

For the Gazette of the United States. REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S "VIEW."

It appears that on the 3d of September, he presented to the committee of public safety his first state paper, in which he requested payment of the claims of our citizens for supplies, compensation for the embargo at Bordeaux, and for the injuries to our commerce in consequence of the departure, on the part of France, from the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty. This last he urges by many pertinent remarks, showing the interest of France to repeal the decree, but concludes with declaring he is not instructed to complain or request the repeal of the decree authorizing a departure from these articles. His words are—"It is my duty to oblige you that I am under no instruction to complain of or request a repeal of the decree authorizing a departure from the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce; on the contrary, I well know, that if upon consideration, after the experiment made, you should be of opinion that it produces any solid benefit to the republic, the American government, and my countrymen in general, will not only bear the departure with patience, but with pleasure."—(page 34.)

On the 16th October he presented another note, in which he conceivably mentions the same subjects, three subjects, and of the contravention of the treaty he merely says, "Nor shall I add anything upon the third point to change the principle upon which I rested."—(page 61.) This principle had been declared to be, that it was the interest of France to repeal the decree and to conform to the treaty; but if the committee thought otherwise, the United States would bear with pleasure whatever losses and vexations the citizens should suffer in their commerce under the operation of the decree.

Mr. Monroe, on the 7th November, before which time he had received Secretary Randolph's letter of the 30th July, wrote to the Secretary as follows: "I felt extremely embarrassed how to touch again their infringement of the treaty of commerce; whether to call on them to execute it, or leave the question on the ground on which I had at first placed it. You desired me in your last to content with them the principle; but yet this did not amount to an instruction, nor even convey your idea that it would be advisable to demand of them the execution of those articles. Upon full consideration, therefore, I concluded that it was the most safe and found policy to leave this point where it was before, and in which I was the more confirmed by some circumstances that were afterwards disclosed.

The day after this last communication was presented, I received a letter from the committee, assuring me that the subject engrossed their entire attention, and that an answer should be given as soon as possible; and a few days after this, I was favored with another, inviting me to a conference at 12 the next day. I attended and found only the three members of the diplomatic branch of the committee present, Merlin de Donay, Thuriot and Treillard. Merlin commenced by observing that I had advised and pressed them to execute the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce: that they were persuaded their compliance would be useful to us, but very detrimental to them; it would likewise be distressing for Frenchmen to see British goods protected by our flag, whilst it gave no protection to theirs; and after making other comments, he finally came to this point—"Do you insist upon our executing the treaty?" I replied, "I had nothing new to add to what I had already said on that head. Treillard seemed surprised at the reply, and expressed a wish that I would declare myself frankly on the subject. I told him I was surprised at his remark, since I had not declared myself frankly but liberally. We then passed from the point of demand to a more general discussion of the policy in France to execute the treaty, and in which I urged, that if he considered her own interest only, she ought not to hesitate, since it gave her the command of neutral bottoms, and under the protection of their own flag to supply her wants, with other considerations which had been before pressed in my notes that were before them. I was however brought back twice again to the question, "do you insist upon or demand it?" I found that a positive and formal declaration on this point was the sole object of the interview; and as I perceived that something was intended to be founded on it, either now or hereafter, if given in the affirmative, I was more resolved to avoid it, and to adhere to the ground I had already taken. I therefore repeated my declaration, and in the most explicit terms that I was not instructed by the president to insist on it, nor did I insist on it. That their compliance would certainly be highly beneficial to my country, but that in my observations I had considered the proposition merely in relation to France, and wished them to do the same, since I was satisfied that the true interest of France dictated the measure. They all expressed an attachment to us; spoke much of the difficulty of their situation, and of the peculiar delicacy in adopting in the present state of the public mind, any measure which might be construed as eventually favoring England, and thus the conference ended.

