



"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unawar'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

**IMPEACHMENT
OF THE
Ex-Directors.**

The following is a full and correct statement of the charges brought against the four Ex-Directors, Rewbell, La Revelliere, Merlin and Truelhard:

CHARGE I.

"They have violated the Rights of Nations."

1. By attacking, without any previous manifesto or declaration, without the concurrence of the Legislative Body, the Ottoman Emperor, our ally, by the invasion of Egypt, a country under his domination, and that at a time when the Ottoman Government, so far from being in a state of imminent or commenced hostilities, or of threats or preparations of war against the Republic, had still, on the contrary, an ambassador amongst us.

2. By invading Switzerland without a previous manifesto or declaration, and without the concurrence of the Legislative Body, when the Helvetic Government was neither in a state of imminent nor commenced hostilities, or of threats or preparations of war against the Republic; and while the wrongs, or complaints which we had to impute to them, might be redressed, either by such changes as the operation of public opinion prepared in that State, or by such arrangements as our situation and the force of treaties had given us a right to propose and expect.

CHARGE II.

"They have refused to acknowledge the Sovereignty of the People."

1. By modifying by the means of violence only, the constitution which the Cisalpine and Batavians had accepted and sworn to maintain, immediately on the recovery of their liberty; by causing to be enforced by violence, and in the name of the French Republic, the changes introduced into the constitution of a people declared free, acknowledged as independent, and as our ally.

2. By subjecting the General Will of the Roman People, who had been declared free and independent, and who had an ambassador amongst us, to the will of a Commander in Chief, or a Commissary; and by forcing that people to accept of a constitution, the 36th article of which sanctioned our slavery.

CHARGE III.

"They have violated our constitution."

1. By usurping the legislative authority; by issuing decrees, ordaining that such or such law shall be executed, as far as it is not modified by such decrees; by issuing decrees which crippled or rendered nugatory those laws, and thus reduced the administrators to the alternative, either of being deprived of their places, if they did not obey the law, or of being prosecuted for contumacy, if they disobeyed the decree.

2. By neglecting to lay before the councils such accounts and such information as they called for, either respecting the finances or the situation of the country, which constitutes a formal refusal to obey the will of the constitution.

CHARGE IV.

"They have endangered our external security."

1. By raising an additional enemy against the Republic, namely, the Ottoman Porte, and compelling it to unite with the coalition of the North.

2. By neglecting to take any measure during the peace with the Emperor and the armistice with the Empire, for keeping the armies on a respectable footing, for filling the vacancies, providing the Cavalry and artillery with horses, or for furnishing the fortified towns and magazines of the army.

3. By proposing to the Legislative Body to declare war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia, when the French armies were either disorganised or spread out to an immense extent of territory, or reduced to a number infinitely inferior to the forces which all the reports of the Generals announced as marching against us; by deceiving the Legislative Body by fallacious statements of our military force, and by leaving upwards of an hundred thousand men in the interior of the Republic.

CHARGE V.

"They have endangered the internal security."

1. By arming the citizens against one another; by exposing the true republicans to proscription under the designation of Anarchists, either in Directorial proclamations, or the circular letters of their Ministers, acknowledged by them, inasmuch as they did not censure them; and by provoking and encouraging, by means of these designations, the removal of Republicans from all public functions, and instigating to their assassination.

2. By dismissing at the same time, and that in the most summary manner, an immense number of public functionaries apparently at a moment when the operative influence of the laws became of the utmost importance to facilitate the permanent improvement of the new taxes, the perfection of the old ones, the departure of the French for the defence of their country, and above all, the repression and punishment of robberies and assassinations.

CHARGE VI.

"They have refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of the French People."

1. By sending into the departments of the Republic, agents to influence the elections by forcing promises by means of threats, and by employing every art and seduction to entrap the votes of the citizens in favour of those who were pointed out by those agents.

2. In neglecting or refusing to punish the agents who had caused to be arrested Electors and Presidents of Primary Assemblies, and those who were denounced to them, for having, by their intrigues, endeavoured to annihilate the suffrages of the people.

CHARGE VII.

"They invaded the liberty and security of Citizens."

1. In arbitrarily imprisoning citizens, in detaining them by *lettres-de-cachet*. Among these citizens, Guy Vernon, whom they drove from Italy, and exiled from France.

2. In perverting the 24th article of the law of the 10th Fructidor, year 5, so far as to transport citizens who could not be comprehended under the law.

CHARGE VIII.

"They attempted to destroy the National Representation."

In proposing to certain military Commanders to arrest a number of the members of the Legislative Body; in consulting its chiefs on the possibility or difficulty of the measure.

CHARGE IX.

"They have dissipated the public revenues, and permitted pillage and peculation."

1. In taking no steps to prevent or punish dilapidation, robbery, excess, violence, despotism and vexation of every kind, by which the people on whom they pretended to bestow liberty, were overwhelmed, and in having done nothing more than issue decrees, which proved their knowledge of these crimes, and the impotence of the measures adopted against them.

