwise have been lost to society, by the distress or profligacy of their parents—at once protecting helpless infancy, and removing a strong temptation to the commission of horrid crimes. But this department of the house was not confined to such as these—the widow of the industrious, but poor inhabitant, left in an advanced state of pregnancy was here received; and the wives of those, whose poverty denied them the comforts and assistance so requisite in this perilous state, partook the common bounty of the place: and here the poor, seduced, deserted, heart-broken girl, was provided with a pillow for her aching head; cheered with the consoling balm of pity and compassion, while at the same time she was sheltered from the slow moving hand of callous scorn. In short, the doors were thrown open for the reception of all the distressed, and (with the exception of contagious cases alone) to every species of disease or casualty.

To provide for the numerous cases which from this populous city, daily presented themselves, as well to the hospital side as to the other parts of this house, for relief, required, it will be readily perceived, very considerable funds. Whether the managers have been extravagant or economical; whether they merit praise or censure will appear, when I come to contrast the total expenses of the house, with the numbers annually fed, clothed and relieved.

But perhaps before we dismiss the subject of the infirmary, it may not be improper to state for general information, that in consequence of two successive visitations by a disease most commonly called yellow fever, upwards of two hundred and fifty infant children, from a few days, to thirteen years old, have been thrown upon the institution for maintenance and support—a large proportion of whom, have been inoculated for the small pox, and cured in the house. The Managers, ever attentive to reduce the expenses by all proper means in their power, from time to time as opportunities present themselves, bind them out to useful trades. But at present upwards of sixty remain, whose tender age renders it impossible to provide for them in that way; of course they must for some years remain a daily expence to the public.

From this hospital, thus created out of absolute necessity, it is with pride and with pleasure that I propheticly assert, the foundation of a medical school is already laid, that at no very distant day will rival the most celebrated.

Physicians the most profound, and surgeons the most skilful will boast of professorships in this house—and a long train of respectable and worthy young men hereafter devoting their lives to these sciences, will not blush to hail the hospital of the Philadelphia Alms House, as their alma mater.

(To be continued.)

The U. S. frigate General Greene touched at Turk's Island lately on her way to the Havana Station. We learn she sails remarkably fast. [Prov. Jour.]

The wound which Admiral Nelson received in the late glorious engagement with the French is said to be the forty-second which that heroic man has gained since entering in to the naval service.

A letter from the American Consul at Alicante, dated May 11th, says, "The French fleet from Brest sailed by this on the 7th."

Extract of a Letter from Limerick, 29th March 1799.

"Unhappy by the peace and tranquility of this country is not to effectually restored, you would have a right to expect; our poor people, too easily led astray, are still many of them dupes to the intrigues of treason; and government has found it necessary again to have recourse to martial law in several parts of this kingdom, for putting down the attempts at rebellion; and the French to encourage their secret agents here, threaten us with another visit. Our glorious victories at sea will, I think, make them cautious how they commit themselves on that element—and if they reach our shore, they will find a very strong military force to resist them; and they will find themselves as much disappointed in the support they expect here, as they were on a former occasion—so that they cannot remain long here in existence as an enemy. The vigor, the resources and vigilance of our government, added to the unshaken loyalty of the good subjects of this kingdom, secure us from the wicked designs of our enemies foreign and domestic. Your country is happy to hold in detestation French politics and French principles. Your distance from the French will, I hope, preserve you from the grasp of their insatiable ambition, and continue to you the blessings of peace."

Lord Camelford has been fined £500. by a Jury of Middlesex, for an assault committed at Drury Lane Theatre on a young merchant of London. [Lon. Pap.]

Gazette Marine List.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and arrival dates. Includes entries like 'Brig Abigail, Hughes, Swansea 63 days', 'Schr. Andrew, M'Kinley, Georgetown 7 days', etc.

A brig name unknown, came too at the fort last evening.

Ship John Day, from River La Plata, has arrived at the Fort.

Arrived brig Abigail, Hughes, 63 days from Swansea. On the 16 June, spoke the brig Mary and Fanny, from Newburyport, bound to Copenhagen, 10th spoke the schr. Diligence, from Lisbon bound to Boston, in long. 51, 64th July. lat. 38 6, long. 69, 30, spoke the schr. Cumberland, of and from Portland bound to L. erpool. 12th; lat. 38, long. 70, spoke the schr. Paragon, of and from Kennebeck, 11 days from St. Vincents.

Capt. H. left no American vessels at Swansea, and brings nothing new—made the land in 25 days out from Swansea.

Ship Ocean of this port, from New-York bound to New York, was in Old Kill Roads on Saturday.

The ship seen off Reedy Island proves to be the Delaware ship of war put back. The Delaware was dispatched after the reported privateer, but ordered back upon the mistake being discovered.

Arrived at the Fort. Brig Louisa, Davis, Vear Cruz, left it 9th June and the Havannah 12th July.

Ship John, Day, River La Plata—left it 17th March.

Capt. Davis informs that on Sunday last, between 4 and 5 A. M. law in sight of the light house, a schr. of about 12 guns, deep in the sea, of a great length, with two top-masts, fore top sail very large, with a frame head without a figure, supposed to be a French privateer that failed two or three days before the American convoy from Havana.

A number of vessels are said to be below.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Foreign Attachment has been issued from the general Court of the territory North-west of the river Ohio at the suit of John Wilkins, Charles Wilkins, and Matthew Ernell, against the Lands and Tenements, Goods, Chattels and Effects, Rights and Credits of Levi Mumfrell, and that unless the said Levi shall appear by himself or attorney and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiffs, Judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold to the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.

DAVID SYMMES, Clerk of the General Court.

Cincinnati 21st Nov. 1798. } July 23

TO LET, And possession given the 7th of next month A Three story Brick House, with a good kitchen and cellars, in Second Street near to the New Market. Enquire of THOMAS GREEVES, No. 73 Walnut Street. July 23.