The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, September 8. Infredors Office, Gth Sept. 1797.

Sir, In compliance with orders received by me this day, you are hereby required to hold in feadine's to march at a moment's warning, the fifth, fixth, feventh and eighth classes of the companies composing your regiment, in order to form the body of 817 men from the brigade of this city; and as foon as possible inform me of your proceeding, that I may make my report to his excellency the commander in chief. I am &c.

LEWIS NICOLAS, Inspector.

Inform me of the number of notices your

regiment will require, and they shall be fur-

nified without delay.
Col. GURNEY, or Officers Commanding the 5th regiment.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the diffress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, figned by one or more reputable inhabitant, fuch of the indigent as may come to their know-ledge, who will be affifted as they may fland in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inft. and every fecond, fourth and fixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the fame hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commisoners at their dwellings.

Commissioners for the city. Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135. George Krebe, N. Fifth-street, No. 17. John James, ditto No. 18.

Ifrael Ifrael, corner of Chefnut & Third St.

Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 20.

Edward Garrigues, Cherry-freet, No. 39.

Commissioners for the Northern Liberties.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99.

John Wagner, Noble-street.

George Inglis, New Market-street. Commissioners for Southwark. Samuel Church, corner South & Water St.

William Lennard, South Second-freets Robert M'Mullen, Swanfon-street.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

From the GOLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

AS some sacks asserted by the secretary of state, in his setter to Mr. Pinckney, of January 16th, 1797, are deni din a publication in the Gazette. National, or Moniteur Universal, a translation of which appeared in the Contines of Aug. 23d, I send you an extract, copied verbation, from an English impression of a work of the late M. Brissot, published in Paris, in the year-1791; which consums the truth of what the writer in the French paper, above-mennioned, is pleased to call, "an accusation as salse as it is wicked." Your, Z. A. V. A.

"At the time," says he, "when the different powers were establishing the basis of the peace of 1793, M. Vergennes, advanted by private views, wanted to persuade the ambassadors from the congress, to consine themselves to their fisheries, and renounce the western territory; that is, an extensive and fertile country beyond the Alleghanies. This minister particularly insisted that the independence of America should not be one of the fundamental principles of the treaty, but merely contingent. To succeed in this project, it was necessary to gain over Mess. Jay and Adams. Mr. Jay declared that he would sacrifice his life sooner than sign such conditions; that the Americans sought for their independence, and that they would not lay down their arms until it wascompletely obtained; that the court of France had acknowledged it, and could not consistently recal the avowal. Mr. Jay did not find it dissipated.

had acknowledged it, and could not confiftently recal the avowal. Mr. Jay did not find it difficult to hold Mr. Adams in the same opinion; nor could M. Vergennes ever subdue his instexibility."

N. B. The reader will recolled, that Mr. Pickering mentions in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, that "for fome time Dr. Frankin and Mr. Jay, were alone at Paris." The contest had begun hetween Mr. Jay and M. Vergennes, before Mr. Adams reached Paris; but it ap cars that he and his colleague Mr. Jay, were equally firm in supporting the interests of the United States.

Sept. 1, 1797.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Go.

The directory appear of lete to have roused the just indignation of the council of five hundred, many of the most virtuous members of which have openly charged it with the greatest dilapidations of the public menies; with conniving at the glaring injustice and rapacity of sour of the ministers appointed by them; with a shameful and criminal negligible and support of the poor, the sick, and other objects of charity entrusted to their care and superintendance, who are daily dying for want of means of subsistence; with misapplying the appropriations of public money made for the most necessary, just and useful objects, to improper and useless purposes. The directory sike all usurpers in ancient times, and like all the factions who have got uppermost in France during their revolution, know the necessity of keeping the army on their side, which is easily done while they hold the purse, but who will for lake them as soon as a stronger party rises up and forcibly wrests it from them; which it invariably has done towards all the factions who have at different times got the purse into their hands by variably has done towards all the factions who have at different times got the purse into their hands by the destruction of those who had it in possession. It is an established fact, that before any of the numerous factions who have for eight years dominated in France, ventured to denounce the faction it wished to destroy, that they previously had the prudence and wissom to send agents to the armies, to secure by gifts and promises their support, which when attained, they dared to come boldly forward, denounce, and condemn to death, those who were in power. So in Rome, under the emperors, great care was always taken to secure the affections of the soldiery. One day Domna, the mother of Caracalcare was always taken to fecure the affections of the foldiery. One day Domna, the mother of Caracalla, blamed the emperor her fon for being so lavish towards the foldiers, as toexhaust all the money amassed and left in the public coffers by his father. "Make yourselfe asy, mother, (rejoined Caracalla), with their swords I will never want." These are the dying words of Septimus Severus to his son: "Take care of the army, never mind the other members of the state."