2. In prosecuting Gen. Championet, because he opposed the arbitrary proceedings and depredations of one of their Commissaries, by which that agent drove to insurrection against the army and the French Republic, a nation disposed to receive with Gratitude the Liberty we offered.—Thus did they bring death and destruction upon an army of French heroes, against whom a people driven to despair, let loose their vengeance as reprisals for the tyranny, oppression and violence of the agents of the Directory.

SECRET CONVENTION,

Entered into on the 5th of August, 1796, at Berlin, between his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the French Republic.

Animated with the same desire of seeing the unfortunate War under which Europe groans, brought to a termination, and entertaining the fond hopes that the time is not far distant when this salutary wish shall be accomplished, his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the French Republic, have thought it necessary to enter into an amicable Treaty.—His Prussian Majesty, in pursuance of the declaration made by him at the Peace at Basle, has not withheld the

with which his own dignity as a State of the Empire, and his bounden duty pointed out to him, namely, That the constitution and boundaries of the Empire might be preserved in their full integrity. In like manner, his Majesty confiding in the French Government, has disclosed the wish of the House of Orange, that his family might be reinstated in their former rank and dignity in Holland, under such just modifications as might be agreed upon. His Majesty has also made use of every amicable means which he conceived necessary for accomplishing this object; but as the French Republic persisted in the opinion that circumstances did not permit them to participate in those wishes, or to favour their completion; therefore, both parties have entered into a farther Agreement with each other, through the medium of their Ministers, M. Christian Henry Curtz, Count de Haugwitz, Minister of State to his Prussian Majesty, on the one part, and M. Anton. Bernard Caillard, Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on the other part. These have agreed to the following eventual Capitulations:

1. As the French Government expressed a wish that the Republic of the United Netherlands, by way of compensation for the territory given up to France, might receive that part of the bishopric of Munster, which extends from the place where the Ems enters East-Friesland, and up this river towards Wintrop, from thence in a direct line over Heyden, and along the boundaries of the Duchy of Cleves, to the point where it meets the borders of Holland; his Prussian Majesty declares, that in order to give the French Republic an assurance of his amicable sentiments, he will not oppose such a measure, whenever negotiations shall be entered into concerning the cession of the right bank of the Rhine to France; and because the principle of secularization is unavoidably necessary for indemnifying the temporal Princes, who must suffer losses by such a disposition, his Majesty consents to the adoption of that principle; and accordingly, as an indemnification for their provinces which lie on the left bank of the Rhine, including the territory of Sevaner, which in such a case will be ceded to France, his Majesty will retain the remainder of the territory of the bishopric of Munster, with the country of Reclingshausen. His Majesty, however, reserves to himself the right to claim such farther additions as may appear best calculated to afford him a complete indemnification—an object concerning which the two contracting powers will entertain an amicable understanding.

2. The 2d article of the Treaty of Basle, of April 5, 1795, remains in full force; consequently the French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Prussia in favour of other Princes of the Empire who might wish to enter into negotiations with France.

3. In the statement set forth in the article concerning the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France, and concerning the adoption of the principle of secularization, his Prussian Majesty and the French Republic pledge themselves to use their united endeavours to effect in favor of the Princes of the House of Hesse, the secularization of the ecclesiastical states, which shall serve as the most convenient compensation to them, in lieu of the lands and property which they may lose on the left bank of the Rhine; and also to procure the electoral dignity for the line of Hesse Cassel.

4. His Majesty the King of Prussia pledges himself to maintain the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, in their integrity and present independence.

5. If, at the future pacification, the restoration of the House of Orange, to its rank and dignity in Holland, should be deemed inadmissible, in that case his Prussian Majesty and the French Republic pledge themselves that they will use every mediation in their power to bring about a proper accommodation between the Batavian Republic and the Princes of Nassau Orange; the chief conditions of which shall be,

on the one part, a renunciation of all claims to the dignity of Stadtholder, as well as to all the immovable property of those Princes, on the left bank of the Rhine and in the Belgic Provinces; on the other side, the Batavian Republic shall make a compensation to the Princes of Orange, equivalent to what they had possessed in the United Provinces, and in the Dutch Colonies, unless the Batavian Republic would rather give up to the House of Orange the immovable property just mentioned, in order that they might themselves agree upon a fair exchange of this property, or suffer it to be done by an Arbitrator chosen by both parties. In order to effect this accommodation, the French Republic pledges itself still farther, that it will do its utmost endeavours to promote the advantage of the said Prince of Orange, and his male heirs; to effect the secularization of the bishoprics of Wurtzburgh and Bamberg, and make such an arrangement, that the reversions of the said bishoprics shall be settled on the House of Brandenburg, in case the male branch of the House of Orange should become extinct.

6. The present secret Convention shall be ratified by the contracting parties; and the ratification shall, within six weeks, or sooner if it can be done, be exchanged at Berlin.—In testimony of the same, this Convention has been signed and sealed by the under-named Plenipotentiaries. Done at Berlin, Aug. 5, 1796.

