

CONTINUATION OF LATE Foreign Intelligence.

VIA NEW-YORK.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of July 10.

A great number of addresses congratulated the council on the fall of the triumvirate, and demanded the speedy punishment of the traitors.

Among these addresses there is one of the principal districts of Paris which is most remarkable. It declares that nothing can be done while the guilty remain unpunished.

"Punish," say they, "Merlin, the fabricator of conspiracies; Rewbell and Scherer, capidators and plunderers; Larevillere, the exciter of war in La Vendee; Francois Neufchateau, as having morily assassinated all the patriots; Ramel, who has disorganized the finances and ruined the public treasury; lastly, Talleyrand, who has provoked and organized the assassination at Rastadt."

Referred to a committee of five.

Sitting of July 12.

Echassieraux the elder, on a motion of order—"Traitors have sold the Republic—our frontiers are menaced—the hearts of republicans are filled with inquietude—joy and hope brighten the eyes of the royalists—we can no longer contemplate with a tranquil eye the dangers which every where surround us. Let us not wait till the coalsted robbers proclaim royalty on the dead bodies of the friends of the revolution."

After a violent invective in the same train, the orator demanded that the following resolutions should be referred to a special committee.

The legislative body declares the constitution of its allies to be under the protection of the loyalty of the French nation.

Every citizen from 16 to 50 is desired to provide himself with a musket.

A particular administration shall be created, charged to superintend the manufacture of arms.

The exportation of every thing necessary to carry on war is prohibited.

Citizens who are possessed of guns are to declare the same to the municipal administration.

The council ordered six copies of the speech and resolutions to be printed, and that they should be referred to a committee composed of seven members.

The president announced, that two important subjects were among the orders of the day, namely, the discussion relative to the loan of one hundred millions, and the report relative to dilapidators.—"The dilapidators," resounded from all parts.

Menteiller had leave to speak in the name of the committee on this subject. He began by congratulating the council upon the measures taken on the 30th Prairial. "For a length of time," said he, "this most execrable tyranny has weighed down the friends of the republic. The legislative body has flumed that attitude which becomes it, and exclamations of surprise have answered the triumph of liberty." Here the reporter made a brief recapitulation of all the denunciations against the ex-directors and their accomplices, namely, the transportation of Buonaparte, with 40,000 men; the prosecution of Championnet; the daring violation of the constitution of the Cisalpine nation; the violation of the French constitution; their attempts at the acquisition of sovereign power; the means of terror employed to influence the elections; the confiscations; the arbitrary imprisonments; the recognition of the war in La Vendee, encouraged by their inactivity; the menace of republicans promoted by impunity. Such were the principal heads of accusation. "Each of these charges," said the orator, "are not confined to one individual, they apply to all of them. Rewbell, Merlin, Lavilliere, Treillard, and Scherer, are pointed out as the chiefs of that extensive conspiracy which has nearly annihilated the Republic. The contractors in general, and other public dilapidators of the public treasure, are referred to. The latter and the Ex-ministers are answerable to the ordinary tribunals. Your committee has thought that having formed an active part in the conspiracy, they ought to be delivered over to the tribunal which is to judge the executive directors, as was done in the affair of Babeuf. As to the rest, you will act according to your judgment; but as these difficulties cannot, agreeable to the constitution, be had otherwise than in a secret committee, it proposes to the council immediately to form one."

The council ordered the printing of the speech, and the formation of a committee.

PARIS, July 10.

The Chouans have committed several horrid excesses in the town of Montigne.

All the gaming houses were shut up yesterday by order of the police.

The new political society, organized some days since, in the old hall of the five hundred in the Thuilleries, is composed of many deputies and many other citizens. They have decreed as a principle, that no denunciation shall be read which is not signed by some one who is known. This society, says a Journal, does nothing but make a noise, for every evening the neighbourhood resounds with the chorus of the Marseilles hymn, which they sing in full chorus. (Journal du Soir.)

