

I am surprised Mr. Fenno, that a paper, intended as you profess your's to be, for the information of the citizens of the United States, should have been so long deficient in defining terms made use of in all the papers in the country, to which we have no meaning annexed that we can depend on.—The terms Democrat and Democracy—Aristocrat and Aristocracy, for instance, have been handed about with odium annexed to each by different parties, who have endeavored to gain the ears and credit of the citizens; you have certainly been deficient in your duty as a public advertiser, in not informing your customers wherein consists the difference of these hard words; and lest you should continue thus negligent I send you what I can collect from my small reading on the subject.

Democracy, is derived from two Greek words, Demos, signifying *the people at large*; and Crateia, signifying Government; hence Democracy, or as we write it, democracy, signifies a government exercised by the whole people.—Aristocracy in like manner, is derived from two Greek words, Aristos, signifying *the best*; and Crateia, government as above; hence Aristocracy is a government exercised by the *best men* among the people. This was the case among the ancients; when in the middle ages, the rich and the nobles, by their wealth and power, acquired an influence over the operations of government, assumed the names of *the best*, and exercised feudal tyranny. Aristocrats were odious to the commonality, and the nobles became objects of terror and detestation: from their excess in the abuse of power, arose democracy. When the number of the whole community was so moderate as to admit of their meeting together and taking the affairs of their nation into their consideration, there was certainly the best form of government; but the happiness resulting from thus combining the wisdom of a whole community soon increased it by natural population or the accession of foreigners, so much as to render the meeting of the whole people expensive, troublesome, and in some instances dangerous. Hence naturally arose the idea of a Representative Republic, which is in fact a Democracy, because *the whole people* elect their representatives to express their will in the different departments of government; but it ought always to be an Aristocracy, where the will of the people is well exercised; because they ought to elect their *best men* to serve them in the highest offices of state—and we trust this has been the case in the United States:—For we see a WASHINGTON thus elected unanimously by the whole people, at the head of the Executive;—an ADAMS his second, and at the head of the Senate; Senators and Members of the Representative branch, among whom it would be improper to make distinctions, because we suppose that the will of the whole people constitutionally exercised, has selected the *best men* within their knowledge, in whom to vest the high and sovereign powers of the United States.—If this be the case, and certainly it ought to be such, we have no right to deny that the United States are governed by an Aristocracy, that is by the *best men*, selected in the different election districts, by the governed, and representing their will in all things which shall come before the executive and legislative departments; under this idea, *well understood*, our rulers ought not to be terrified with the popular clamor of Aristocrats and Aristocracy; for if ever a people were under such a government, the United States certainly claim the pre-eminence of a Real Aristocracy; that is, a government by the *best men* among them, separated from the people only because of their *better fitness* to fulfill the duties imposed on them by their appointments.

But what shall we say of the people, who styling themselves Democrats are attempting to leap into the saddle, and of their own choice to usurp the powers not delegated to them by the whole people? Mr. Fenno, I do not chuse to answer this question at present, I shall reserve some of my sentiments on this subject to a future paper, but I will just hint, that I think them the true and odious Aristocrats, from the following characteristic marks:

1st. They chose themselves in the beginning, and did not originate from the people at large, as all legal governments ought to do.

2d. They will not suffer the people, or any part of them to send representatives amongst them; one of their fundamental rules being, that a great majority of their good selves shall be necessary to the induction of every member.

Having never corresponded with you before, I am yet to learn what reception you will give to my first attempt; I shall hereafter judge of the propriety of sending you some further observations on political subjects. A CITIZEN.
Lancaster County, June 4, 1794.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

Our generals, as well as those of the enemy, appear to have waited the presence of the Emperor, to begin their operations.

The French, under the command of general Pichegru, continue to form a vast camp near Cambray. All their forces are collected in that point with the utmost activity, and they have taken the greater part of the garrisons, excepting only those which are most strongly threatened by the allies. Re-inforcements are hourly arriving at Cambray, from every part of France, amongst the latter, has been a body of cavalry, to the amount of 200 men, consisting of a regiment of carabiniers, of the hussars of Chamborant, and a corps of chaffeurs.

As to the grand combined army, under the prince of Cobourg, it is still concentrated beyond Valenciennes and Quefroy. The greater part of the forces in the province of Tournay are marching with the utmost diligence to that quarter; these circumstances cause it to be believed that a general and decisive action may daily be expected.

On the 6th inst. a large body of the Conventional troops, advanced from Lisle, to reconnoitre our positions between the town and Tournay. They advanced to Baißenna, within two leagues of the latter place, and a conflict ensued, in which the dragoons of Latour greatly distinguished themselves. The French, however, accomplished their object, and retired in good order.

April 15.

His majesty the emperor and king quitted this city yesterday morning to repair to the army. During his short stay here he gave the people the most affecting proofs of his love, receiving the petitions of the lowest of his subjects, and walked amongst them in the Park and other places, unattended by any guards. His majesty paid frequent visits to the hospitals, especially the military ones, to see that the soldiers were properly attended to, and visiting every bed, consoling the invalid warriors for their respective misfortunes. In fine, he conducted himself in such a manner as to gain universal love, and his departure has occasioned the deepest regret.

MANHEIM, April 8.

We learn that the lines drawn by the French at Germersheim are entirely finished, together with the entrenchments which they are raising on the heights from Newstadt to Weissembourg. At Spire they have destroyed all the buildings belonging to the clergy, and mean to destroy the cathedral, the top of which has already been pulled down.

VIENNA, April 2.

A kind of Jacobin Club having been held in this city, the members of it have been tried and are now undergoing their punishment. These reformers have been for the most part sentenced to a public whipping, and a year's imprisonment, at the end of which time they are to be banished. Some priests are suspected of being concerned with the Club.

VALENCIENNES, April 14.

"This day arrived here his imperial majesty the emperor, and was received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and love. The whole town is to be illuminated to night, and refunds every where with the loudest acclamations of "long live Francis II. our dearly beloved Sovereign." To-morrow if the weather permits, the emperor is to review that part of the army which is already encamped; and next Thursday or Friday our operations will begin.

"The Carmagnols are encamped between Landrecy and Guise, between 80 and 100,000 men strong. As our grand army is superior to their's not only in every military accomplishment, but also (which

has never yet been the case) in numbers; we entertain the most confident hopes, that unless the Republicans should think proper to avoid a battle, one of the completest victories must crown the attack, which in all probability before the end of this week will be made against them."

PARIS, April 13.

Letters from Strasbourg, read in the Jacobin Club, speak of an advantage obtained over the enemy in the territory of Deux Ponts, by which the Republic had acquired cattle, warlike stores, and 800 gold medals with the effigy of Capet.—The vigorous measures of Gen. Dieche, made the Aristocrats and Banditti on the other side the Rhine tremble. There was every prospect of a fruitful harvest.

LONDON, April 14—19.

The Lords having adjourned on the last day the Slave trade bill was to have come on, without making any order respecting that business, it of course drops unless some Peet shall formally move its revival.

The accounts brought by yesterday's mails are not decisive respecting the operations of the Prussian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

There is not the least appearance of any negotiation on the tapis for a peace at present.

Since the Polish General Kosciusko's entrance into Cracaw, he has taken an inventory of the gold and silver in the churches and royal castles; his revolutionary tribunal consists of 14 members; since then the Constitution of the 1st of May, 1791, has been solemnly acknowledged by oath in the church of Marienborn; the procession went there attended by military music.

The Universal, published from this quarter enjoins the highest respect for the Austrian territory; and though the Polish reformers have seized some Imperial magazines; they have sent a very civil message to the Austrian commandants, assuring them of an ample indemnification; they are said to be furnished with money from France.

The revolutionary spirit has spread into several other parts of the Republic; where many of the disbanded regiments have risen in arms. The Castellan Rymie-ski, was tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal at Cracaw, and hanged in the market-place on the same day.

Bodies of Russians and Prussians, to the amount of 25,000, men being on their march to Cracaw, where the malcontents have not above 6 or 7000 men badly provided with artillery, their dispersion was daily expected. Several notes have passed between the Permanent Council, and the Prussian Minister, on the subject of disturbances, and a Court is opened to try offenders as fast as they are apprehended.

There is a gentleman in town who was formerly Secretary to General Washington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inst. He was witness to the execution of Danton, and the other conspirators, and says, there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well supplied with provisions; and it appears, that the fleet of vessels which lately caused an alarm for the safety of Jersey was only a very large fleet of coasting vessels, carrying provisions for the supply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry set out on their march from Paris on the 9th instant to reinforce the Northern army.

However obnoxious Dr. Priestley's political and religious tenets may be, Government has shown so little resentment upon account of them, and so much respect for his talents as a Philosopher, that we are assured, Lord Hawkesbury has granted a protection to the ship in which the Doctor sails, in case she should meet with any of the Algerine corsairs.

The King of Prussia, to save himself from the further censure of every ingenuous mind, has transferred M. de la Fayette and M. de Maubourg to an Austrian dungeon; and for this act he justifies himself by saying, that they were originally the prisoners of the Emperor; M. de Lameth and M. de Puy are still in Prussia, but whether closely confined or remaining an account of their health being demorbed, we cannot say.

A Congress of all the Italian States is opened at Milan, to concert measures for the common defence; all the deputies

had arrived except the Neapolitan Minister; their object is the raising an army of 40,000 men; Venice refuses to join this coalition, and Parma will not grant any contribution towards the war.

The Polish Brigade of Madalinski, has escaped the clutches of the Russians, and forced its way into the Prussian territory, for the purpose of serving there. The Russian Carabineers arrived too late to cut off their retreat.

We have great reason to doubt the truth of the report of the French fleet, being at sea; as none of our cruizers have seen or heard of any such circumstance.

On account of some extraordinary naval preparation now making at Dunkirk, the following fleet has been assembled in the Downs, to be ready for any emergency.

	Guns.
Leopard,	50 Admiral Peyton.
Thunder,	74 Capt. Bertie,
Arrogant,	74 Capt. Whittish,
Pallas,	36 Capt. Bentick,
Aurora,	32 Capt. Effington,
Daphne,	20 Capt. Sotheby,
Serpent,	16 Capt. Lee,
Forrest,	14 Capt. Nowall,
Falcon,	14 Capt. Bassett,
Amphitrite armed ship	20, Capt. Bowyer.

The Echo, Nicol, from Jamaica to New-York is lost in the Gulf of Florida.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

French Corps Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the French corps bill, which enables the subjects of France to enlist as soldiers, in regiments to serve upon the continent of Europe, and other parts, and which empowers his Majesty to grant commissions to French subjects.

After some debate, The question was then put, and the house divided—The numbers were,

For the second reading, 105
Against it, 21
Majority, 84

The bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Session of the 26th Germinal, (15 April.)

Barrere. Since the last victories of the Republic over the tyrants, we have felt the importance of the conquest of Oneglia, a port in the Mediterranean, from whence the tyrant of Sardinia interrupted our trade and insulted our navy.

Great many obstacles were to be overcome in order to arrive at Oneglia. It was necessary to pass through the territory of Genoa. Here they opposed us with diplomatic arguments. But this web of lies and cunning has to disappear before the eternal rights of nations, and before the imperious wants of liberty.

The committee have done their duty in passing a resolution on the 19th Ventose, with respect to the conquest of Oneglia, the plan of the march of the army of Italy was formed and the execution entrusted to the firmness of those representatives who had led the troops to the recapture of Toulon.

Previous to their march they issued a proclamation worthy of the French people and of the National Convention, and gave thereby to our politics the character of the majesty of the people, and of its impartial and inflexible justice.

The following they write us from Oneglia on the 10th Germinal (April 8.) The Republic lives upon victories; you may announce to her the capture of Oneglia, the principal communication of the Sardinian tyrant with Sardinia; the Republicans have performed this with that courage and energy which makes all Europe tremble: The blood of the soldiers of liberty has been spared: We had not one killed; and only a few slightly wounded. The artillery had not time to send their thunder upon the Brigands of Oneglia; but they have done wonders of courage and ability in dragging their cannon on almost inaccessible mountains.

Italy shall inform Europe of the virtues as well as of the valour of the armies of the Republic: We were obliged for a short time to occupy part of the territory of Genoa: it belongs to the people who inhabit it to make known to the world the sublime conduct of the French Republicans: they will tell you, that the defenders of their country, fatigued, and desirous of resting themselves, did not dare