Do not these less words is all the state.

Do not thefe few words include all the revolutionby merality of princes and falfe republicans who imitate them? The lystem which bore so long a time, and still bears on the French republic, owes its honor to the service imitators among them, of the ancient fyshem of emperors and kings who were above the laws. Caracalla profited by the last comfels of his dying father; under his very long reign no part of his subjects were regarded but his followers; he referved all his reversity for those cities. zens whose enlightened minds he seared, or whose

Mad the men in France, who usurped and fecur-

ed to themselves by force and blood the exercise the powers of government under the present conditation, instead of taking two thirds of the court butch ring convention to make the new representation, less the civizens at large the freedom of entire new election. Eurupe would two years ago have been at peace—France would have had lefs internal wounds to heal, and would not have been obliged to pay a forced loan of at least a third of what each man possessed, forcibly demanded with the bayonet at his breast, their young men torn from their friends to be butchered in extending a territory too large already; nor would the Unite Scan anauthorised decree of the piratical, lawless dire

No. VII.

DÉVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE CAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS. Addressed to the Citizen of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS, IN the forceeding passages of the same etter, from Mr. Jesserson to M. Mazzei, we see the same opinion and misrepresentation of the difference of sentiment between the people and the government of America repeated, in ftill ftronger terms; and the same hint for the French to profit by that diverfity of fentiment, held out in much higher colours, of the fame figurative kind for which its author is fo remarkable, than in

the parts just touched upon.

"I should give you a fever," cominues this celebrated letter-writer, "If I should name the apostates who have embraced these herefies; men who were Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat, but whose bair

bas been cut off by the whore of England."
Here is not only the fame declaration of the division of our country, but a positive averment that even those who had formerly been distinguished for their wisdom and prowess in the defence of it, were now rendered too weak and suspected by their attachment to Great-Britain, to be feared by those who choose to attack us. Who these Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat were, is too obvious to need an explanation. "They would wrest from us," however, it seems, notwithstanding this Sampsonic diminution of their firength, " that liberty which we have obtained by fo much labour and peril; but we shall preferve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful, that we have no thing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard our-felves, and that we break the lilliputian ties by which they have bound us, in the first flumbers which succeeded our labours."

Can it be imagined that thefe fentiments ever flowed from the pen of an American? And yet, that they did, I have not the smallest question now myself; and doubt not but that I shall prove it to the sullest satisfaction of every one who will be at the faction of every one who will be at the trouble of reading these papers before I have finished. It begins already to be admitted; and the excuse prepared to be offered for this strange and unaccountable attachment to France, at the expense of our own country, is, the old flory of the never-to-be fa-tisfied debt of gratitude to that nation. In-deed the last sentence in the letter itself pro-ally turns out to be that very destruction nounces its own apology. " It fuffices," fays the letter, "that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence.'

It becomes necessary, in order to find out how far this is a fufficient apology for fuch conduct, to make fome short enquiry into this subject; which is rendered the more eafy and contracted by what has been already faid by others, whose arguments I shall endeavor to avoid as far as possible.

It has been rendered manifest by public documents from the French themselves* that they never thought of rendering us any affiftance at all, until they had supposed our independence was pretty well established by ourselves; and in the conclusion of the war it has been proved by the same authority, that the independence of America was not theirobject when they rendered us that affiftance; but that they endeavored, all in their power, to thwart us in that desirable object. And in the secret papers of Louis the XVI, published by order of the convention after his death, it appears from the reasonings of that prince's two + counsellors, Turgot & de Vergennes, that it was the policy of that court, by rendering us affiftance, thereby to prolong the war between Great-Britain and this country, as far as it could, in order to exhaust and weaken both, with a view of reducing the refources of her antient and dreadful enemy, Great-Britain, both at home and abroad, as low as possible. To this history of their motives in assisting us, I will add one other piece of testimony, which liance, we are much indebted: but then, appears to have been overlooked, and which it must be acknowledged too, that there was will not, it is prefumed, be called in queftion by any American; it is the testimony of Dr. Franklin, one of our ministers employed in the whole of our negociations at Paris, on the subjects of the revolution, our independence, &c. That well remembered Aprerican, in a letter to governor Pownall, \$ a member of the British parliament, friendly to America, declares, that one of the conditions required by France, as a confideration for her entering into a treaty of alliance with America, was, that we should become tributary to them; and, therefore, that all

* See Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Pinck-

ney in Paris.