In revolving on the subject ever since, I have been doubtful whether the solicitude shewn to draw from me a decisive answer to the question, "whether I insisted or demanded of them to execute the articles of the treaty," was merely intended as the basis of their own act complying with it and a justification for themselves in so doing, or as a ground to call on us hereafter in the prosecution of the war against England to fulfil the guarantee. I was at the moment of the discussion in the committee of the latter opinion; but I must confess, upon a more general view of all circumstances that have passed under my observation since my arrival, that I am at present inclined to be of the former. I rather think as there is an opposition to the measure, and it would commence an important change in their system, and might also be construed into a partiality for England, (a nation by no means in favor here) that a dread of denunciation in the course of events suggested it. Be this as it may, I am perfectly satisfied it would be impolitic to demand it, since the refusal would weaken the connection between the two countries, and the compliance upon that subject might perhaps not only produce the same effect, but likewise excite a disposition to press us on other points, upon which it were better to avoid any discussion."—(page 58.)

This letter appears to me to contain too important information to be abridged, and therefore it has been largely quoted. It not only proves that Mr. Monroe persisted in not demanding an execution of the 23d and 24th articles, but that he did worse: he agreed with the committee of public safety that those articles might be disregarded on the part of France—Moreover, it furnishes conclusive proof that the system of commercial warfare at this day carried on by the French republic, originated from an opinion, that the people of the United States would bear with patience, and even with pleasure, whatever losses it should occasion, provided the good of France should be promoted; an opinion that the minister of the United States, of his mere motion suggested, and endeavoured to impress on the mind of France. I have heard frequently said that the unjust and injurious

measures of the French republic towards our commerce, were recommended, were advised, were induced by certain characters who composed and lead the French faction in the United States—I had doubted this, but since I have read this letter, no doubt remains. In vain shall Mr. Monroe, or his co-adjutors, endeavour to persuade the intelligent part of the community, that the injuries we daily feel from the hand of France, proceed entirely from their dissatisfaction on account of the British treaty. I say it proceeds from the opinion which has been inculcated with industry, that the great body of the American people are so blindly attached to the French republic, that they will not complain of any thing that France can do to them, and that their love to republicanism will never permit them to resent any measures that France may choose to take to promote its welfare. In short, to a belief of the directory (as Mr. Monroe expresses it) that if upon consideration after experiment made, the French should be of opinion, that a departure of the treaty would produce any solid benefit to the republic, the American government and the people in general, would not only bear the departure with patience, but with pleasure.

I cannot quit this subject, without a short review of Mr. Monroe's conduct, as presented by the documents that have been cited. It appears he had originally, of his own accord, in his first written communication, informed the committee of public safety, that he was not instructed to complain of their departure from the treaty, and if they found it their interest to continue to do so, his country would bear it with pleasure. He repeated the same idea in another solemn communication afterwards, at a conference with the members charged with diplomatic concerns, he is informed "that they were persuaded their compliance would be useful to the United States, but very detrimental to them;" and is asked whether he insisted on their executing the treaty, to which he replied, he had nothing new to add to what he had already said on that head. This was an explicit concession on his part, so far as he could concede, that the treaty in certain particulars need not be regarded: it was more; it was a compact or agreement between him and the committee, that those articles might be disregarded. When he had consented to inform the committee, that if a departure from the treaty, on experiment, turned out to the advantage of the republic, it would not be complained of, but borne with pleasure by the United States; and when the committee informed him "they were persuaded their compliance would be detrimental to France," to which he replied that he had nothing more to add, it seems to me that a contract, complete in all its parts, was formally made; a contract, however, not admitted to be binding on the United States, because there is no evidence that it was within the compass of the powers committed to Mr. Monroe; but on the contrary, to have been not only unauthorized, but contrary to the part which he was instructed to act relative to this subject. I should not be surprised, however, if France should take it as a basis for justifying the spoliation and injuries done to our commerce; for it furnishes a better excuse than I supposed existed.

There is a letter in town from Paris dated Oct. 26, from a very intelligent foreigner, to a merchant in this city, which contains the following information in substance—"That our commissioners could not have arrived at a more unpropitious period—that the directory mean to treat all neutral flags alike, disregard all—that they are determined that all American vessels destitute of the role d'equipage, shall be absolutely condemned—and that they had taken exceptions at the speech of the President of the United States at the opening of the late extraordinary session of congress."

