

in order to be ready to succeed the first class, who when properly disciplined, are to march to the assistance of the regulars; thus every class is to be called out, as their services become necessary, till not a man is left in France, or they make their enemies sue for peace. There are fifty sail of first-rate ships of the line building and equipping at Brest, to be ready by April next, (it is believed for a descent on England) they have also embargoed all the merchant vessels in the different ports, to act as transports; and they have certainly a revolutionary party forming in England, to favour a descent, should the expedition now forming be sent there.— That the affairs of France are so far desperate, that all their former resources are exhausted; that the mode in which they procure the necessaries for carrying on the war is by fixing the price of the articles (such as iron, &c.) at a certain rate, and then taking the property of any individual to buy them up with; that their decrees are executed by force. Such is the mode they have from necessity adopted, and all views of commerce are abandoned till the close of the war.

The last Gazette printed at Leyden, informs that the celebrated M. Danton, who is supposed to have long governed Barriere, the Mountain, and the whole party opposed to that of the late Brissotine faction, has formally requested leave to resign his seat in the National Convention pleading his great infirmities.

The *Societe Populaire* of St. Malo, has demanded of the National Convention, that they request the United States of America, to pay the debt due by them to France, in Vessels of War to aid them in the cause of Liberty.

Dubois Crance and Gautier, two of the Commissioners sent to the reduction of Lyons have arrived at Paris under arrest.

The Emperor of Germany has gone himself into Hungary to fix on the sum necessary to be levied, and the number of troops to be raised for the next campaign.

The Grand Seigneur is calling out his troops on the borders of Turkey, being jealous of the large armaments which the Empress of Russia is preparing.

A war between Russia and the Porte, is hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from London, November 12.

"The Debating Society, late of Coachmaker's Hall, has been removed about a month, and hitherto have met with no interruption, although the Advocates for Freedom have spoken pretty boldly. The afflicting news of the dreadful calamity now raging in your neighbouring city, has been received—the ship which, it is said, carried it to the West-Indies, is now lying in the Thames, and has occasioned no little alarm amongst even the *alarmists* themselves—they say the Government should order it to be burnt.

"As to public news, up to the period of my writing, you will no doubt see it in the English papers, and forming your judgment upon, the *whole*, I think you will not see much cause for regret. My present opinion and prophecy is, that notwithstanding *much treachery* and many disasters, this campaign will, on the whole, terminate in favor of the French Republic: but I should not wonder if the war, notwithstanding, should be of several years continuance, as the *Aristocracy of Europe* will certainly protract it while they can procure men and money.

"We have in the papers of to-day, Citizen Genet's letter to President Washington, and the President's Secretary's *starched Answer*. Will it not be a reproachable timidity, as well as narrow policy in the American States to suffer any power to deprive the French people of the *West-India Islands*? By our Government efforts, I understand, are to be made for that purpose—it was certainly a great disappointment to the Court of St. James's that they did not succeed in their usual mode of proceeding (*viz. CORRUPTION*) to obtain possession of those valuable Islands.

"How this would have flattered the vanity and gratified the avarice of JOHN CALF, (for he is no longer worthy of being called a Bull) and what dashing the minister would have exhibited in the House of Commons, *see what wonders I have performed!* To say all in one word, I believe every thinking man feels himself heartily tired of a war which began in injustice, and can only yield a harvest of misery and disgrace."

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.

Letter from Citizen M. A. B. Mangourit, to his Excellency General Moultrie, Governor of the State of South-Carolina.

Charleston, December 15th 1793. the 2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

I REQUEST from your Excellency, to lay before the Honorable Legislature of South Carolina, the demand I have the honor to make for the payment of the sums of money due to my Republic, by the State. This is a pressing matter. I have translated my memorial into English, in order to lose no time, and to serve the zeal of a body composed of members, none of whom are ignorant of the value of the French Liberty to the United States, and who are fully convinced of its future triumph; especially if the true friends of France enable her to develop all her resources.

Sure of your Excellency's attachment to the French cause, by your love of your country. I rejoice that the claim of a great nation is to be presented by you, as it is in the power of no one to support and enforce it better than your Excellency.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

MEMORIAL.

