

are your jailors; the Frenchmen are your Brothers!"

Some persons flatter themselves that in the struggle personal courage will regain her rights, because the French will not be able to conduct into the rugged mountains either their cavalry or their artillery, which have afforded them such great advantages over the army of Bern. But the defendants of William Tell ought not to count upon their despair, and I will not dissemble to you that I wait the news of the first Battle with no much the more anxiety as the cabinets of the Continental powers appear to look for the result of this contest with the same indifference, as for that of the revolt of the Bacha Paswan Oglu against the Porte. I add not without the most sensible grief, that the greatest part of the People of Europe seem to behold the expiring sighs of Helvetic Liberty, with the same stupid Stare, that the simple Inhabitants of a Village regard, at a public show, the fictitious spectacle of a dwarf combatting a Giant—I nevertheless except from this censure all Classes of the English nation, in whom this aggression has caused such an indignation against the French, and a sentiment of sympathy so general and so strong in favour of the unfortunate Swiss, that had their resistance been prolonged a few days, a Subscription truly national would have been opened to have enabled them to sustain so unequal a contest. I doubt not, Sir, that the news of their catastrophe has produced in America similar impressions.—I well know that even before this last dreadful event, your Citizens, who at first offered to Heaven their sincerest prayers that France might take her rank among free nations, have not been able to refrain from beholding as the most abominable tyranny that which the Revolutionists of the day dare to call by the sacred name of Liberty. The only consolation I experience in the present moment, is, in thinking on the three people, who resist with so much horror the envenomed doctrines of the French; they are in truth the only three free people in the Universe; the little Cantons of Switzerland, the people of Great Britain, and those of the United States of America. How I delight to repose myself on this idea. How I delight to recal liberty! It behoves all those who are her true votaries, to tear the mask from those false impostors, who have dared to seize on her standards, to blaspheme her name, and who would have made her odious if ever true liberty could have been rendered so.

I believe I forgot to mention to you that before the attack of the Pays de Vaud, Mengaud the new French Ambassador had exerted his utmost efforts to divide the members of the Diet, and to break the bond of Helvetic Union.

It succeeded only in regard to Basle, and there merely so far as to cause an infurrection of a part of the people, who seized on the arsenal on the 18th of February, at the very moment when it was important to march to the relief of Bern, Fribourg, and Soleure, the revolutionists of Basle, who at the same time possessed themselves of the government, recalled their representatives from the Diet and persuaded themselves, that by so signal a service they had injured their claim to the everlasting gratitude of France. But I leave you to judge of their surprize, when having reclaimed a certain quantity of Brass that they possessed in the Arsenal of Bern, and which they presumed the French had taken by mistake, Mengaud answered them on the 12th March, "That he begged leave to congratulate them upon the attention which they paid to every thing that related to their own interest, without feeling the least anxiety about the cares and solitudes of the French Republic, and without considering that his troops had more need than they of the articles reclaimed, for the conquest of freedom and the maintenance of the Helvetic Republic."

This was not all; for a few days after, this same Mengaud brought forward another affair that had been long since settled, relating to two citizens of Basle, against whom France pretended the had reasons of complaint and who had suffered a verdict with which Mr. Barthelmy had declared himself satisfied. His successor affected to consider this verdict as an act of despotism, demanded a new hearing of the cause, and added, "that he could not conceal that he should consider as their accomplices every person who should dare to raise a voice in their favor." It was to this message that the new National Assembly of Basle answered by laconically demanding if they were to understand by these words the persons of the *Wintist* and of the *Lawyers*?

It is evident that a sentiment of indignation and rage forced from the Baslois this reply, and I should not be astonished if the remorse which they have experienced from feeling their confederation betrayed, should carry them very soon to display the first signal of repentance and vengeance. Sooner or later the infurrection must burst out; never will France be able to restrain the general despair of the Swiss, but by a numerous army,—they are much too exhausted to pay such an army, and the country cannot furnish its subsistence. Whenever this army becomes encamped, or moves to a distance, the Swiss will know how to regain their independence; although they are for the greatest part vanquished, divided, plundered and disarmed, it is out of the power of France to subjugate them; and if she does not succeed in destroying their morals and national character, liberty will again spring from her ashes.