We read, in one of our Journals, the following letter, which we publish without any observation:

"The most atrocious and Machiavelian plan of treason ever conceived, and which this time occupies the attention of a certain number of men whom public confidence has called to the most eminent stations. The most urgent

reasons prevent me from mentioning the names of those moliantious wretches who have not feared to capitulate with tyrants.

"To avert their daring machinations, I trust it is only sufficient to point them out to all France.

"Inform all the citizens, that it is in vain they have for six years sought to create and consolidate the republic. Certain persons, despairing of its safety, have demanded the mediation of the king of Prussia, in the name of the French government. The Prussian cabinet has made the following answer, which has been listened to without indignation, and without surprise.—"The king of Prussia consents to interpose his good offices and his authority to establish in France a constitutional king."

"Inform all Frenchmen, that the idea of this culpable mediation is not abandoned; and that it is proposed to renew it the first favourable opportunity."

Nothing has been published relative to the dissensions of the political society opened in the old riding school. It was yesterday numerously attended. Many deputies are members of it, as well as other citizens.

The Theophilanthropists appear to lose their partisans. The exercise of their worship has ceased in the temple of genius.

We have observed the re-appearance of several groups of people in the public places, but they are not numerous.

July 11.

A considerable number of troops are continually marching from Brussels, Gand, Bruges, and the frontiers of Holland, for Ostend, and that part of the coast of the republic which is threatened by the English.

July 12.

Marbot, general of division, has been appointed to the command of the 17th military division, in the room of general Joubert, who is intended by the directory to be promoted to the rank of commander in chief of the army of Italy.

It is stated that general Macdonald is on his way to Paris.

We are still in the greatest uncertainty respecting the fleet.

The opening of the society in the riding house has produced a great sensation.

Several persons who yesterday spoke against this assembly have been arrested, and conducted before the inspectors of the ball of the Ancients, charged by the police of the Thuilleries. In one of the groupes which formed every instant, a citizen said, sufficiently loud to be heard, it would be necessary to cut off 50,000 heads to save the country. The general indignation which this excited rendered it necessary he should take to his heels to save himself. It is said Gohier is a member of the society.

Bulletin of the sittings of the Political Society in the Riding House.

The sittings of last night were remarkable for the crowd of spectators. There were about two or three hundred members, to whom were added four or five hundred spectators, whose persons have been remarked in the Sections of Paris. At half past seven the Tree of Liberty was planted, amidst loud acclamations. It was surmounted with a cap of three colours, but that which was placed superior was the Bonnet Rouge. After a speech from Santhéaux, on the reception of members, Desfran sang a song which he had made on the planting of the tree of liberty. A deputation of the grenadiers of the guard of the legislative body received the fraternal embrace. A member, after a speech in favour of liberty, exclaimed, "Live free or die;" and moved, that to "Liberty, Equality," &c. be added another inscription, "or death."

Leclerc des Vosges, author of the Ruffe de Paris, after an eulogium on the National Convention, whose sacred feat the society occupied, swore to be faithful to the Constitution of the third year (general silence): he then pointed out as fit objects for the scaffold, Scherer, Rewbell, Merlin, Lepaux, Treillard, Rapinat, Legarde, Faypout, Trouve, Talleyrand, &c. (Long and universal applause.)

The following European Extracts is taken from the London Star, of the 25th of July.

PARIS, July 17.

Citizen Talleyrand has just published a vindication of his conduct, in answer to the accusations preferred against him in several pamphlets and journals.—He begins with remarking, that all his accusers are themselves either Ex-Priests or Ex-Nobles, and even princes or foreigners, who having first introduced themselves to notice with cunning and dexterity, soon assumed, with audacity, the privilege of instructing us how we should be free from our own country.