+ See Mr. Harper's address to his constituents, which I would recommend to the perufal

of all /mericans. ‡ See Pownall's speech in Brit. Parl. 1777; in which Franklin's letter is cited.

prospects of negociating were at an end; Frenchevery possible credit for their assistance and, that then was the time, if ever, for at York, without regard to their motives for Great-Britain again to fecure the colonies to herfelf, upon terms favorable and honorable to both countries.

This was ftill the fame lystem of Tungot

and Vergennes, of reducing the powers and refources of Great-Britain, improved, by an attempt to draw a considerable part of those powers and refources into their own bends. But I will not rest the discharge of this great debt of gratitude entirely on the motives which induced France to enter into an alliance with by the amazing extension of the territories of Trance at the expence of internal happines and profoerity, her diabolical usurping rulers have fown the foods of civil discord, of arbitrary, despote nower, perhaps (which is net improbable) of a dismemberment of the fouthern and northern parts of the empire into two dissinct independent fovereignties: and, as we know the ambition of the "Five Headed Monster," it is very probable that each of them may have conceived the design in increasing the impossibility of governing France by a republican system, from an overgrown territory and population, of consolidating the other four heads into ONE—HIS OWN.

Constant foods

us; but will admine they would, we are indebted for all the real benefits which their assistance afforded us; and that, although France amight have conceived herself at the time of entering into that alliance, that our independence was in a great measure secured by our own exertions; yet, it is a fact to be acknowledged, that we were, long after that, reduced to a very critical and almost desperate point with respect to the real establishment of that independence; and, finally, that her affistance at York-Town in Virginia, aided very much in the completion of our ia, aided very much in the completion of our revolution. Yet, I cannot agree, that a total surrender of that independence, even if they have bestowed it on us, ought to be DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERI- made the return for those services. If we are fo much indebted in gratitude, that nothing but a furrender of the thing for which we are thus indebted, can fatisfy the demand, then is the obligation destroyed by the very nature of the demand itself; there being no confideration left on the part of America; and it being a principle in all fair dealing, that there is no real obligation where there is no confideration. The vast amount of the debt being an acknowledgment of the great value of the thing for which we are thus indebted, is a fufficient confession of itelf, of the vast injury also, which would be done us by the payment which is demand-ed; for, that a total surrender of our independence, is the only return that would fatisfy our generous allies for the fervices they have rendered, the wretched flate of flavery and beggery to which they have reduced the Dutch and Belgians for fimilar fervices, too loudly proclaims. These deluded peo-ple, particularly the Dutch, confiding in their professions of friendship and good-will for their welfare, fuffered, nay, invited them to take possession of their country, overturn their government, pull down their dykes, convert their ships to their own warlike purposes, and destroy the independence of their trade; by which one of the most frugal and money-making people in Europe, were reduced to nought; and all for what? To give them an independent government in return, of French choofing, under which, they had to submit to the oppressions of their armies, and surnish them with supplies of provisions and actual money, by way of requi-fition, to the amount of at least fifty-five millons of dollars : While the Belgians were actually put under military government, and plundered of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars (under pretence of destroying the elergy) and made to furnish their armies with provisions at the point of the bayonet; and this too, all under the express professions of setting them free, and making them independent and happy. What have we to expect from an entire lubmission to their demands on the feore of discharging our great debt of gratitude, who, from their own ac-knowledgments through Turgot and Ver-gennes, were only affiited with a view of prolonging the war, to defiroy us and Great-Britain together: And what are we indebted, when the demand for that affiftance actuwhich they thus contemplated and defired

when the fervice was afforded. Where there is an intention of doing good, there is no obligation due, even if that in-tention fails in its defired end; but if we are to be indebted for a favor done, where there was no intention of doing any, then certainly should we be released, when that, which we confidered a favor at first, is attempted to be turned into an injury in the end. Thus, although the motives for rendering a fervice have little or nothing to do with the obligation due for that fervice, ye the end to which that fervice goes, has fomething to do with the obligation itself. If, for instance, an individual renders me ; fervice, and just as that fervice is about to have its most valuable effect, that individual steps in and claims all its benefits to himself to my utter ruin-where is the benefit to me, where the great obligation I am under to him? To turn this familiar and plain flate of the case, from private life, into the great and important national dispute be tween France and America, I will just make a short statement of some of the most important points on which this great debt of gratitude refts; which I will illustrate with

political way.