However long this letter may appear, I cannot prevail upon myself to finish it, without speaking to you of the deplorable fate of Geneva, in which I see you still interest yourself in spite of the crimes committed in 1794. It is very true these were more the crimes of France than of the people of Geneva, who disavowed them, as far as depended on them by revoking all the revolutionary judgments, by absconding from public employments those who had concurred in them, and by re-establishing a sort of calm, during the whole interval, which was afforded by the interruption of the disorganizing projects of the Directory. In February last when the troops of Gen-

eral Menard, sent by the Pays de Vaud, and who had a great number of men, and no immediate interest in fixing on Geneva, much less had they any pretext, since it was completely municipalized, according to the orders it had received.—The Genevans forgot then their past calamities, to weep over those which threatened the rest of Switzerland. The only personal fear which they could then entertain was that of being themselves incorporated with the great republic, who might be desirous of some strong hold to keep Switzerland in check. But however apparent the danger was, they resolved themselves on receiving the proclamation of General Bruns, dated the 10th of March, wherein he rejects as a signal calamity, the supposition of a project to conquer any part of Switzerland. Not says the General, the French Republic wishes to appropriate to herself nothing which belongs to the Helvetic Confederacy.

A denial so formal calmed the most suspicious Genevans, and they mutually reproached themselves, for having given way to such unjust suspicions of the views of the Directory towards them, when Desportes, the French resident at Geneva desired a confidential interview with those citizens, who stood highest in the public opinion, to whose consideration he submitted the signal advantages they would derive from being incorporated with the Great Nation. Observe, the same turn of phrase is preserved which the agents of the Directory adopted three months before with the American Ministers, that France did not make the demand, but thought it would be more delicate that the offer should come from them. Desportes added that if they had the wisdom to enter into his views, and to anticipate his wishes, in expressing it as their voluntary and spontaneous desire, he was authorized to grant them the most advantageous conditions, among others, exemption from all military requisitions during the present war, the preservation of their worship, of their academy, of their hospitals, and of their property individual and national, &c.

The citizens he addressed himself to might indeed have demanded, upon what ground the French Republic was likely to have a more sacred regard for this second treaty, than for the promises which she had formerly made never to make any attempts on their political independence; promises to which she had given the greatest solemnity and publicity by suspending the standard of Geneva by the side of that of the United States of America. But they contented themselves with requiring from him an explanation of the nature of those dangers to which a refusal would expose them. "I will not dissemble," replied he, "that Geneva would be treated as a state against which France has heavy causes of complaint."

Their consternation was at the highest extreme; but the danger of the moment united the citizens of all parties, not one voice was heard to comply with the desire of France; and the assembly of the people appointed a commission composed of all the magistrates indiscriminately, to deliberate on measures for saving the Republic. Unanimously in the resolution of defending the independence of their country, and above all never to make the sacrifice of it voluntarily, these commissioners resolved to accede to all the other demands excepting that one: such was the tenor of a note in which they announced to the resident of France, towards the end of March, "the disposition of the people of Geneva to enter into every arrangement, which might be agreeable to the Great Nation, with one single reserve; a reserve of which they alone could properly appreciate the value, that of their political independence." The resident, enraged at this note, which was, in effect, a solemn protest, redoubled the measures of rigour for the blockade of Geneva, which since the occupation of Savoy, is surrounded on every side by the French territory. He went farther—he informed the inhabitants that if they did not chuse to negotiate with good grace with him, they might treat with the victorious army, then at their gates." As they had declared to him beforehand that they would not have recourse to any physical resistance against open force, but that they would prefer the peril of such an attempt to the disgrace of erasing themselves from the number of sovereign and independent states, this menace neither intimidated nor disunited them. It is truly remarkable, that at this period, when it was not to be supposed that the resentments arising from their political dissensions were quite extinguished, and under the distress of a blockade, which rained the lower classes of people by raising the price of provisions, the fear of becoming Frenchmen, and the ardour to remain Genevans, was such that not a voice was raised, not a whisper was heard, to suggest a wish of union with France. For some few days the Genevans had a gleam of hope; letters were received from Paris which stated, that the conduct of the Directory was universally censured (even by the Jacobin party) that every one there blamed this scandalous abuse of power against the first State of Europe, which had acknowledged the French Republic, the first with whom it had made a treaty of peace, the first who revolutionized itself to please France.—They added that the last remains of shame would restrain the Directory, that all the members did not agree on the expediency of this attempt, and that Geneva would yet be saved if she could succeed without a rupture to reach the end of the presidency of Merlin.

