

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1797

DRESDEN, August 12. N. Coedday, late his Swedish majesty's arrived here in the first inst. from Lenoir. This prince is very plainly dressed, that he may be less noticed, and approaches citizens of every class, without constraint. He lately said, that the kings can only see the truth when masked. When on Friday last he was in the garden of Mr. Richter, he retired the moment he found that he was known.

LONDON, September 12. We enter on the duty of detailing the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday last in Paris, with emotions which it is not easy to describe. It is a proceeding which in every view, either of gigantic interest in its consequences, or of audacious character in its design, has scarcely a parallel since the commencement of the revolution itself, and it is impossible to speak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be asserted that there are occasions in the political as well as the physical combinations of life, when all principles must yield to imperious necessity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are set at defiance. The admission of this axiom is all that the most odious tyranny demands for the justification of every excess; and it is certain that it is sufficient to take from the most settled society every assistance that it can frame for its own independence. With this short observation, we preface the narrative of the new revolution in France. We shall faithfully lay before our readers every thing that the triumvirate has said in justification of the measure it so secretly contrived, and vigorously carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide whether the circumstances of the republic were such as to create the pretended necessity which supercedes all law; or whether it was merely a cabal of personal interests, in which a struggle for ascendancy, is exalted into a shock for the deliverance of the people. The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the steady and impartial spectators of this astonishing scene, and a severe posterity, free from all the passions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the act. It is for us to furnish the materials.

The blow was struck between three and four o'clock on Monday morning the 4th September. The confusion of dates from this new division of the year, made our correspondents call the 17th Fructidor, the 4th, when it should have been the 3d of September. We yesterday morning received the following letters up to the 23d Fructidor, or Thursday last, the 17th inclusive.

Paris, 19 Fructidor, September 5. This explosion has at last taken place. The events of yesterday are of the greatest importance. I am going to relate them in order as they happened.

During the night of the 17th, the commission of inspectors, with several members of both councils, had assembled in the hall of 500 at the Thuilleries. At midnight, general Lemoine (others say Moulin) appeared at the gate of the Pont-Tournant, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legislative body. But upon the general's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against their commander, the gate was opened, and Ramel arrested. The general then proceeded to the Maberges, where the members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de Poite, Pichegru, Willot, and several others, all of which he immediately arrested. Pichegru and Willot made some resistance, but were immediately seized and disarmed; and it is even said, that Pichegru is grievously wounded. At the same time Barthelemy was arrested at the Directory, but Carnot had contrived to make his escape.

Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the most considerable parts of the city occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon. In the meanwhile general Angereau repaired to the barracks where the archbishops of the legislative body were quartered, and having assembled them, asked them if they would follow him to which they all answered with one voice Yes. They then demanded to see their commander Ramel, and degraded him by pulling off his epauletts, and then marched to offer their services to the Directory. The walls were covered with different papers posted up by order of the Directory, copies of which you will find in the enclosed Reading. As soon as the arrested deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages to the temple. As a consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both councils, the council of 500 as-

sembled at the Odeon, the greatest French theatre in the Directory, and the elders at the school of surgery, not far from thence.

The Faubourg St. Antoine, well armed, evidently by precedent, came and offered their services to the Directory and both councils. They were thanked, and invited to repair to their respective occupations. Before they returned home they drew up in the Ruedes-Francois Bourgeois, where general Angereau passed along the line, and was received with the loudest acclamations. They afterwards retired very peaceably.

During the whole day the bridges and chief posts were guarded by the troops, the streets, especially about the Directory and the councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order and tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city.

At 6 in the evening the Directory answered the message of the Council of Five Hundred, by sending papers relative to the conspiracy. [These papers we have already mentioned.]

During the night the commission of five made report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution, which you will find in the Moniteur.

The only uneasiness now entertained is from the friends of the constitution of '93, or if you will, the Mountainers; but it is assured that the Directory has positively refused to join them.

The barriers still remain shut. It is presumed that there are 12 or 15 thousand troops at Paris, while all the issues from that city are completely blocked up by 25,000 men, distributed around at the distance of 5 leagues, so that it is impossible for any person to escape.

No news hitherto of Carnot. Some say he has shot himself, while others pretend he was killed by some people who attempted to arrest him.

It is now one o'clock. Every thing is remarkably quiet.

From the Sentinella. One Perotteau, a gunsmith, Rue Croix-des-petits Champs, has been arrested. This villain has confessed, on his examination, that the royal commissioners of Louis XVIII. had purchased from him 700 muskets, on bonds, signed with the initial letters R—e. The whole has been seized and confiscated, and the proofs and papers are now at the Bureau Central.