**FRENCH LIBERTY.**  
From the French newspaper called Du Bulletin de Paris, of Oct. 29, 1797.  
TRANSLATION.  
The tribunal of the department of Gard, has condemned one Anthony Sonier, to be two years in chains, and to be exposed as a public spectacle, for having hawked about, and read to three women in a tavern, the protestation of Camille Jordan against the proceedings of the 13th Fructidor, [4th of September last, when two members of the Directory, and so many members of the two Councils were proscribed.]

**MARRIED**—on Friday, at Germantown, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS of this City, to the amiable Miss RACHEL HENRY, late of Kent County, Delaware State.

**GAZETTE MARINE LIST.**  
**PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.**

The ship Philadelphia, Blifs from Bristol (sailed 27th October) ship Harmony, Price from Cadix, and scho. Harmony, Coffin, from Bolton, lay under Cape May on Wednesday last.

The ship Recovery, Rape, has arrived at Salem from Calcutta; from the time the Ganges of this port failed 15th of May to the 15th August; 12 American vessels had left Calcutta.

The brig Delaware, Dunphy, from here has arrived at the Mole.

The ship Bacchus, George, of and from this port to London—The ship Mercury, Keown of this port, from Norfolk to Bremen, and ship Eunice, Seal, from Liverpool to this port, with several other Americans are condemned vessels and cargoes at Nantz. Capt. George, of the ship Bacchus, came home passenger in the brig Mary Ann, arrived at New-York, left Nantz November 8.

**BALTIMORE** January 3.  
We are informed that the schooner Fanny, captain Sullivan, was cast away on the 30th ult. at night, off the mouth of Bran-nock bay, and that the hands, who were lost in the ice, were found some days after and buried. On the 22d of the same month, was found a punt, supposed to belong to said schooner, in which were the following articles, viz.—Some cloaths, a silver watch, 7 silver dollars, 1 gun, 1 rug, several books, 2 pair knee buckles, and 6 letters. The sails and rigging of the schooner were chiefly saved; The hull was under water and the cargo lost.

The above information comes from Solomon Fardewell, Dorchester county, near the mouth of Great Choptank.

**By this day's Mail.**

BOSTON, January 1.  
**Late and Important.**  
By an arrival yesterday, at Salem, from Bourdeaux, in 49 days. Mr. Beadbury, merchant of this town, received a letter, which states the following interesting particulars—

"Bourdeaux, Nov. 7.  
"Since writing you the third instant our countrymen here, are rather alarmed, owing to the news from Paris, that is interpreted unfavourably to our commission; there is a letter in town from Gen. Pinckney, to an American captain belonging to Charleston, (S. C.) requesting to be informed, whether his ship is fit to take passengers; and whether he and his family, might be accommodated by the 20th, for he did not know how soon he might be obliged to quit France. This letter being from Mr. Pinckney, one is led to think they know pretty well their fate; but as yet, there has been no interview between our commissioners and this government; and until that is the case, I see no possibility of forming a right opinion."

LONDON, Nov. 3.  
The concourse of people, yesterday, to see his Majesty go to open the Parliament, was the smallest ever remembered on any former similar occasion.

A circumstance of a curious nature occurred yesterday. The King's speech was, as usual, ordered to be sent to his Majesty, but by some mistake, it was not delivered. When the King was robing, the speech was enquired for, but was not to be found. A copy was delivered to his Majesty, but not being plainly written, his Majesty could not read it. A messenger was then sent to the Secretary of State's office for the original, where it was found, and immediately brought to the House of Lords.

None of the leading members of opposition were present in the House of Commons. The absence of Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, and some others, is to be accounted for by their previous declaration, that they felt their efforts and their attendance to be equally unavailing.

**NEW THEATRE.**

**THIS EVENING,**  
JANUARY 3,  
Will be presented the celebrated TRAGEDY OF  
**OTHELLO,**  
MOOR OF VENICE.  
Othello, Mr. Kennell—Cafro, Mr. Moreton—Iago, Mr. Warren—Roderigo, Mr. Bernard—Montano, Mr. Fox—Duke of Venice, Mr. L'Estrange—Brabantio, Mr. Morris—Gratiano, Mr. Warrall—Lodovico, Mr. Taylor—Jth Officer, Mr. T. Warrall—4d Officer, Mr. Warrall, jun.  
Desdemona, Mrs. Merry—Emilia, Mrs. Francis.