Was it Merlin who suggested this indirect mode of treating in Geneva, for the same purpose, as with the captors of the American vessels? Of this I am ignorant, but he ought to have known that the Genevans were completely ruined, since the bankruptcy of the Great Nation, under the faith of which they had placed their fortunes in the public funds of France. Their nominal independence, if one may so call it, was the only thing they had left them, and even if they had been in a state to purchase its pecuniary sacrifice made on this account would be the preface to the payment of a tribute, which it would be necessary to repeat as long

as there were avacious men at the head of the Directory or the French Ministry.

Be this as it may, the Resident Desportes began to assume more and more a threatening tone; although only one month had passed since the negotiation commenced, he complained with their amusing him with delays and their daring to treat with him *à la Malmesbury*. His complaints produced no more effect than the efforts, by which he endeavored to divide the parties and rekindle certain passions not quite extinct. The people remained unshaken in their refusal, they highly approved the resistance of their commissioners, and renewed their powers on Sunday 15th April.

While they were peaceably assembled in the great Church and proceeding, according to the mode prescribed, to the completion of the above business, three columns of French troops presented themselves at the Gates, as if intending to pass the Rhone which they had frequently done on other occasions. This time, instead of passing through the City they established themselves in it, seized upon the military posts and placed private centinels in every street to cut off all communication. It was not till six o'clock in the evening that they permitted, or rather that they ordered the commissioners to assemble. This body no longer hesitated to decree, that it was time to treat of the union of Geneva with France. And the Resident wrote the next day to Paris that Geneva was in the height of joy and happiness and that the Genevan branch was worthy to figure in the French *Journal*.

There is one anecdote which is worthy of being preserved, and ought to serve as a lesson to the Jacobins of all countries. The first act of authority of the French general on entering Geneva, was immediately to repair to two clubs of Genevan Jacobins and to dissolve these societies. You will comprehend the cause, for when I mention that these revolutionists who had not ceased for six years to exult in the principles, the victories, and the magnanimity of the great nation, showed themselves to be the most desperate in their resistance, when they saw that their own country was doomed to be the victim of these principles; and as the Jacobins possess every where an eminent degree of energy they would have been disposed to redeem their past delusions and their crimes by flying to arms and sacrificing themselves in a resistance which could have been of no avail. The resident of France, apprehensive of the consequences of their despair, offered to the party oppressed in 1794, to avenge them of the innocent blood which had been shed at that epoch. But they rejected this offer on reflecting that no blood had been shed but by the express orders of the Resident Louislavie the predecessor of him who now proposed to them to demand an account of it.

Whatever may be the cause, the members of these Jacobin clubs are hitherto the only Genevans who have experienced the least personal vexation on the part of the French army. Their consternation is that of rage, while that of the other citizens is gloomy, concentrated and silent.

I have just received the treaty of union exacted at the point of the French bayonet, and which the councils of Paris will doubtless ratify at this moment, as an act perfectly free. The following is the first article:

"The French Republic accepts the wish of the citizens of the republic of Geneva for their union with the French people."

"The French Government, considering that the undersigned I. Mallet du Pan, F. D'Ivernois and J. A. Duroveray have publicly written and intrigued against the French Republic, declares that they never can be admitted to the honor of becoming French citizens." I need not tell you, Sir, how much I glory in facing my name distinguished by this brilliant reprobation in the death warrant of my unhappy country. I am informed that the second part of this article delayed for several days the conclusion of the treaty, and that it was not without difficulty, that my fellow citizens obtained that it should be inserted not in their name, but in that of France, and as one of her wishes. Alas! they have, however, but too much reason to reproach me for having negotiated, and signed a treaty in 1792, which disarmed Geneva and Switzerland, and which was so promptly violated by the employers of General Montefquieu:—however honorable this treaty was in itself, I shall never pardon myself for having trusted a single moment to the punic faith of the French Revolutionists.