a few examples as familiar and plain in the France, it will be acknowledged, rendered us eminent fervice at the fiege of York; for which, whatever might have been her motives or opinions respecting the progress we had made in the revolution towards our independence when the entered into the alanother point of our revolution, prior to both the fiege of York and the alliance too, to which great confideration should be had, as productive, or at least highly effential, in producing both these great events. Every body remembers to what a low ebb we were reduced in December 1776, and January 1777, long before the treaty of alliance was formed. The times of our foldiers expiring, every comfort, every necessary and every inducement wanting to intice them to re-inlift, America had to face at eaft twenty thousand prime British troops, with about two thousand five hundred unlisciplined, worn out, naked and heartless men, when that celebrated and never-to-beforgotten turn was given to the war, by the affairs of Trenton and Princeton, which are to be confidered as the two neighboring

Thermopylas of America. Allowing the

entering into the alliance, as I have already done, what let me ask, would those fervices have availed us in 1781, had we been conquered, at this critical period of the war,

Prior to the battle of Trenton, which may justly be stiled the pivol on which the fate of the American revolution turned, the French had shewn no great decision in our favor, and never, till after the capture of Burgoyne (which, however low we might have been reduced after, until the decilive blow at York, helped to lay the foundation of that final fuccess) was her friendship at all active: In the first of these memorable events, which is justly to be considered a kind of supernatural intervention in our fa-vor, at that awful and alarming crisis, we can be at no loss in pointing out the great and principal agent. In the latter, we have to form a melancholy chasm in the holy book of gratitude, when we reflect that an Arnold was a most important instrument; for who has ever thought of gratitude to him for those services, which he afterwards attempted to turn to fuch a wretched conclusion And who can think with patience of grati tude to France, when she demands all, and more no than we ever gained by her assistance for the favor? The moment the affumed a claimlike this, the abandoned the true ground on which our gratitude was founded, and left us more indebted to her, than she herself is and is forbidden to interfere in its government. Two months are allowed to comto Dumourier for his passed services. It is the end, not the beginning of actions, which establishes their character; and France herfelf, fince she has become a republic, has carried into actual practice this principle, much farther than any other nation in the

.The Marquis de la Fayette, it is well known, was amongst the first in that country who put a hand to the real work of re-volution. He was the first to propose the annihilation of titles—the first actual step towards Republicanism and Equality in which he made an eminent personal sacrifice himself; for which he has been rewarded, not indeed in this unbounded measure of gratitude by France, which she would have America shew towards her, but with the the chains (not indeed of the goddess of French liberty for being her enemy) but in those of neighbouring tyrants for being theirs. And how! by the accident of war which takes from one partya fervant, whose detention and final destruction is of confequence to the fuccess of the other? No! But by the hatred which those have for him, who, confidering and knowing him to be the real foe to tyranny, have feized upon the opportunity of his being abandoned by those who pretended to be the Friends to li-berty (even when from that circumstance he could be of no fervice or injury to either) to torment him with impunity?—Americans! here let the lips in filence be forever closed, and the eye of gratitude which travels into Europe in search of objects, be forever thut, left it should return bathed in tears from the loathfome prison, where this great and distinguished friend of merican liberty lies or eathing his last for want of a single breath, or heavenly respiration of real liberty, with reproaches to the heart!

Whatever*cause the French may have to abandon him, America has hone, until he attempts to turn those services which he has undoubtedly rendered us, to our injury; then, and then only shall he be relieved from our obligations to him; and then too ought we to he released from our obligations to any individual, or even nation of individuals .-The Frnch the mielves, it is a fact, have carrried the practice of this principle much further than any other nation; for they have not only withdrawn their gratitude from those, who, after rendering them fervice, have endeavoured to turn that fervice against them; but it is well known, that they have executed feveral of their generals who had rendered them splendid services, for the want of a continued success even in their battles. And by what other principle have those advoccates for this unbounded rratitude to France themselves been governed, who have been endeavouring fo long to alienate our affections from a certain meritorious American, if it is not that that they have conceived that he was about to turn the afluence of those eminent services he has rendered against his country? It is that in-fluence which individuals or nations either obtain by their fervices that renders them dangerous to those they have benefitted:

And upon that principle I will admit, that f general Washington had at the end of the late war, have written to a subject of a petty Dukedom, bordering on, and subservient to Great Britain, "that our political fitua-tion was prodigiously changed; that instead of that noble love for liberry and republican-Im, an Anglo-monarchico-ariflocratic party had arifen;" in short, that the " principal body of our citizens, all our proprietors of lands, and the mass of men of talents, were opposed to our government," and that those