To which will be added, the COMIC OPERA OF  
**THE DESERTER.**  
[The Music by Mascigny, Philidore, and D'bdin.]  
Henry, Mr. Marshall—Ruffet, Mr. Darley—Simon, Mr. Francis—Skirmish, Mr. Bernard—Flint, Mr. Bliffett—1st Soldier, Mr. Fox—2d Soldier, Mr. Warrall—3d Soldier, Mr. Warrall, jun—4th Soldier, Mr. T. Warrall.  
Louisa, Mrs. Marshall—Jeany, Mrs. Warrall—Margaret, Mrs. L'Estrange.  
Villagers, Messrs. Hunter, Lavancy, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Harwood, Miss Milbourne, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Hunter, &c.  
A NEW OPERA, called, **ABROAD AND AT HOME,** is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced, with other novelties.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.  
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till on the days of performance.  
Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. **THEATRE PUBLIQUE!**

**War-Office of the United States,**  
January 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representatives, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be insisted on; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also be set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secy of War.  
Jan. 7. d6w

**Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.**

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

**TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer**  
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.  
January 5. m2430

**BALL.**

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his second grand Ball will be on Thursday the 11th at the new Assembly Room South Fourth St. ce. between Chestnut and Walnut Streets—Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscriber to the Select Balls, that the next will be on 1u 15th day the 16th—1 hope subscribers who have not yet received their tickets are request'd to apply for them as above.  
Jan. 7. dat

may be perceived, that this article must have greatly embarrassed the American ambassador. Lord Grenville required that England should be treated as the most favored nation: a little finagle got the better of this embarrassment. The above article, accordingly, of the treaty of 1773, was copied, nearly word for word, in the treaty of 1794. Thus, on the one hand, the French are constantly the possessors of this exclusive privilege, the exclusive possession of which England acquires. We cannot fail to admire this subtlety!

Mr. Jay, apparently apprehensive of the clamours which would naturally be excited by to formal an infraction of the Treaty of Paris, took care to introduce into that of London a restriction, which it would not be amiss to quote:  
"Nothing here contained shall be either, interpreted, or shall operate in a manner contrary to public Treaties, ancient or existing, with other sovereigns or States. And the two contracting Parties agree, that in future there shall not be formed, by either of them, any Treaty which shall not be compatible with the present article."

Can a more scandalous and wretched quibble be found any where? Is not this modification, with which however, the Americans appeared to be satisfied, absurd in the extreme? How can such a clause be reconciled with the two other articles?—If the English, coming with a French prize into an American port, are received in that port, the Treaty of 1773 is infringed; if they are not received, the treaty of 1794 is infringed.

The stipulations contained in the articles which have been precedingly analized, might at least, not have depended altogether on the will and act of the United States, but this one is on their side, a formal, free and voluntary concession.—Whatever subtleties may be employed to cover this want of good faith it is not less certain, that after having subscribed the article of the first treaty, the Americans could not, without a palpable violation of it, subscribe the second.

From these facts, it appears to be a matter of surprize that a Legillator of France should enter into a former defence of the treaty of 1794. It is essential that these nations, reduced to simple terms, should be established, to the end that the conduct which the French government ought to observe at this time toward the American negotiators should be appreciated.

**October 19.**

**LONDON, November 4.**  
**NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.**

**No. 1.** An official note from Lord Grenville, dated Westminster, June 1, 1797, to the French Minister for foreign affairs, expressive of the wishes of his government to "enter without delay, and in such manner as shall be judged the most expedient, upon the discussion of the views and pretensions of each party, for the regulation of the preliminaries of a peace, which may be definitively arranged at a future congress."

**No. 2.** Official note, dated Paris, June 4, from Charles Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs, to answer to the above, stating, that the Executive Directory will "receive with pleasure, the overtures which shall be made to it by the court of England; desiring, however, that instead of a congress, they should proceed to "negotiate for a definitive treaty."