"What then," continues Talleyrand, "do these men urge, who are not Frenchmen, or those among Frenchmen whose integrity they have succeeded in corrupting? That I have been one of the Constituent assembly! Yes, I was fully convinced that they could never forgive those whose names are illustrious among the founders of liberty. I was fully convinced that men who had never experienced the first fallies of the French people, in 1789, who indulged in shameful raiillery on the sublime enthusiasm of the nation, and who, unable to prevent the Revolution, exerted themselves to render it odious, were in secret, enraged against the assembly which first proclaimed the declaration of the rights of man, and were more favorable to the anti-revolutionary part of that assembly than to the part which produced the revolution. But I was ignorant that they would carry their audacity so far as publicly, and without any mask, to reproach a Citizen with having been a Member of the Constituent Assembly. And

yet this is one of the numerous accusations preferred against me in their favourite Journal.

"In the present agitation of the public mind three suppositions are alone possible. The Republic will consolidate its strength in the midst of so many events; we shall be overwhelmed in the confusion and destruction of every kind of authority; or Royalty will be restored to oppress us with increased fury and tyranny. Every other supposition is to me a chimera, and I have unquestionably given sufficient pledges of my zeal against the two last systems. The fate allotted to me, by both the one and the other of them, is sufficiently known, as well as the kind of preference which they would grant to me. It has been a thousand times demonstrated, that I can have no other desire but that of consolidating the power and establishing the glory of the Republic. I did not, indeed expect, to be reduced to the necessity of proving, in the 7th year of the Republic, that I am not an Emigrant. A proof rendered unnecessary by the unanimous declaration of the National Convention, which ordered my name to be erased from all lists of Emigrants, and repealed, at the same time, the decree of accusation which had been brought against me.

"But it is asked by my accusers, What are the motives which caused the National Convention to erase the name of Talleyrand? The answer however, is simple, and undoubtedly decisive, I was sent to London for the second time, by the Provisional Executive Council, on the 7th of September, 1792. I have in my possession the original passport delivered to me by the Council, and which is signed by six of its members, Lebrun, Danton, Servan, Claviere, Roland and Monge. It was committed to the Convention, when it thought proper to take my case into consideration, and I will produce it to any person desirous of seeing it."

Talleyrand denies that he wore the white cockade in America and at Hamburg, and appeals to the testimony of the Envoy and Consul at that city.

With respect to the reproach of having suffered the new coalition to be formed, he vindicates himself by quoting his opinion, which was decidedly given in favour of an honorable peace, and makes the following observations; "when it is considered that those who dare to accuse me of wishing for the continuance of war are the very persons who stirred up the fire of discord, invoked with the most ardent prayers all the fury of war, were eager to excite revolutionary movements in every part of the world, abused every power in the most insulting and impious manner, threw obstacles in the way of every negotiation, and propagated in the public Journals the assertion of total to the tranquility of Europe.

That Republics and Kings are necessarily in a state of hostility;—when it is considered that I have been constantly engaged in repairing the mischiefs produced by so many inconsistencies and follies, and in calming the apprehensions of the Envoys of neutral and amicable powers, every one must be struck with astonishment that these men should accuse me of co-operating in producing the coalition, and that they should themselves be ignorant on how many accounts the accusation applies to their own conduct. I have also, in a detail which has been noticed by the Legislative Body, pointed out the principal and more immediate causes of the Coalition, and I may be allowed to observe, that my observations have been received by the National Representation, with a degree of interest which it only confers on acknowledged precision and truth.

"It is known that Austria, even from the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio, however favourable that treaty might have been to it, having recovered from the terror inspired by our arms, began to meditate projects of greater ambition; that it was then encouraged by England and Russia; that the events in Rome and Switzerland became new motives and pretences for its actions; and that it sought every where, from that time, for new allies; which it did not find difficult to obtain, in consequence of the principles of the Representative system which struck at all aristocratic establishments, or by the natural effect of the oppressions exercised by some of the French agents, unworthy of that name, even in friendly countries, or principally in consequence of the impression made by the engagement at A-benkir, which, in giving us an additional enemy, revived the audacity and hopes of others.

