

on the 12th October, on which day a body of 500 French Canadians came into Montreal in a state of insurrection. The commandant of the regular troops learning that 1000 more of the people were collected in the vicinity of the town, immediately took measures for dispersing these which first arrived. While our informant lay at Kingston, he saw a gentleman who left Montreal two days later than he did, who asserted that on the day he left there, the French from the country had assembled in much larger numbers than before, and that the whole cry was, "a la guillotine."

Our informant adds, that the Queen's rangers, which are the only troops remaining in Upper Canada have received orders to hold themselves in readiness, to embark for the Lower Province at a moment's warning.

Sir John Johnston is appointed governor of Upper Canada, and has arrived at Quebec.

#### PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

The vessel built at Geneva, and lately launched into the Seneca Lake, is of fifty tons burthen, instead of thirty, as lately mentioned.

A gentleman near Nottingham (England) has, for the last two winters, kept fifteen draught horses upon very little hay, (no corn) in constant work, and they looked plump and were remarkably healthy; and another gentleman has, with the same good effect, kept a number of draught horses on the same food, and has sired one hundred and twenty quarters of oats. The mode of preparing the turnips is by cutting off the tops and bottoms, washing and chopping them in a trough, and then mixing them with cut straw and hay together. In order to induce the horses to eat turnips at first, keep them rather short of hay and water, and mix the turnips cut small with bran. A horse will eat about half a strike daily, and an acre will keep six horses four months.

From July 1795 to 1796, the English exported no more than 17,000 pipes of wine from Portugal. In the preceding year they exported 52,000 pipes.

The late earl of Mansfield who died the beginning of September, at Brighthelmston, received yearly the following enormous sum from the English government, as the compensation for his services and the titles he bore:

	£ sterl.
From the Crown,	19,000
As President of the Privy Council,	5,000
As Lord Chief Justice of Scotland,	2,000
As Clerk in the King's bench,	6,000
As Hereditary Governor of Secon place,	4,000

Annual Salary, 36,000  
The two latter offices were mere sinecures, lord Stormont, who is at present at the University of Göttingen, inherits the estates and titles of earl of Mansfield. His lucrative posts will be divided amongst those who have the best claims to the leaves and fishes.

The directors of the Sierra Leone Company established in London, have lately published a report; by which it appears, that the damage sustained by the depredations of the French Squadron upon that settlement amounted to 40,000. sterling; exclusive of buildings destroyed; the cost of which was about 15,000. It is, however, with satisfaction we find, that no events which have yet happened at Sierra Leone, have in any degree shaken the resolution of the directors, with respect to the prosecution of the great cause in which they are engaged. Under the division of this report, which treats of the civilization of the natives of Africa, the directors have brought forward much additional evidence in proof of the cruelty, injustice, and turpitude of the slave trade.

"Let the whole aggregate of misery caused by this iniquitous trade, (say they) be contemplated; let it be remembered that eight thousand men are annually carried from Africa, torn from their families and their native country by the civilized nations of the world—let the blood spilt in wars, the cutting off of slave ships, the acts of suicide resorted to by the wretched captives, and the wild and bloody vengeance of the oppressed natives on the shore be borne in mind. Let the moral evil chargeable on this trade be considered, the drunkenness, the treachery, and the violation of all the natural feelings which it occasions, and above all, the stop which it puts to the progress of civilization, to the improvement and happiness of one fourth part of the habitable globe; and its enormity must indeed be abundantly evident."

Le Citoyen P. A. Adet prévient ses concitoyens, par ordre du directoire exécutif il a aujourd'hui notifié à M. le secrétaire d'état la suspension des fonctions de ministre plénipotentiaire de la République Française, près les Etats Unis d'Amérique, et qu'en conséquence de la dite suspension, ils doivent à partir de ce jour adresser leurs demandes ou réclamations au consul général ou aux consuls particuliers de la République.

A Philadelphia, le 25 Brumaire, l'an 5<sup>eme</sup> de la République Française, une et indivisible (le 15 Novembre, 1796, V. S.)