THE French Republic, to oppose the iniquitous crusade of tyrants, having but the profound sentiment of the sacred and eternal Rights of Man; the greatness of her cause, and the energy of her warriors; single, and pressed on all sides, but ready to rally out wherever the hydra of despotism shows its head; the French Republic, in a contest as honorable to herself, as useful hereafter to nations, must assemble around her all her strength and employ all her resources.

In this position, which is so much the more extraordinary, as it is unexampled in the annals of history; so much the more sublime, as twenty-four millions of men must fall or regenerate other nations! Whom will the French apply to with more confidence, than to this State; which, through privations, defeats and victories, shared with the French, then enslaved, but destined to set Europe at Liberty, came to the peaceable enjoyment of a happy independence.

Would it not be highly injurious to doubt, but that the State of South-Carolina will readily come to the aid of a nation who assisted her wealth and force, to lay the foundation of a Republic, when this very nation is contending for the blessings of a similar government? The citizens of South-Carolina are too well known for their generosity and gratitude; the sacred flame of Liberty is too purely preserved in their hearts, to harbor the least fear of an ungenerous refusal.

The example furnished by the Federal Government to all the States of the Union, shall surely be followed by Carolina. In this hope, the Consul of the French Republic has the honor to demand of the Honorable Legislature, the reimbursement of the sums of money due to his Republic; which sums, the preceding Legislature acknowledged, and towards the discharge of which they appropriated a part of the taxes.

France, when at peace, heartily agreed to the delays demanded by the State of South-Carolina; though distressed in her finances, she acquiesced to the arrangements agreed upon to come to a settlement. But now compelled by the most powerful motives, to have recourse to the loyalty of her faithful friends, she hopes that the Legislative Body will have some regard for her past indulgence, and accomplish a discharge, whose value will mostly be redoubled by the urgencies of circumstances.

The Consul of the French Republic has the honor to request of the Honorable Legislature, to take the demand into their most serious consideration.

(Signed)

M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

NEWPORT, January 21.

Last Wednesday sailed from this port for India, the ship *George Washington*, Capt. Donnison, of Providence—on her departure she fired a salute, which was returned from Fort Washington.

In the above ship went passenger Mr. William Hammond, merchant, of this town.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.

Extract from a letter of the Minister of Marine, to the Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, in Chesapeake Bay.

LIBERTY—Paris, 4th day, 2d month, 2d year—Equality of the French Republic—One and Indivisible.

CITIZEN,

Invite, by all the considerations of public, as well personal interest, the merchants, owners of vessels, to complete their cargoes, in articles of provisions, particularly in Flour and Wheat.

The price will be settled with common consent, and paid to the owners; either French, or Neutrals, they are excepted from the general rules established for the fixed price of goods. They will deal in that respect in France, as if they were in a foreign country.

You will make known the actual situation of the Republic to the French, as well as to Foreigners, of the entire destruction of all her internal enemies, and of her advantages gained over her exterior foes, her stability immovable, the dread, and terror of surrounding tyrants, who have dared to attack her.

The schooner *Polly*, Capt. S. Scott of this port, belonging to Mr. Waters, was cast away three miles to the southward of Cape-Henry—the Captain, vessel and cargo entirely lost. By information received from the Mate and Sailors, Captain Scott supposed himself to be on the Middle-Ground—it being very foggy, and a very high Sea running, Capt. Scott came too in three fathoms water, and parted his cables; after which the soon settled.— Captain Scott had got on shore safe, but ventered to the wreck again to save his trunk, during which time his boat was stove; he then fastened his trunk with a cord, and in attempting to swim to the shore with it, was drowned, within forty yards of the same. One of the Sailors remained on the wreck all night, though repeated attempts were made to get him off before, being prevented by a very high surf.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen, from the counties of Tioga, Herkimer, Montgomery and Otsego, at Cooperstown, on the 15th of January, 1794—on the interesting intelligence received, of the recal of Genet; the ousting of the old clerk of the assembly of this state, and the choice of a virtuous council of appointment: When after an elegant supper, the following toasts were drank, with a discharge of cannon, at each.

1. The Right of Suffrage.
2. George Washington.
3. John Adams.
4. Alexander Hamilton.
5. Thomas Jefferson.
6. Henry Knox.
7. The federal part of the house of assembly of this state, and the virtuous of the senate.
8. May the new council have the dignity of the state, and not electioneering motives in view, in their appointments, in the year 1794.
9. Josiah Ogden, — Hoffman & James Kent. May their firmness against the decision of the canvassers be held in remembrance.
10. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Esq. May his integrity until the year 1792, never be forgotten; and his present error buried in oblivion.
11. John Jay, the rightful governor of this state—3 cheers.
12. Virtue; may it triumph over oppression.
13. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania—may that state immediately exchange its secretary, for one less equivocating.
14. The nation of France. May they have wisdom to become free.—3 cheers.
15. Our unfortunate brethren, captives in Algiers.

PROVIDENCE, January 23.

"Capt. James Brown, who arrived here last week, from Surinam, informs, that the brig *Nancy*, of this port, Capt. Joseph B. Cooke, had arrived at that place, from Africa, with a cargo of Slaves, who on the passage rose on the white people; and that a number of the Negroes were killed before they were suppressed; the purport of this intelligence is confirmed by a letter from Mr. Fleming, the Mate of the brig to his Wife, in this town, who writes, he had like to have been killed."

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 3.

This morning were exhibited to the House of Representatives of the United States, two pair of chamber bellows, manufactured in the city of New York, by Messrs. Pearl and Pell, which are superior in quality and elegance, to any hitherto imported from Europe.

The House of Representatives of the United States in committee of the whole, this day agreed to the following resolution, being the first in order of those moved by Mr. Madison, viz.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the interest of the United States would be promoted by further restrictions and higher duties, in certain cases, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than those now imposed.

Affirmatives 51—Negatives 46.

The second Resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

This being read—Mr. Fitzsimons moved an amendment by striking out the words "*having no Commercial treaty with the United States.*" Without having any debate or vote on this motion, the committee rose and reported progress.

The ship *Asia*, Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, from the Indian Ocean, and the ship —, Capt. Alex. Coffin, of New-York, from the East Indies, are taken, and carried into Antigua, by the British.

A number of gentlemen in Boston, and its vicinity, have formed themselves into a society by the name of "The Massachusetts Society for the Information and Advice of Foreigners, settling in our country."

EDUCATION.

Extract from Lieut. Gov. ADAMS'S speech to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Another subject presents itself to my mind, which I think is indeed great and important; I mean the education of our children and youth. Perhaps the minds of infants may receive impressions, good or bad, at an earlier period than many imagine. It has been observed, that "education has a greater influence on manners, than human laws can have." Human laws excite fears and apprehensions, least crimes committed may be detected and punished: But a virtuous education is calculated to reach and influence the heart, and to prevent crimes. A very judicious writer has quoted Plato, who in shewing what care for the security of states ought to be taken of the education of youth, speaks of it as almost sufficient to supply the place both of legislation and administration. Such an education, which leads the youth beyond outside shew, will impress their minds with a profound reverence of the Deity, universal benevolence and a warm attachment and affection towards their country. It will excite in them a just regard to Divine Revelation, which informs them of the original character and dignity of man; and it will inspire them with a sense of true honor, which consists in conforming as much as possible, their principles, habits, and manners to that original character. It will enlarge their powers of mind, and prompt them impartially to search for truth in the consideration of every subject that may employ their thoughts; and among other branches of knowledge, it will instruct them in the skill of political architecture and jurisprudence; and qualify them to discover any error, if there should be such, in the forms and administration of governments, and point out the method of correcting them. But I need not press this subject, being persuaded, that this legislature from the inclination of their minds, as well as in regard to the duty enjoined by the constitution, will cherish "the interest of literature, the sciences, and all their seminaries."

The Subscriptions for this Paper are rapidly increasing. Upwards of Five Hundred are struck off daily.

Advertising favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are respectfully solicited.