**No. 3.** From Lord Grenville, June 8, in reply, purporting, that the British government, ever desirous to contribute to the re-establishment of a permanent peace, will not delay to send to Paris, or such other place upon the continent as may be agreed upon, a minister, to treat with one appointed by the Directory. The necessary passports are required of the French minister.

**No. 4.** From citizen Delacroix, June 11, transmitting the passports required above, and nominating the commune of Lisle as the place of meeting for the respective plenipotentiaries.

**No. 5.** A blank passport, signed by Delacroix and T. Guadet.

**No. 6.** A note from the minister Grenville, June 17, acknowledging the receipt of the French passport; but objecting to its inefficiency, on account of its differing in form from those delivered on former similar occasions. Lisle being agreed upon as the seat of negotiation, it is not to be dispensed with the King's minister "shall have liberty to dispatch his courier directly from Lisle to Dover, through Calis, &c." It also states, on the subject of negotiation, that the powers of the English minister will authorize him to conclude "any articles or treaties, whether preliminary or definitive;" but that the formation of a separate treaty would be incompatible with the regard which the King has for the interest of his allies. It concludes by requesting a passport drawn up in the usual manner, and by informing the French minister that His Majesty had appointed Lord Malmesbury his representative on this important occasion, who would repair to Lisle as soon as a day should be agreed upon for the plenipotentiaries to meet.

**No. 7.** From the minister for foreign affairs, June 20, in reply, announcing the expectation of the Directory, that the respective plenipotentiaries will begin immediately to treat of a definitive treaty; including, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, such fluctuations as he shall think proper for her Most Faithful Majesty, and on the part of France, which may be deemed to the interest of his Catholic Majesty, and the British republic. The Directory accepts Lord Malmesbury, though another choice would have appeared more auspicious. After requesting that all couriers for the English court shall be conveyed by French packet-boats, &c. that all packet-boats bringing over couriers, &c. shall make no unnecessary stay in their ports, and that their couriers shall be dispatched as freedom as possible, their frequency being one chief cause of the rupture of the former negotiation. It concludes with remarking, that another passport for Lord Malmesbury's suite would be unnecessary.

**No. 8.** From Lord Grenville, June 26, to the French minister, acquiescing in the regulation of dispatches enjoined by the latter, and informing that on the 30th of the present month (June) Lord Malmesbury would depart for Lisle.

**No. 9.** From the French minister to Lord Grenville June 29, announcing that the French plenipotentiaries were already assembled at Lisle; and that every preparation for a speedy communication between the British minister and his court had on their part been made.

**No. 10.** A dispatch from Lord Malmesbury, dated Lisle, July 6, informing that he had had a conference with the French representatives, and exchanged powers.

**No. 11.** The appointment by the Directory, of citizens Letourneur, Plevie le Pelly, and Mare, to negotiate a definitive treaty with Lord Malmesbury, and authorizing citizen Colchen to assist at their conference.

**No. 12.** Extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated July 11, 1797.  
I had the honor in my last, by Brooks's of the 6th inst. to inform your lordship of my arrival here, of the manner in which I had been received, and of my having, in the usual form, exchanged my full powers with the French plenipotentiaries.

On Friday the 7th at noon we held our second conference. I opened this second conference with the French plenipotentiaries, by saying, that I myself had no observations to make on their full powers, which appeared to be conformable to those usually given

by the directory to their plenipotentiaries, and of course must be considered as sufficient for the purposes expressed in them: that I, however, had transmitted them by a messenger to my court, and referred to myself the right of communicating any objections or remarks which I might receive on the return of my messenger, relative to them.

M. le Bourneur, to whom, as president of the commission, I addressed myself, replied, that he had taken precisely the same steps; that they considered the full powers I had given in, as in due form, and sufficient; but that they also referred to themselves the same right, in regard to instructions they might receive from the directory on this subject, as I had claimed in regard to my court. To this of course I assented.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, I gave in the *Prat* precisely as I had received it from your lordship; a copy of which (No. 13) as it is translated into French, I think it my duty to include.