P. A. ADET.

#### TRANSLATION.

Citizen P. A. Adet informs his fellow citizens, that by order of the executive directory, he has to-day notified the secretary of state, the suspension of the functions of the minister plenipotentiary, of the French republic, near the United States of America, and that in consequence of the said suspension, they must from this day address their demands or claims to the consul general of the republic.

At Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible; (the 15th November, 1796, V. S.)

The following has been sent to us for publication, by captain Waters, of the schooner Morning Star, in 22 days from Cape François.

General Lavauz, and Romme, a man of colour, are gone to France in the frigate Release, as representative of this colony, the commissary Giraud, is also gone to France in the above vessel, in case of sickness.

There is another man gone in the room of commissary Sonthorax, who was named by the people of the colony, of the Cape, as representative, but an insurrection taking place in the quarter of Port-de-Paix, he was, sincerely requested to stay, in order to be the means of quelling it, being the only man proper for that purpose, having in general the confidence of the negroes there, &c.

By this arrival we learn that Barney's frigates are not gone to France, but on the contrary that he was appointed commandore of the fleet at the Cape.

Captain Waters says that the brig Malabar from this port had arrived here with the loss of her fore-topmast in a gale of wind, and that the schooner Boston, captain Clark, was to sail for this port in a few days after.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated October 12, 1796.

"A schooner from Philadelphia, the Active, Elias Veasy, master, has been seized here, and I think will be condemned. She has been seized for having imported 70 pieces of nankeens. I take the liberty of mentioning this, that the business may not be misrepresented. The instructions here are extremely positive not to suffer any East-India goods to be imported in foreign bottoms; but in every other respect the American vessels meet with every possible indulgence, and if we could act according to our wishes, we should have a free and unlimited trade with all America."

November 18.

Extract of a letter dated C. Francois, October 19.

"The Railleuse frigate sailed this day for France, with the deputies from the island to the national assembly, amongst them are gen. Lavauz, and your acquaintance citizen Thomony (a black man.)—Sonthorax, who was also one of them, determined not to go, after having been ready to depart: what was the cause of so sudden a change in his opinion, I am unable to determine, but believe it to be owing to the rest of the colonial directory, who do not think themselves possessed of the confidence of the citizens to much as he is."

"The brigands have lately made a severe attack on Port-de-Paix, but have not been able to take it—they have burned all the plantations in its neighbourhood."

"Capt. Barney is here, and his trizite l'Harmonie is shipped; it is probable she may go to America this winter."

#### BALTIMORE, November 18.

Several persons having been hanged for rebellion in Grenada, the Gazette of that island of the 2d July, contains the following curious passage:

"They were launched into eternity without the smallest signs of repentance, and after hanging till they were dead, they were taken down and their heads cut off, his honour the lieutenant-governor having been pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence."

#### THE WOMEN OF HENSBURG.

When the emperor Conrad the third besieged Gullphus, duke of Bavaria, in the city of Hensburg, the women finding that the town could not possibly hold out, petitioned the emperor that they might depart out of it with as much as each of them could carry. The emperor knowing they could not take away any great quantity of their effects, granted their petition; when the women, to his great surprise, came out of the place, each of them with her husband upon her back. The emperor was so much moved at the sight, that he burst into tears and after having much extolled the women for their conjugal affection, gave the men to their wives, and received the duke into his favour.

#### Annapolis, November 24.

Citizen MANNOURY is appointed envoy extraordinary from the French republic, to the United States of America.

ADDRESS from his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of MARYLAND to the LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, November 16, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, that I avail myself of the opportunity of addressing you at a period, when our country seems distinguished from all others, by the blessings it enjoys. The constitution of our general government, established by the free consent of the people, framed with a sagacious attention to the excellencies and defects of all the considerable governments, ancient and modern, and calculated to secure equal rights, and provide for the safety of all, hath become more valued by the stamp of experience. At peace, with all the world; our agriculture, commerce, wealth and population increasing beyond any former calculation—The productions of our soil are abundant, and the large portion thereof destined for exportation, may even command an exorbitant price; and when all ranks of citizens may obtain profitable and useful employment, and enjoy the fruits of their industry in perfect security.