"At the commencement of last Brumaire, the end of October when General Joubert set out for Milan, about five months before the Russians entered Italy, I had the good fortune to procure the plan of attack which had been combined between the Russians and Austrians, and I give it to him myself. He has since declared, that it proved highly useful to his operations. Every thing relative to the great changes in Switzerland and Italy was never either discussed or decided by the Directory in my presence. The alterations in the Cisalpine Republic are totally without my knowledge. I was merely acquainted with them in consequence of their execution; so much so, that when Citizen Rivaud was sent Ambassador to that Republic, I was applied to for blank letters of credence, and thus I was totally uninformed with respect to his embassy, until he had been employed for a considerable time. Here I know, it is objected to me with severity, that I should not have hesitated to have given in my resignation. And it is imagined that I was not disposed to that measure? can it be thought that such an idea was gratifying to my independence? but I confess, I was prevented by that desire, that indefatigable hope of peace, from which nothing could detach me. I forgot myself entirely

in that sentiment, and to that I sacrificed my personal uneasiness; my repugnance as an individual.

"I am accused, that an attack was not made on Portugal. But if such an attack had taken place and had been violently opposed by Spain, would they not have thought themselves justified in blaming a conduct which would have irritated this latter power, whose alliance it was so useful to cultivate? I am reproached with not having sufficiently encouraged privateering against England, but it had been encouraged without bounds, with what vehemence would they have inveighed against the want of precaution, or the stupidity of Ministers, who allowed, that 525 armed vessels for cruising had been captured by the enemy from the beginning of the war to the end of the 6th year, that the number of our prisoners now in England amount to more than 30,000, for whose subsistence the Republic is at the yearly expence of 15 millions, and that it is principally to privateering such a result is to be attributed, might have dared to expose the nation to the repeated hazards of a game, the losses of which are so sensibly felt?

"I am reproached with the expedition to Egypt, which was planned previously to my administration, and had in no respect been determined by me. But if that expedition in which the genius of Buonaparte, in which his glory, and that of his invincible army rendered certain and still renders certain, so many successes had not been effected, and it could be proved, that I had opposed the project, with how much acrimony would not these same persons have said, that I was influenced by secret and improper views, and that I wished to deprive the Republic of the most magnificent establishment in the world, which was to strike a most terrible blow at the British power in India.

"They complain of the cold indifference of the Swedish government, but how much more would they have to complain, if in order to prevent it the Republic had given way to demands incompatible with her dignity? I they also object (could it be imagined), that men of the best characters as Republicans have been entrusted with diplomatic missions, with an intention, they say, of getting rid of their vigilant observation at home. But if others who were not republicans had been entrusted with business of that nature, would they not have had more reason to complain, and would they have been silent upon so favourable an opportunity?

"The Journal des Hommes Libres maintains, that it was Talleyrand who procured the return of Malmesbury, after the latter had been dismissed by Charles Lacroix. But it was not to Paris, that was no longer necessary, but to Lille, even in the center of our military bulwarks. Is this point clearly made out? There never was an important fact that carried conviction with it more strongly, on the 18th of Messidor, when the conferences began, "I was not Minister; it was only the 28th Messidor, I was appointed by the Directory." In short every thing which has been done, either within or without the republic, is imputed to me; and I am interrogated why the Grand duke of Tuscany was not kept as a hostage, as if it were my province to give instructions to the Generals. They have the effrontery to assert, that it was I who alienated from the Republic the United States of America, at a moment when they know that American negotiators have arrived in France, and they cannot be ignorant of the share which I have had in that event, on account of the language, full of deference, of moderation and I will be bold to say, of dignity, which I addressed them in the name of the French Government, while those who now attack me were desirous only to convey to them expressions severe and irritating."

Talleyrand concludes his vindication by accusing his assailants of ignorance, malice and the basest designs.

Observations of Charles Delacroix upon the Reflections published by Talleyrand Perigord.

