

those ancient governments, the imperfections of which he had been explaining.

You will, with pleasure, see too, from the several extracts herein fairly copied, as well as from a number of other passages in his book, that he must be satisfied the chief amendments he wished for in the governments of his country are, *substantially*, comprised in the form of the federal government. A government under which we happily flourish, and which excites the admiration of the world! From these considerations, and from the experience he has had of the solid advantages it possesses, *in practice*, it is not to be doubted but he is too firm a friend to its future prosperity to wish any variation to be made in the form.

The truth of his theory respecting the balances which he conceived were necessary to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the equal rights of the citizens of any nation, is further supported by the conduct of the people of two of the States, Pennsylvania and Georgia, in each of which the legislative authority was, at first, placed in a single assembly, where they voluntarily changed their form of government by establishing senates, as checks to their houses of representatives, and they have strengthened the executive powers of their chief magistrates, in their new constitutions. *Experience only* must have convinced them of the necessity of these changes; and they are now enjoying the important benefits resulting from them.

Having no other object in view than to expose the misrepresentations of Americans, I shall offer no apology for the length of this address.

A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN.

Frederick, October 26, 1796.

BRUSSELS, September 6.

WE here give the most authentic accounts, that we can collect respecting the late operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

The archduke Charles having detached great reinforcements of his army to join his forces upon the Lower Rhine, he attacked with them general Bernadotte in flank. There have never yet been actions so bloody as those which happened on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August. The Austrian cavalry charged the infantry with such fury, as never had been before seen. Many times they were repulsed with loss, at last, returning continually to the charge with fresh troops, routed the French infantry.

The carnage which was in these different engagements, is horrible to imagine. The republican army has been obliged to yield in all directions. The enemy has advanced before Frauenthor, into which they entered after having beaten down the walls with their cannon.

The Austrians have since taken the fortress of Rothemberg; since, pursuing victory, they have forced the French army to evacuate Nuremberg and Bamberg. During this retreat, which was sometimes made over rocks and defiles, sometimes in the plains, they have been driven with such fury, that it seemed that every man was personally engaged without cessation.

Without affirming any thing upon the loss on either side on these bloody and disastrous days, we have before us many letters from different parts of Germany, which put at 20,000 men, French and Austrians, the number of victims sacrificed in the space of four days. It is impossible to vouch for the authenticity of these accounts, but it is certain that, from five or six different accounts, we have chosen that which is the most moderate. As soon as they were informed, on the left bank of the Rhine, of the reverse experienced by the army of general Jourdan, all the troops which formed the garrisons of the towns upon the Rhine received orders to march instantly for the centre of Germany, to reinforce the armies.

PARIS, August 30.

The expressions unanimously in favour of the discourse pronounced by Daunou, yesterday, upon the amnesty, is the best proof that we can give of the happy effect that this discourse has had upon the assembly. The force of its principles, the justice of its arguments, the tract of eloquence with which it was filled, produced an universal effect, and this effect may be regarded as a sure presage that all the objections are removed. But unexpectedly Louvet was on the side of Daunou, and yet Louvet was hissed and insulted, while Daunou was applauded.—But there were particular reasons. Daunou spoke in favour of those pure souls, that the revolution had separated in an instant, or that perhaps the law had excluded unjustly. He plead in favour of the unhappy refugees from Toulon. But Louvet only appeared the paragon of the vile agents of terror. Daunou spoke the language of a philosopher, Louvet that of a comedian, and of a fool.

Sept. 1. We hear from Cologne, that the commissioners of the Directory in the counties upon the left of the Rhine, and not yet united to the republic, have received orders to suspend all measures relative to the organization of the conquered countries, as well as to the reformation of the clergy. It is concluded that a peace with the Germanic Body approaches, and that the French government have no further view of aggrandizement.

September 4.

From Constantinople, July 30.

The Ottoman minister always observes an impenetrable secrecy respecting the events of the war between the Russians and Persians, but he produced an effect directly contrary to his intentions. For the public is induced to believe that the Persians are great sufferers. Every thing which has been said for several weeks past, though confused, is in effect of a nature to render the Turks uneasy at the progress of the Russians in the north of Persia. The Russians meet with hardly any resistance, for the Persians are discouraged, know not

how to keep up a campaign, and as there are few fortresses in that country, the Russians can make the greatest progress, with out meeting any obstacles sufficient to arrest them.

Sept. 11. All of us tremble, when we think of the plan of insurrection organized by G. Babeuf. Every man says, that a similar confederation, formed by desperate villains, would involve us in the greatest dangers.—G. Babeuf, Drouet, and a certain number of these desperate wretches, have been arrested. Hear what G. Babeuf said when he was interrogated by the judges.—He replies, For what purpose do you intend to take my life; or the life of a few of my accomplices? My party yet lives in full force. Its means are yet powerful, and its fury indistinguishable. I can die, but my party will live to avenge my death.

LONDON, September 10.

Gun-boats are mooring off the most vulnerable parts of the Isle of Wight, viz. Bembridge, Sandham, and Freshwater Bay; and it is intimated, that such inhabitants as are capable of bearing arms, will shortly be called on to enrol themselves twice or thrice in each week, to acquire a competent military knowledge for defence, after the example long established in Jersey and Guernsey.

Captain Schank, one of the commissioners of the transport office, is appointed to the command of all the gun-boats to be stationed along our coasts.

An East-India paper has the following articles, dated Negapatam, February 9.

"The appearance of the weather is yet threatening here, and the swell of the sea terrible. The river exhibits every day a scene more shocking to humanity than the former; numbers of human bodies, dead horses, bullocks, sheep, and an elephant, have either been washed upon the banks, or continued to drift past for the last ten days. A few days since the rudder of a large ship was picked up on the beach. We have also dismal accounts of an inundation to the northward of this place Cuddalore and Porto Nova. The accounts add, that different parts of vessels, palanquins, furniture, and numberless dead bodies, are continually drifting past those places to the southward. All the villages between this place and Porto Nova are swept away, nor is the road any longer passable. A budgeron, that had carried some lady on board a ship, was upset by a trifling sea that was experienced at Sangor three or four days ago, and some of the Dandies, with the lady, were drowned. The abominable construction of those boats render them so unsafe, it is astonishing they are used, especially so far down as Sangor."

BOSTON, November 2.

It is worthy notice that every person appointed on the side of the British to examine and determine the true river Saint Croix, &c. are native Americans, even down to the secretary and surveyors.

BASSATERRE, Sept. 23.

Rumour states, that the Spanish men of war which went to Trinidad, are gone to the Cape.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker has arrived in these seas with six line of battle ships. Admiral Colpoys with eight heavy ones, sailed from England two days after. Admiral Bligh with his squadron of five men of war, had his signal for sailing flying the 29th of July.

A letter has been received in this island, which mentions, that the reinforcement under admiral Colpoys have arrived to the windward, and that in their way out they captured a Spanish frigate that parted with the ships lately arrived at Trinidad.

FAIR-HAVEN, October 26.

By a gentleman of veracity, direct from Canada, we are informed, that the French inhabitants of Montreal, to the number of 3 or 4000, assembled, armed with clubs, pick-axes, &c. and forcibly liberated a number of their countrymen, who were confined on some disagreeable pretence.—This transaction has seriously alarmed the British in that quarter.

The same gentleman adds, that a ship lately sailed from Quebec for England, but returned in a few days, with intelligence, that the river was blocked up by a French fleet. This intelligence caused great consternation, and orders were issued for every man to be ready to take arms at a moment's warning.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

AUTHENTIC.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America, to the French citizens, who reside or travel in the said United States.

CITIZENS,

From the dawn of our revolution, the tri-coloured cockade has been the rallying point of those energetic men, whose generous efforts gave the first blows to arbitrary power. At their call, the French nation bent for centuries under the yoke, shook off that long drudgery, twenty-four millions of men adopted that august symbol, they exclaimed, "we shall be free," and all opposition was defeated and the throne tumbled down in the dust, all Europe armed against them, has been vanquished.

The republic decorates all her citizens with those national colours, the sacred symbol of liberty which they have won.

Frenchmen who are absent from their native land, ought not amidst nations allied with theirs, to lay aside the distinctive mark which, by making them known, secures to them this protection and reciprocal respect guaranteed your treaties with those nations.

Those who from a guilty indifference, should slight that right, exempt themselves from that duty—those

could lay no claim to that protection, they would renounce the support of the agents of the republic. But, citizens, I am persuaded that at the call of the minister of the French republic, you will hasten to put on a symbol of a liberty, which is the fruit of eight years toils and privations, and of five years vicissitudes.

Thus, you will signalize those still more degraded beings, who being sold to the enemies of the republic drag from crime to crime, a life overwhelmed with misery and contempt—wretches whom history will not call to remembrance, except to perpetuate their disgrace.

The use of the French chanceries, the national protection will not be granted to any Frenchmen but those, who perfectly sensible of the dignity attached to the title of citizen, shall take a pride in wearing constantly the tri-coloured cockade. The Executive Directory of the French republic have pronounced thus. Being the organ of their decisions I communicate them with pleasure to my fellow-citizens. As for those who although Frenchmen-born have ceased to be Frenchmen, I do not speak to them; the public voice will inform them of their exclusion.

Done at Philadelphia, the 12th Brumaire, the fifth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

P. A. ADET.

CHARLESTON, October 13.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Aurora, from Amsterdam; we are informed, that, while he lay in the Texel, he received two letters from Amsterdam, dated the 19th of September, one of which mentioned that it was reported that day, that in consequence of the French army retiring towards the Rhine, after Jourdan's check, the Imperial army had advanced and taken possession of Francfort. The other letter gave it as the report of the day, that the king of Prussia and the prince of Hesse Cassel, had declared war against the emperor. The northern French army, which was in Holland, had received orders to reinforce Jourdan. In consequence of these orders, 20,000 French troops, which had garrisoned Amsterdam, had marched for the Rhine.

When capt. Philips left the Texel, the Dutch fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line and eight or ten frigates, lay there, completely mannaed and fitted for sea—There was no appearance of peace being concluded between France and either of the belligerent powers, when the Aurora left Amsterdam.

Annapolis, November 17.

On Tuesday last, his excellency John Hoskins St. John was unanimously re-elected governor of this state.

And on the day following, the honourable William Kilty, James Thomas, John Davidson, James Ellis and John Johnson, were chosen the council to the governor.

BY AUTHORITY.

By GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an explanatory article to be added to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, was concluded and signed at Philadelphia on the fourth day of May last, by Timothy Pickens, Esquire, secretary of state, on the part of the United States, and by Phineas Bond, Esquire, the commissioner of his Britannic majesty, which explanatory article is in the following words:

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

"Whereas by the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties, on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the said article: And whereas by the eighth article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomies, Miamis, Eel River, Weecas, Kickapoo, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the authority of the United States: Which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation: And it being the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty and the United States, that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship: And for this purpose his Britannic majesty having named for his commissioner, Phineas Bond, Esq; his majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, (and now his majesty's