I have reason, gentlemen, most sincerely to congratulate you on this fortunate situation of our affairs. But in contemplating this pleasing picture, which I have the honour to present to you, the mind naturally turns with gratitude to that great patriot, to whom we are principally indebted for this singular state of prosperity—Almost the only subject of regret in our political situation is, that in a little time our great and

good President, is to retire from that station, in which he has so long acted with the applause of the world; a crisis which all good men will lament—but we may console ourselves with the pleasing hope, that the instructions which he has given us, and that line of conduct which he has marked with so much labour, wisdom and virtue, for the advantage and prosperity of the United States, cannot be mistaken, but will be fully understood, revered and pursued by his successors.

It appears to me that the circumstances of the state of Maryland, will well justify the legislature in turning their attention to useful improvements—And an object of the first importance is, to lessen and make as cheap and easy as possible, the means of transporting heavy commodities. Perhaps in no country can this desirable object be effected with more ease, and at less expence, than in this state.

The money which has been granted by law, to facilitate the opening of the river Patowmack, will not only increase the wealth and commerce of Maryland, but will also become a most productive fund, from whence the government will derive considerable revenue. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, the works on that river will be complete in twelve months—And from the great advantages contemplated by opening the navigation of the Patowmack, I am induced to recommend to your attention, the opening of the river Susquehanna; and that a liberal sum of money be granted and applied in aid of the funds of the Susquehanna Company, to complete the navigation of that river as far as it extends in Maryland. It cannot have escaped your observation, that the great roads through this state are scarcely passable; and that the laws heretofore made for their improvement, are totally inadequate to obtain the desirable purpose for which they were intended—To secure good roads, will require immense sums of money. I shall therefore take the liberty of submitting to your consideration, a plan for investing them in different corporations, on a toll for a term of years.

It is with concern that I bring to your view, the situation of many of the goals for the confinement of debtors. The sheriffs on their appointment, are permitted to have what are called gaols at their own houses—In general these buildings are of logs, and frequently without chimnies—Perhaps the period is not very distant, when the policy and propriety of confining the person for debt may be more generally doubted; but when that confinement is made one of the severest punishments, and frequently is the occasion of the loss of life, it demands the interposition of the legislature; the honest, the virtuous, and innocently unfortunate are as frequently confined for debt as the idle, dishonest and wicked—All goals for the confinement of debtors, ought to be erected at the public expence, and at the place where the courts are held.

There is not any positive provision made by the constitution for the appointment of a clerk to the court of appeals; and both the executive and that court have exercised the power of appointment. Debts have been entertained respecting the fourteenth section of the constitution, relative to the holding of elections for electors of the senate; in some counties these elections are held four days; in others only one day—Although the constitution ought always to be touched with reluctance, yet it appears to me that these objects deserve your consideration. The same difficulty occurs in the law passed at the last session for the election of electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

The militia of every country is esteemed its best and safest defence. It is impossible under the present very defective militia law of Maryland, to have a tolerable well disciplined and organized militia. Besides, it is essential to this system, to have an adjutant-general residing at the seat of government, and who will attend to the important duties of that office. The salary allowed by law to that officer, would not be a compensation for the performance of the services required; and therefore the salary has been received without the duties being performed.

It appears to be of considerable consequence to have a revision of the several detached laws relative to the granting of lands, and regulating the titles thereto, so as to comprize the whole into one law. The rules and regulations adopted by the executive in conformity to the law passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, for the conduct of surveyors, may embrace important titles to land, and it would seem to be proper to engraft such of them as are necessary in the body of the law; To obtain a complete system, it would be advisable to refer this subject to the chancellor, who is at the head of that department.

The funds granted by law for the support of colleges in Maryland, exhibit the pleasing prospect of diffusing learning throughout the state, accomplishing the highest attainment of science, and of rearing virtuous citizens, qualified to manage the public concerns of their country. I beg your indulgence whilst I quote on this subject the best authority. "Promote then as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

I have taken the liberty, gentlemen, of laying these sentiments before you, not that I am impressed with an opinion, that these or any other objects fit for your deliberation, could escape your attention, but from an anxious solicitude to co-operate with you in whatever may appear useful to our country, being with great consideration, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. STONE.

President's address to the people of the United States