

with the good order and harmony which prevail on board. The men were in remarkably high health and spirits, solicitous only to meet the enemies of their country. All the gentlemen who went on board, confirm the report that the Constitution is a remarkable fast sailer.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

INTERESTING.

A gentleman from Cayenne, has favoured us with the following intelligence:

"The members of the legislative body of France, exiled in Sinnamary are reduced from 16 to seven, by the escape of eight; and the death of one of them. The eight are, Pichegru, Villot, Barthelemy, and Teller, his faithful servant, Aubry, Ramel, Dossouville, Lacruc. Their enterprise was conducted with great address, and with full success. The dangers attending the escape were great; but that of continuing their residence still greater. Diseases, excessive heat and moisture, &c. were such as determined them to leave that place in a small open boat; on board of which they embarked on the 3d of June. From the dangers to which they exposed themselves, one may form some idea of their past condition in the wilderness of Sinnamary.

"All the exiles of the Council of Five Hundred who escaped, with the only exception of Bourdon, who knew nothing of the scheme. All the members of the Council of Elders, remain in Sinnamary, and thus, in the new world as well as the old, both councils have preferred their character. The one has shewn a spirit of enterprise, impatient of restraint, and horror for captivity. The Elders have manifested steadiness, fortitude, and a stoic resignation to necessity. The seven who remain are, 1. Laffond. 2. Troucon, both in a state of slow convalescence. 3. Barbe Marbois, who has repeatedly declared; as well as others, that he begs for nothing but a trial, being conscious of his innocence. 4. Rovere, who has been ill. 5. Brothier. 6. Lavillurnois, who bears their fate with courage; and 7. Bourdon de l'Oise, who has been at the point of death, and was recovering.

"They had been informed of an attempt to deceive their wives, by persuading them their husbands desired they might come to them; but the exiles have contradicted it, by assuring their wives, that their situation was such, that if their wives were to suffer the same misfortunes, and run the same risks of destruction, the calamity would become much heavier for the principal sufferers."

"It is to be feared the summer will carry off some of them.

"It is nine or ten months since they had a single letter from France."

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Extract of a letter from Jeremie, dated 20th July.

"As to the situation of this place, what shall I at present tell you? It is not very easy to penetrate into general Maitland's secrets. After the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, &c. the enemy, who were on this side, determined to retreat. We proposed then to act offensively, invaded their territory, and returned without having effected any thing. We laid siege to Tibaron, and raised it.

"Colonel Harcourt went to Aux Cayes in a flag of truce, and since returned; but we know nothing of the object or issue of his mission.

"It is said the French general Hedouville is at Aux Cayes—this circumstance leads some to fear a serious attack from that quarter, and others say that the generals on both sides have agreed upon a suspension of arms—which shall be believed? this is our situation. We know nothing for certain, except that the English and French generals Maitland and Hedouville, &c. appear to treat each other with frankness, and that the laws of nations and of war are now better observed than before—This, notwithstanding our misfortunes, cannot but give pleasure."

SAVANNA, August 7.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of mentioning a very daring outrage which was committed in this harbour on the night of the 4th inst. A small Spanish schooner had that day arrived from St. Augustine, which was soon known to be the same vessel that had been a privateer, and captured two outward bound American vessels near Tybee bar, which were carried into St. Augustine. Two of the privateers (men) came in the schooner, and it appears were recaptured by some of those who had been captured; about midnight a party proceeded to the wharf where the schooner lay, maltreated in the most outrageous manner, the crew then unmoored and carried her about a mile up the river, where she was set fire to, and entirely consumed. This violent and unjustifiable act is the more to be regretted, as the Spanish government of East-Florida had evinced every disposition to render justice to the United States, and had dismissed the two captured vessels above-mentioned, on finding that they had no contraband articles on board. We understand that the corporation have been yesterday occupied in inquiring into the circumstances of this unwarrantable business, and have come to a resolution that the mayor do transmit to his excellency the governor, the information they have received, with a request that he will immediately issue a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

Captain Kesteven, who left Malaga the 1st of July, has politely favoured us with the following intelligence, corroborated by former accounts:

That in the beginning of June, in his passage from Naples to Malaga, he fell in with Buonaparte's fleet; going up the Mediterranean, with a number of troops on board, bound, it was supposed, for the Crimea; that while at Malaga he learnt they had been fallen in with by admiral Nelson, who took four of the number, but what force, had not been ascertained—and that the fleet had been dispersed, and put back into Corsica and Leghorn.

That the French had not got permission to march through Spain to attack Portugal, as reported—That a peace was daily expected between England and Spain, but that the French still continue to act as they think proper in the ports of the latter.

That about thirty Americans and Danes were condemned at Malaga while he lay there; by the French consul, without the form of a trial, and that as many more would shortly meet the same fate—of the Americans, he does not know the name of any—that the French take and condemn every American they come across in the Mediterranean, be them bound where they may.

Captain K. saw no British force off Cadiz, and but one frigate off Gibraltar, from which circumstance it is probable admiral Jarvis has gone up the Mediterranean, to give an account of Buonaparte.

The king of Naples, captain K. says, has on foot an army of two hundred thousand men, and as many more raising; not even priests are exempted from military duty.

August 27.

In a few short weeks, the essay towards an American navy will embrace NINE large frigates—some of them equal to European ships of the line, of the fourth rate; six from 16 to 18, about ten cutters, and as many galleys, making in all 48 ships of war. No inconsiderable force this, for a nation which, three months ago, had not an armed vessel afloat; and all this, beside the stout frigates, &c. building in the several states to be loaned to government.

Annapolis, August 30.

Extract from an elegant oration, delivered by William J. Hobby, Esquire, at Augusta, (Georgia,) on the 4th July, to the corps of artillery and light infantry, and published at their particular request.

"The rage for experiments—the jealousy of rulers, the desire of adopting things new, because they have not been tried, was never before perhaps carried to such an extravagant pitch as at the present day: But it is presumable we have not attained such a height of political folly as to desire to lay aside our government, merely because it is established, and to adopt in its stead the visionary whims of fanatic revolutionists. Our government is the result of the concentrated wisdom of our country, and approaches so near perfection, that there can be little doubt but a change by consent, would be for the worse—a change by force, would destroy our freedom.

"If, however, there are any still wedded to revolutionary principles, still dissatisfied with their government, and disposed to favour the aspiring views of the French Directory, to them permit a few concluding observations.

"We, my friends, are all brothers—members of the same political family, the head whereof is the government, which, with parental care and affectionate solicitude, watches over our interests, guards our rights, and secures to us the free and uninterrupted enjoyment of all our privileges; and could our situation be bettered were a foreign foe to succeed in destroying this our family inheritance? Think you that hostile troops will, at the risk of their lives, cross an extensive ocean and invade a neutral power, for the purpose of rewarding their friends, or of diffusing general happiness? Can you live in society without government, and if you are displeas'd with a government of your own choice, founded on virtue, will you be better satisfied with a power, and founded on the destruction of every moral principle? Be not deceived by the friendly professions and pretensions of the agents of France, nor imagine the French nation have your interests at heart. Disinterested friendship of nations is an imaginary phantom which never yet had existence in fact; their own aggrandizement is the object of the Directory of France, to effect which they would trample, as they do trample, on all laws human and divine: And could the man who would assist in their wicked designs against this country, justify his conduct to his fellow men—his conscience—or his God? On the one hand we have every thing to lose—on the other hand nothing to gain. For were success to attend the schemes of the Directory against this country, could they bring to us one additional blessing, could they liberate us from any thing, but order, happiness and liberty, could they reward with any thing but confusion, distress and slavery?"

"Are not our rulers, from the highest to the lowest, of our own choice, periodically elected, and subject to all the regulations which they prescribe? Are they not our fathers, brothers, friends and fellow-citizens, united with us in the same cause? bound by the same interests, influenced by the same principles? Is not our beloved federal head the tried friend of his country? Was he not an early advocate for, and an active assistant in establishing American liberty? and together with the great talents with which the Bénévolent Author of Nature has endued him; has he not the acknowledged character of an honest man? Is it within the limits of possibility, that the American administration should have interests separate from the American people? Are not our government and our people the same, and would not the ruin of one prove the inevitable destruction of the other? To be satisfied, then with our government, is to be dissatisfied with our

elves, and to be jealous of our rulers, is to question our own integrity.