One of the French plenipotentiaries proposed that some time would be given them to take the proposals I had made, into consideration, and begged of me, merely for the sake of accuracy, and to help their memory, that I would be good enough either to let Mr. Colchen put down on paper, or myself find them a note containing the words with which I wished the articles left in blank to be filled up. I readily acquiesced in the latter mode, and immediately on my return sent them the inclosed note (No. 14.)

On Sunday evening I received the inclosed note (No. 15) from the French plenipotentiaries, and in consequence of it went to the proposed conference yesterday.

One of the French plenipotentiaries informed me, on the subject of the project I had given them, and the note with which I had accompanied it, that as these papers contain many points on which their instructions did not enable them to answer, they had, after having given them a very serious attention, sent them, with such observations as they thought it their duty to make on them, to the directory, and that the moment they received an answer, they would communicate it to me. But that in the mean while, not to delay the progress of the negotiation, they wished that several points which he termed inflexible, but which, though not referred to in our project, were, he said, inseparably connected with the general subject of peace, might be discussed and got rid of now, if I had no objection, and that it was with this view they had requested me to meet them. On my not expressing any disapprobation to this mode of proceeding, one of the French plenipotentiaries began, by saying, that in the preamble of the treaty, the title of "king of France" was used; that this title they contended could no longer be insisted on; the abolition of it was in a manner essential to the full acknowledgment of the French republic; and that it was merely titular as far as related to his majesty, but quite otherwise in the sense in which it applied to them, he hoped it would not be considered as an important concession.

(To be continued.)

**The Gazette.**

**PHILADELPHIA,**  
**MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.**

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated "Sea Shore, near Indian River, State of Delaware; January 1, 1798."

"Sir,  
"The ship Inclination, capt. G. Koster, from Bremen bound to Baltimore, is lost on Hog Island, near the capes of Virginia:—the people all saved and part of her cargo, consisting of Claret in boxes, Gin, Linen, &c. valued at 100,000 dollars, when she left Bremen on the 20th of October last; she struck in the night of the 26th of December last. A British armed ship called the Hunter, was lost the same night, on the same island, no cargo—seven hands perished."

From every appearance there is the strongest reason to expect, that unless the United States surrender their independence, and right of self government, the present system of lawless depredation on our rights and commerce will be continued by France. In this case, such an union and harmony of sentiment among the people and the government of the United States, may be anticipated, as will fully baffle the designs of all our enemies. However various the opinions of different persons may be (and in a state of freedom they will vary) relative to the administration of our government, on this one point, there will be found but one opinion among the real friends of our country, *That we will not, as a people, receive the law from any foreign power under heaven.* See the Venetians, transferred and sold like the peasants of Russia!

**ABOUT** two years ago, a gentleman, travelling in company with a Frenchman, the latter said there was one observation he had made,—"That the Government of this country was one thing, and the People another." This opinion has been propagated abroad, and particularly in France, with indefatigable industry, by domestic enemies to the Constitution of the United States, with whom it originated. This vile and degrading calumny has given rise to all the insults and robberies of which we have too long been the patient and unresisting victims. Let the article from the Redacteur, which has just appeared, be read with the least attention, and it will convince every one that the Aurora, the Chronicle, the Argus, the letter to Mazzei—Features of Jay's Treaty, &c. &c. have furnished the principal ideas (I will not say arguments) in this anonymous manifesto. How strikingly does this facts verify an old saying, "A man's foes shall be those of his own household!"

Another idea—What miserable pretences to pick a quarrel upon, with the United States! Nothing that France has suffered or can suffer from the people or government of this country, forms the basis of their remonstrances; but the opinions of a disappointed junto, whose representations have been proved false and groundless by the transactions and elections of the people, for eight years past.

Died, in the morning of the 3d inst. the Rev. **JACOB DUCHE.** He was a good man, and a good christian; exemplary in his morals, mild and affectionate in his dispositions, and of universal benevolence. While disease and extreme infirmity clouded the latter years of a life, in its commencement usually brilliant, they did not disturb that cheerfulness, resignation and equanimity, founded on the basis of unaffected religion, which he possessed in an uncommon degree.—"Blessed are they who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours."