

yoke of a directory and a legislative body, the tyranny of which it has just thrown off? It appears by this, that the revolution was planned in Paris; and that Charles Delacroix had got into disgrace on the occasion.]

LONDON, June 18.

*The English and Tipoo Saib at variance.*

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tipoo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following translation of the proclamation made by the governor of the Isle of France, for the purpose of inviting volunteers to enter and serve into Tipoo's army:

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

The French republic, one and indivisible.  
PROCLAMATION.

*Anne Joseph Hippolyte Mallartie, general in chief, governor-general of the Isles of France and of the Reunion and commandant-general of the French establishment to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.*

"Knowing for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our republic, we are very impatient, and consider it a duty to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tipoo Sultan, by two ambassadors which he had sent to us. This prince has written particular letters to the colonial assembly, and to all the generals employed in that government; he has likewise addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.—First, he demands to make an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue in India, the troops they can send him. Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute. Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the fugitives which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to. Fourth, finally, he only wants the moment when the French will come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently wishing to drive them from India. As it is impossible to reduce the number of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the *Guarde Solides du port de la Fraternite*, on account of the assistance we have sent to our allies, the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colours of Tipoo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of colour free men; and we invite all those who wish to serve under his banners, to enrol themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to enrol themselves, that Tipoo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluiviose, the 6th year of the French republic.

(Signed) "MALLARTIE."

NEW-YORK, September 6.

The Isle of France has declared itself independent. This is the beginning of revolt from the TERRIBLE REPUBLIC. We may count on many following this example very speedily. The Gallic yoke is found too heavy and galling, notwithstanding the blessings of liberty and equality which it diffused.—Blessed liberty of doing mischief! Sweet equality of property, talents, and worth!!!

BALTIMORE, September 8.

A Paris article of 26th June, mentions that letters had been received from Copenhagen, advising that the Russian fleet consisting of 30 sail, had passed the sound, and entered the North Sea.

The French, as appears from the Paris papers, acknowledge that the following places are so completely blockaded by the British cruisers, that not a vessel dare venture to sail from them, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Havre, the Texel, &c.

It has been said in the Boston papers, that the vessel which was spoke with, said to have Mr. Gerry on board, was the United States brig Sophia. We believe, however, there is no certainty of this, as captain Belford informs us, that the master of the schooner who gave him this account could not say whether it was that brig or not. It is conjectured by many that Mr. Gerry is not permitted to leave France.

We are informed that the French at Bayonne were struck with consternation by a report which had got among them, that the United States were fitting out 40 sail of armed vessels against the French.

[Salem Gaz.]

From a Boston paper of September 3.

BUONAPARTE THE BUCKANIER.

By a gentleman from Salem last evening, we learn that capt. Ruff arrived there yesterday from Gibraltar, who informs that Buonaparte had made a descent on the island of Malta; and after plundering the capital of all the plate, and other valuable property he could find, set sail with his fleet to commit (it was supposed) further depredations in the higher parts of the Mediterranean. One of his fastest sailing frigates was dispatched homeward with the booty; but in her return she was captured by admiral Nelson's squadron. Thus the coffers of Old-England were enriched with

the plunder which was destined to be slogged by the "itching palms" of the Directory.

Malta is a neutral island situated in the Mediterranean sea, about 60 miles south of Sicily; 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; contains about 90,000 inhabitants. Its capital bears the same name, and has a very spacious harbour.

Annapolis, September 13.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, and of ANNE ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTIES.

Fellow-Citizens,

HAND-BILLS and pamphlets are already in circulation, written with a view of influencing your votes at the ensuing election of a member to represent this district in the congress of the United States. The author of the hand-bill signs himself "A Whig of 1776;" the author of the pamphlet, "A Voter." If truth and candour had marked these publications, they would not have drawn forth an answer from me. Mr. Sprigg's conduct as your representative in congress needs only to be fairly and candidly stated, to be generally approved.

Every art is practised to prejudice your minds against your honest and upright representative. These writers have published general Washington's letter accepting his command of the army to injure Mr. Sprigg's election. They vainly hope to impress you with a belief, that Mr. Sprigg, and those who support his election, are enemies to general Washington. But where is the evidence to support the assertion? To gain credit, it ought not to be made until after a lapse of sixty years, when no man now in existence will be living to contradict it. They are the admirers of the great and illustrious Washington, and many of them fought and bled under his banners, in the service of our country, during the late war with Great-Britain. They will respect and revere his name and character, as long as liberty shall be deemed a blessing and patriotism a virtue. On the contrary, it is worthy of remark, that all (or nearly all) those who were opposed to the revolution, and of course, to your worthy general, are now the decided opponents of Mr. Sprigg. When your liberties are in danger, it is not from these men, who were ready to hazard their lives and fortunes to enslave you, that you are to expect advice and assistance. The friends of arbitrary power at one period, will shew themselves to be the enemies of liberty at another. The Whig (if he is one) tells you to consider Mr. Sprigg and his blind followers as the avowed, the abandoned partizans of France, or as the weak, the deluded dupes of those abandoned partizans. Nothing can be more contrary to TRUTH than the assertion that the friends of Mr. Sprigg are the partizans of France. It is a vile calumny, and the author deserves your contempt and detestation. If we take a review of the characters of those who support Mr. Sprigg's election, we shall find them true and tried whigs of 1776, and they are genuine republicans of 1798. Many of you, my fellow-citizens, know the characters who support Mr. Sprigg's election. View them, and judge for yourselves. Distrust the men who tell you, they are unworthy of confidence; despise the character who tells you they are opposed to general Washington; and spurn the wretch who dares to insinuate that they are the enemies of our happy republican government, or the partizans of France.