As I have been named, or referred to twice in the reflections which citizen Talleyrand has published, I owe it to truth, and to my own character, to establish those facts with respect to which I have been alluded to in this work. It is true, as citizen Talleyrand says, that it was me of whom lord Greenville demanded a passport for lord Malmesbury; that it was I who forwarded it; that it was during my Ministry the negotiations were carried on; and finally, that it was I who pointed out Lille, in consequence of the express orders of the Directory. I do not see how these facts can excite suspicion; but if it was necessary to justify them, I would say that the facility of telegraphic communication, and the recollection of the intrigues of lord Malmesbury, at Paris, during his first mission, were the principal motives which determined the Directory in preferring the commune of Lille. "It is well known," says Talleyrand, "that the expedition to Egypt had been prepared before the period of my Ministry. It is a certain fact, that citizen Magaller, consul General of the republic in Egypt, after a great number of memorials he had sent relative to an expedition against Egypt, received, previous to my entering into administration, leave to return to France. It was in fact, and it could not be otherwise, my duty to give information upon the subject of his memorials." It would seem from this passage, that it was I who prepared the expedition to Egypt. I owe it to truth to declare the fact without attempting here to judge of the merit of the enterprise. It is very well known that different projects, particularly under the ancient government, were proposed relative to Egypt; but what is not known, yet is not less true is, that these memorials remained wholly neglected during my ministry. That

neither myself on the part of the Directory nor the chief of division, paid any attention to them; that I had not any idea of the contents of the memorials of citizen Magaller. That his memorials no respect influenced the permission given him to return; but, on the contrary, it was granted on the ground of his ill state of health, and the danger he was in of dying if he remained longer in Egypt. Let citizen Talleyrand refer to the account which I gave the Directory of the operations of my administration on the 12 Thermidor, under the article Ottoman Porte.

He will find there is not a word relative to this expedition, and that throughout it breathes the desire and the hope of promoting and affuring the most perfect harmony between the two powers. Citizen Talleyrand may recollect to his mind, that in the first conference I had with him after my return from the Batavian Republic, having for a long time discoursed upon the subject of the horrible counter-revolution, which had destroyed in one day the fruit of six months labour there; and the outrages committed against the French Republic on my person; I spoke of the report just circulated, that Egypt was the immediate object of the expedition of Buonaparte. "I would not attempt (said I) to steal the secret from you; but I do not believe the report. It is not to Egypt, but to the Black Sea. He is gone to destroy the settlements of the Russians, who are determined to declare war against us, to restore Poland to its rank as a nation, to keep the house of Austria in check, and command a definitive peace. If you have any ulterior designs against Egypt, the Porte, in gratitude for the important service you will have rendered it, will willingly lend its assistance to realize them." Citizen Talleyrand left me to enjoy the sweet illusion which events have but too soon destroyed. My regard for truth has imposed on me these short observations. It will plead my excuse to Citizen Talleyrand.

CH. DELACROIX.

Charenton 27 Messidor.

July 15, 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

LONDON, July 25.

Three French frigates from Alexandria had recaptured part of the fleet taken by Sir Sydney Smith, before Acre. In this action Lieut. Bullby was taken, and captain Miller, of the Thebus, was unfortunately killed with part of the crew, from the accidental bursting of some bomb shells.

The following article appears in the Monitor of the 26th of Messidor (July 12) at Genoa, 11th Messidor, July 9:—On the 6th (June 24) an English squadron of about thirty vessels appeared within sight of our port, and sent in a flag of truce with two letters from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, one of which was addressed to the French Charge d'Affairs, and the other to our government. He requested, that having made himself master of the fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Perce, the latter might be permitted, together with his Etat Major, to go on shore and negotiate the exchange of 1200 prisoners that he (Lord Keith) had taken. The latter concluded by saying, Port Maurice had fired upon his ships, in consequence of which Genoese vessels should be treated as enemies. On the 7th, June 25, some vessels sailed from hence to take on board the prisoners from the English Squadron; they will be debarked in France."

A letter from Dover, dated July 24, at 2 o'clock in the morning, says—"There is now, off this place, a very heavy firing; an engagement no doubt; it is very dark, and has a fine effect."

United States, District of Pennsylvania. }
To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the stated Session of the said Court—These are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as it is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

(L.S.)

Given under my hand and Seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the court house in NORRIS TOWN in the county of Montgomery in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Record or otherwise to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's office at Philadelphia, September 7, 1799. dckthO.