20 Fructidor, September 6.

Never, since the beginning of the revolution was a plan carried on with more caution, or executed with more celerity than the famous measure taken by the Directory on the 18th instant—this will appear evident to any person who considers that the majority of the Directory, while they were preparing every thing for such an important blow, had to baffle the vigilance not only of their colleagues, Carnot (a man of superior abilities) and Barthelemy, but also to deceive the numerous spies employed by their enemies in both councils. So great was the secrecy with which all their measures were concerted, that they had actually marched a considerable body of troops (some say ten thousand men) into Paris, surrounded that city on every side, at the distance of 5 leagues, occupied every important post, and arrested their enemies, within the space of 2 hours, without any one having had previously the least suspicion of the matter, and almost without noise. It was not known till every thing was over. It is true that the anti-directorial journalists has repeatedly denounced to the public a plot, resembling in some few particulars the plan executed by the Directory, but as they had been often obliged to retract their assertions, and to invent reasons in order to explain why the execution had been deferred, they at last fell into the predicament of the dying shepherd, in the fable; nobody believed them when they told the truth.

General Moulin, and not Lemuray, was the officer, who on the night of the 17th or rather on the morning of the 18th, obtained admittance into the garden of the Thuilleries, through the gate of the Pont-Tournant, and arrested the members then assembled.

Carnot has not been taken as yet, some say he has been killed, others, that he has killed himself.

No. 18, of the Democrat Constitutional, has appeared to-day. He violently inveighs against Merlin de Thionville for having proposed that Antonette and Felix Lepelletier, should be included in the decree of transportation, and accuses that member of attacking the true patriots, under the name of anarchists. This makes some imagine that the Mountain is beginning now to raise its head. But it appears that the Directory and the majority of both councils are resolved to keep it down. Time will tell. In the meanwhile it seems that the victorious party is resolved not to spill one drop of blood, and to use its silent measures as the nature of circumstances will permit.

What will serve to confirm our former observations on the trade of this city, is, that the public inscriptions which on the eve of the explosion were so low as seven, rose the two days following to 13, a rise ascribed to the firmness and vigour displayed by the government. This day at two o'clock they fell to 10, owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

Amongst the different persons spoken of as being to fulfil the two vacant places in the Directory, the most remarkable are, Merlin, minister of justice, general Jourdan, Robert Riader, Gais and Taleyrand-Petigord.

By a decree of yesterday evening, the journalists whose arrest had been ordered by the Directory, have been condemned to be transported, and the Directory authorized to make domiciliary visits in order to discover the retreats of such as have not been arrested.

From the Ami des Lois, citizen Betant, living in Rue, St. Lagare, No. 173, has written the following letter, dated the 18th.

Yesterday, about three o'clock, a man whom I do not know came to me on the part, as he said, of the brother and secretary of general Pichegru, and offered me a musket, pistols, a sword, and a good reward, provided I would assist at carrying off Pichegru, from the temple. I told him that I would consider about it. They told me they were very numerous, and sure of success. He teased me very much, but to get rid of him I answered yes. He wrote down my name, and said he would call again: they know me as I served under Pichegru, and went to see him from time to time. But I will never betray the republic.

From the Journal des Hommes Libres—we read in the declaration of Duverne de Presle the following remarkable passage.

There is a foreign party, who expect the future assistance of Spain. At the head of this party are M. M. de la Vanguyon and d'Entraigues. I will give their means of correspondence with the interior. The members of this party think the king of Spain is for them, and among other particulars, the marquis de las Casas.

Now we must observe, that of the individuals mentioned in the above phrase, la Vanguyon has been at Paris this long time. His intrigues were known by the diplomatic body, and he himself is not signalized among the conspirators lately fallen.—Another, viz. Las Casas remained in England notwithstanding the rupture with Spain, under pretence of an illness that has lasted till now, and arrived yesterday in Paris in high style, at the hotel d'Orleans, rue des Petis Augustins.

Barruel Beauvert, author of the Actes des Apotres, and Richer Serezy, author of the Accuseurs Publics, have been arrested. The ex-deputy Chlappe, attempting to get into the temple, in order to speak to general Pichegru, was sent by general Dutertre, commandant of the temple, to general Angereau's head quarters, and then arrested and sent to prison.

The report of the arrest of Bouille and Dumourier is not confirmed.

Yesterday the barriers were opened, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges.—Places of public resort, such as the palais royal, the garden of Thuilleries, &c. are as crowded as ever, coaches and cabriolets roll about the streets as usual. In short every thing wears the aspect of the greatest tranquillity.

The Journal des Hommes Libres say that the Directory has ordered 12,000 men more to march to Paris.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

18 Fructidor—Sept. 4.

The Executive Directory, apprised that the malcontents are attempting to form a point of union in the administration at present established at Paris, decrees the following in virtue of the 106th article of the constitution.

- I. The members of the central administration of the department of the Seine, and those of the municipal administrations of the 12 circles of Paris, are provisionally suspended from their functions.
II. Till the suspension is taken off, they are prohibited to assemble under the penalties enacted by the 6th article of the 5th section of the second part of the penal code.
III. The central bureau alone remains in the exercise of its functions.
IV. The commissioners of the Directory of the 6 administrative districts shall superintend the execution of this decree, which shall be immediately notified and published.

The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris.

CITIZENS, Royalty has just threatened the constitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year shaken by their dark manoeuvres all the foundations of the republic, they thought that they were sufficiently powerful to consummate its destruction. They thought themselves sufficiently protected to venture to attack the attacks against the supreme depositories of the Execu-