I will now bestow a few words on the "Voter." In order to assume a character of impartiality, he begins with an admission that "your representative possesses amiable qualities and an irreproachable reputation," and that "in the private walks of life, the correctness of his deportment shields him against every attack." He then proceeds to enumerate the negative votes of Mr. Sprigg, but has not had the candour to state his affirmative votes. He charges him with inhumanity in voting against a gift of public money to the daughters of the late count de Grasse. The "Voter," I presume, is ignorant of the circumstance that in the year 1795 congress gave 4000 dollars to the daughters of count de Grasse, or he never would have made the charge. It is rather to be wondered at, that they should, at so early a period, apply for an additional gratuity. It is right to be liberal, but we ought not to be profuse.

After enumerating the several acts of congress against which Mr. Sprigg voted, and I contend that his votes do him honour, the "Voter" makes these observations: that his opposition to him "flows from an impression that he is decidedly and unequivocally opposed to the administration of our government."—That during the last session "we can find no solitary instance when our representative has voted for the substantial defence of America."—And "we find no part of his political conduct co-operating with the president." I will shew that in all these assertions the "Voter" is mistaken, and if he is in earnest, that he is equally ignorant of the conduct of the president, and of our representative.

Upon receiving dispatches from our envoys in March, the president recommended measures of defence, and preparations for war. Mr. Sprigg co-operated with the president, and voted for MILLIONS, without hesitation, for the substantial defence of our country. He voted for the sums necessary to equip our frigates and get them ready for sea—for the sums necessary to purchase or build and equip ten galleys for the defence of our coasts, and other augmentations of our navy—for the sums necessary to fortify our ports and harbours—for the sums necessary to purchase arms for the militia—In short Mr. Sprigg voted against no measure of internal defence, that I can find, except the provision of an army of 10,000 men. It is well known that besides

the regular force just mentioned, we have a select militia of 80,000 men, independent of the general militia. Our representative deemed it safe, when there is no invasion, and no probability of an invasion, to rely on the force before-mentioned, and on the merits, the natural defence of a free government. Should we be so unfortunate as to experience an invasion, Mr. Sprigg and his friends will meet the foe as cheerfully as any of those who are opposed to him. After what has been said, with what propriety, and with what colour of truth, could the "Voter" assert that Mr. Sprigg in no part of his political conduct has co-operated with the president? or that we can find no solitary instance where our representative has voted for the substantial defence of America?

The Voter has brought forward a resolution proposed by Mr. S. in order to injure him in the public opinion. Candour ought to have induced him to state the three resolutions proposed by Mr. S. They held forth the necessity of DEFENSIVE, but the inexpediency of OFFENSIVE war. Unconquerable must be the prejudices, and incorrigible the folly of those who condemn our representative for these resolutions, and approve the conduct of the majority who were substantially of the same opinion. No member thought proper to propose offensive war.—And strangely, perverted must be the reason of that man who can consider "a resolution to put the country into a state of defence, and to guard our sea coasts" into a slur on France.

On a careful examination of the journals of the house of representatives, it will evidently appear that he was attached to NO PARTY. He voted with the majority and in the minority as reason and justice dictated, after a full investigation of the various subjects on which he had to decide.

I have now answered the principal objections to the conduct of your representative, and submit my remarks to your serious consideration. The more his conduct is examined, the more it will be approved. His public character on examination will be found to be as respectable, as in private life he is admitted to be virtuous and amiable. He has proved himself to be a firm and genuine republican, an inflexible patriot, and friend to the people.

A TRUE WHIG of 1776.

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 to a seat in that important assembly.

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—neither 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 virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the boasts of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to serve you in the general assembly of this State, and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg you not to consider me among the candidates for that important station. You must not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the difficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory.—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully serve you, if elected, in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices. You will learn from my address to the district, that I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,

I am your obliged servant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 14, Will be presented, an historical play, (written by Shakespeare) called,

The First Part of

Henry the IVth. Or

The Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

To which will be added a farce, never performed before, called,

Animal Magnetism.