Christian Henry Curtz,
Count de Haugwitz,
Anton. Bernard Caillard.

THE CITY OF ACRE.

This city, anciently termed Acho, Aeco, Acre, and by the French St. John of Acre, on account of its being the residence of the Knights of Jerusalem, which they defended against the Saracens, is the last and most southern city in the time of the Israelitish Judges, since we find that the tribe of Ather could not drive out its inhabitants.—*Judges, i, 31.*

It having, in process of time, been enlarged and beautified by Ptolemy I. was called from it, Ptolemais; though the Greeks, among whom the last name was most commonly used, did not forget its ancient one, but softened it into Ace, and called the place indifferently by both names, till falling into the hands of the Turks, it resumed its Phœnician name of Acre, by which it is now called.

After being in possession of the Emperor Claudius, it fell into the hands of the Arabian Turks, who kept it till the Holy War, when it was retaken by the Christians, in the year 1104. The Turks took it a second time, under Saladin, and it was wrested from them in 1191, by Guy, King of Jerusalem, Richard I. King of England, and Philip, King of France. It was then given to the Knights of Saint John, who held it about 100 years, with great bravery; but the Christians disagreeing about the possession of it, Sultan Melech Seraf, with an army of 150,000 men, obliged the inhabitants, in the year 1321, to give up the place, and retire to the island of Cyprus. Acre was immediately entered and plundered by the Turks, who made a horrible slaughter of those who remained in the city, and destroyed all its noble edifices, as if they never could take a sufficient revenge upon it, for all the blood it had cost them, or sufficiently prevent such slaughters for the future.

Acre, by its excellent situation, seems to enjoy all the advantages to be derived from sea and land, being encompassed on the east and north sides, by a spacious fertile plain, on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the south by a large bay, extending itself from the city to Mount Carmel.

It was in this city, that Edward I. (then a Prince) received a wound with a poisoned arrow, which his wife Eleanor cured, by sucking the poison out of it. It was here, also, that the Abbess of a Noble Nunnery, finding that the city was upon the eve of being taken by the Turks, called all her Nuns, and exhorted

them to disfigure and mangle themselves, as the only way of preserving their chastity from being violated, which advice was followed with such zeal, that when the soldiers broke into the Nunnery, and saw, instead of the beautiful virgins they expected, only a dreadful spectacle of mangled and noseless faces, they took a full revenge for being disappointed of their lust, and put them all to the sword.

FRANCE.

From a London Paper of Sept. 4.

THE ROYALIST ATMY.
Head-quarters at Ceinte Gabello,
this 12th Aug. 1799.
VIVE LA ROI LOUIS XVIII.

BY THE KING,
It is ordered, that all brave Loyalists do unite themselves with me. I pledge myself never to desert them. The news from Toulouse states—"They are perfect" so that our good King will be acknowledged by all provinces of the South.

LE COMPTE DE PAULO,
General of the Province of Fois.

The insurrections which have appeared in France, merit more than ever the serious attention of those who consider the events of the present season as more or less accelerating that good peace which is the earnest desire of all Europe. The whole insurrections have evidently the complexion of Royalty. The message of the Directory may have magnified the danger, with a view of deriving from it a support in the destruction of the Jacobin Club in the Rue de Bacq, and in overruling in the Council of Five Hundred, the superiority which was opposed to them. But the facts upon which the Message of the Directory bears, are too incontrovertible to be called in question: they are of such a nature, that the situation of the Republic to us never appeared so critical.

The insurrections are encouraged by the success of the coalition; but if they had been directed by the Cabinets of the Allied Powers, they would certainly have been delayed to the time when it would have been possible to have afforded effectual succour to the insurgents, by opening a communication with them, as was the case in Piedmont. The insurrection of the Royalists did not then take place, till Marshal Suwarrow had arrived on the frontiers of the Kingdom of Sardinia, by the rapid march which decided all the successes of Italy. Some people have believed that the insurrections which took place almost at the same time in the South, West, and the North, were the effects of a general plan concerted among the insurgents.

It is sufficient to read the Paris papers attentively, to see, that these simultaneous insurrections, proceed from one and the same cause, which acted at the same time on every place, within the circumference of the Republic, and of which it cannot be at all astonishing, that the effect should be uniform. This cause is the law which forces the conscripts to march. The constraint provoked resistance, and the resistance rose to insurrection. But as a rallying signal is necessary for insurrection, that of Royalty was chosen as the order of the day, because it was founded (as says the Editor of the London Ministerial Print) upon the general opinion, upon the universal wishes of France.

If the Coalesced Powers retain any doubts as to this disposition of the great majority of the French Nation, this event is sufficient to dissipate them. They must observe it in an Address to the Archduke and to Marshal Suwarrow, inviting them to the aid of that numerous and loyal part of the Nation, which expects their arrival as the period of bursting their fetters. They must see in it a happy omen of a time near at hand, when the Presumptive Heir of the Crown will appear on the frontier of the East, with the Royal Standard in his hand, supported on the right by the Young Hero of the Rhine, and on the left, by the Ve-