* At the commencement of the revolution in 1789, the heads of the three parties in France (viz. that 1st. friends to the ancient monarchy, 2d friends to a limited monarchy, 3d for a republican government) had a meeting at the house of Mr. Jefferson, then the American am-bassador—at which, after an able discussion of oujfactor—at which, after an able discussion of several hours, the medium, viz. a limited monarchy, was decided on, as the degree to which the revolution was to go, and which degree all parties pledged themselves to each other to support. The Marquis was considered the head port the constitution of a limited monarchy, thus agreed upon at the aforefaid meeting, in which he bad afted a conspicuous part and to which the King himself had consented, was only afting agreements, when he was driven off. This was the cause of their complaints—this the true history of their justice towards him—a history which will not be denied by Mr. Jesserson the Tagus, the cantaro on their left, where there is a passible to the cantary on the Tagus, the cantary on the Tagus, and Al-

who were in its favour, had become weak, and not to be dreaded; and that letter thus written, had been fent immediately by the person to whom it was addressed, and pubperion to whom it was addressed, and published in London, for the purpose of spiriting up the people of that country to make a fresh attack upon us, I should consider that Washington infinitely more execrable than the detestable Arnold; for the treason of that general only went to the furrender of a fmall part of our army, but the defecti-on contained in fuch a letter, would be calculated to invite to the conquest of all A-AMERICANUS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MANHEIM, June 26.
A council of war was held at Schwetzinjen upon the Austrian generals in the affair of the Nieuwed. Gen. Kray defended himself better than Werneck. The result has been fent into Vienna, and the mean time the archduke Charles has suspended both these generals from their functions. Gen. Spork takes command of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine.

ON THE MAINE, July 3. The emperor's edict relative to Nuremberg has been published, in which the king of Prussia, as margrave of Ansbach and ply with their injunctions,

July 8.

Day before yesterday the first vessel was here from Strafburg, and displayed its three coloured slag upon the Maine.

KONINGSBERG, June 23.

By the treaty of commerce between England and Russia, it is agreed, that if the two powers should declare war, there shall be no detention of persons, vessels or property; but at least a year shall be grauted to dispose of all effects, or remove them. This treaty is for eight years, and was concluded on the 21st. Feb. and ratified on the 7th May following.

WESEL, July 6. The French army of the Sambre and Meufe is still in great force, and its lines are from Dusseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as Nidda. It is in four divisions, and includes 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, exclusively of the ar-

MENTZ, July 8.
This day, Lemoine with his division of French troops, left Wetzlar, and marched It is reported that archduke Charles is

to fet out for Vienna. It is faid that the French have broken up 289 religious houses in Belgium, which

received from 5 to 6000 persons.

DARMSTAT, July 8.
The Pruffian minister Hardenburg has gone to Anspach.

It is believed, that the disturbance at Nuremberg by the Profilans, will not have any ferious consequences, fince the Prussian major acted without military instructions. The imperial officer of the new levies con-tinues at Nuremberg.

VIENNA, July 12.

The French gen. Gentili, who has arrived at the Venetian island of Corfu, has rages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to establish a republic. He urges them to remember the excellent republics of Greece, which fo many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect, and it is thought, that the whole Turkish government will fink, and the spirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

Gen. Mack has returned from the army. The court has fince been deeply engag y his communications. The Marquis de Gallo, who was lately with Buonaparte at Udine, has conftant communications with the minister of state, Baron Thugut, by ais fecretary, who is paffing at all hours.

From Trieft, 5000 Austrian troops have cone by water into Venetian Dalmatia, for upplies, with which that country abounds. 500 French troops also went from Venice-The whole force of the house of Austria, in its own states, exclusive of the Hungarian cavalry, which is not in their pay, is reckoned at 438,000 men.

HAMBURGH, buly 15. At Rome, in the printing-office of the Propaganian Society, a rich variety of let-

ters and characters have been found, especially of Greek and Oriental characters. These are all demanded for the use of the French republic, and will render its collecion of types the most numerous and beautiful, as well as most rich in its variety, of any in all Europe.

LONDON, June 17. Some of the last letters received from Lifbon state, that all hopes of accommodation with the French have vanished for the prefent—in confequence of which the most formidable military preparations are every where making. Since the late arrival of that party; and who, having accepted the in Tuscany, the whole force is estimated at port the constitution of a living and taken an oath to suptroops accordingly extends from the Tagus, to the river Guadiana, their right being supported by the fortress of Elvas, their left by that of Montalvao, and their centre in conformity with those sacred obligations and by the redoubts of Portallegra and Castello. agreements, when he was driven off. This On the other hand, the Spanish lines exfage over the Tagus by a bridge: their