"When we see the gloomy scenes exhibited in the old world, and observe the spreading of principles which have shaken the foundation of the governments of Europe; when we view the destructive progress of the French abroad, and observe their detestable policy at home; when we see their troops spreading devastation far and wide; city after city falling a prey to their ambition, and town after town pillaged for their avarice; when we see unoffending nations subdued and neutral powers destroyed; the temples of God overthrown; religion and moral virtue trodden under foot when we see the once flourishing states of Holland undone—Venice blotted from the map of the world, partitioned out and no longer a nation—Switzerland invaded and its inhabitants cruelly massacred—Portugal offered for sale, offered to be bartered with Spain for territories in the vicinity of the United States, &c. America threatened with chastisement for injuries, not that she has done, but for injuries received, and with an increase of the general calamity, and to induce destruction into the bosom of our country? O Americans! guard against foreign influence, and set your faces against principles which tend to destroy every social comfort; show a united attachment to your government, discover the firmness and energy manifested by the executive of the United States, and resolve to support the constituted authorities of your country; then will the clouds which appear to be gathering in your political horizon be dispersed, or though the impending tempest burst on your shore, it will spend its rage in vain, and leave you as unhurt as the solid rock which has for ages resisted the dash of the waves.

"But if a love of peace, of order, of individual security and happiness, will not attach you to your government, let the love of your wives and your children—the solicitude you must feel for the welfare of the fair daughters of Columbia, warm and animate you to active exertions for their security. What would be your sensations, O husbands! to see your wives—what your reflections, O fathers! to see your daughters—what your feelings, O brave American youth! to see your amiable and beloved female companions, without whose delightful society life is not worth enduring, to see them subjected to a foreign foe, placed within the power of those lawless hordes who have reduced iniquity to system, sanctioned immorality, and openly denied the influence of religion? May your readiness to protect them shew you deserving of their friendship, and may no enchanting smile delight, and no fair hand make happy the man who in the hour of danger will desert his country's cause.

"In these southern states, my friends, we have not only common incitements to guard against these disorganizing principles which overturn social compact, and introduce that impiety, immorality, and infidelity, which will eventually destroy a people; but our local situation and circumstances may render us subject to a repetition of the horrid massacres of Fort Dauphin and the barbarities of Cape Francois; and should these ever make their appearance here, let not the man who has favoured, or countenanced the evil, expect to escape the general calamity. For, be assured, should the noble fabric which has been raised by united exertions, founded on virtue, and cemented by the blood of our country, be overthrown by the fraud or the force of a foreign foe, the man who has meanly aided the destruction, with him who has nobly opposed, will alike be buried in its ruins. But the ardour and military spirit discoverable in all parts of the union; the pressing military appearance now before our eyes, inspire a firm and confident belief, that the wisdom and bravery of the American people will for ever guard the rights, vindicate the honour, and defend the government of their country; and should the Directory of France, in pursuit of universal dominion, attempt by force the liberties of these states, they will find here a virtuous phalanx successfully resist every encroachment, whether impelled by an individual despot, or a five-headed tyrant. And I doubt not but almost every American bosom this day secretly resolves never to abandon that independence, the anniversary of which he rejects to celebrate.

"May the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth, who holds the scales of universal empire, and over-rules the fate of nations, unite the hearts of our citizens in an unshaken attachment to the cause and the interest of their country; and may the United States for ever remain unequalled in the virtue of their rulers, the prosperity and happiness of their citizens, the security and peace, the freedom and independence of their government."

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S AND ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representative of this district in congress, if honoured by an election at a seat in that important station. It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion. I therefore will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wise, firm, and judicious administration of that government—that I do not believe in independence as an invaluable blessing, and will not exert myself to protect it against the encroachments of France; or of any power on earth.