I am Sir, with respect,  
Your very obedient and  
very Humble Servant,  
F. D'IVERNOIS.  
London St. James' Place,  
28th May 1798.

CONGRESS.

The answer to the President's speech, reported yesterday in the House of Representatives of the United States, this day, passed through a committee of the whole, and afterwards through the house, without opposition.—It was then resolved, that the Speaker, accompanied by the members of this house, present the said address to the President, and that a committee be appointed previously to wait on the President, to know at what time it will be convenient for him to receive it.

Messrs. Dana, Harper and Venable were nominated a committee accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the House then proceeded by ballot to fill the vacancy in the committee of managers for prosecuting the impeachment of Mr. Blount, occasioned by the removal of Mr. Sitgreaves.

Mr. Kittera, having a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that the summons issued last March for the appearance of Mr. Blount, to answer to the impeachment of the house of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors, had been duly served on the said Mr. Blount, and that a return therefrom was entered in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

THIS MORNING,  
In House of Representatives of this State,

the resolution for addressing the President of the United States in terms of satisfaction at the measures of his administration passed by a considerable majority.

FOR BREMEN,  
THE BRIG  
SPECULATION,  
AREND WITTING, MASTER.  
NOW lying at Henry Pratt's wharf, the first below Rice street—she is a Bremen bottom; two hundred and twenty tons burthen; will fill with all possible dispatch.—For freight or passage apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,  
no. 95, north Water street.

Who have for sale, a variety of  
GERMAN GOODS,

- Tickenburgs
- Oznaburgs
- Hessians
- Brown ralls
- Coffee bags
- Plattinas
- Britannias
- Eftonallies
- Crees a la Morlaix
- Bielefeld linen
- Dorolaa
- Patterbornes
- Checks
- Stripes
- Slippers
- Cambricks
- Twine
- Glass tumblers
- Port wine
- Window glass
- Bramitone, &c.

December 13

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED,  
THAT on the tenth day

of December, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit: "A Short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age, near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection, and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey." "Showing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved, and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL,  
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.  
Dec. 13

SHORT AND PRACTICAL  
ESSAY,  
ON  
FARMING:

BEING the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age; near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection; and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey: "Showing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved; and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer."

Printed for the Author,  
AND SOLD  
BY ZACHARIAH POULSON,  
Cheanut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Some of the large sort of Clover seed may be had at Mr. John Cooper's, baker, no. 152 Race-street.  
December 13,

Just Published,  
AND IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY  
B. DAVIES,  
At No. 68, High-street,  
THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY,  
AND  
ANNUAL REGISTER,  
For the Year 1799;

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments of the General and State Governments  
A great variety of useful Tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union  
Embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece.  
Dec. 13

Prime Sugars.

Will be landed from the Enterprize, captain Langdon, lying at Morris' wharf,  
Forty one hogheads of  
Jamaica Sugars, of the first quality (entitled to drawback)  
For sale by  
Wharton & Lewis,  
no. 115, South Front st.  
dec. 13.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL WALLIS, esq. of Murcey township, in the county of Lyncoming, lately deceased, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their respective debts.—And all persons having legal demands against the Estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
JOHN WALLIS,  
WILLIAM ELLIS,  
DANIEL SMITH,  
JOHN ADLUM, } Administrators.  
December 13

AN ACT,

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each State.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
President of the Senate. Pro. Tem.  
Approved July 9, 1798.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.  
December 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE BRIG SHIP MOLLY,  
Burthen 140 Tons;  
A first well found vessel. She is now ready to receive her Cargo, and will sail on the first opening of the river. Three-fourths of her Loading being already provided for Freight for the remainder, or Passage, apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,  
dec. 13.

NEW NOVELS, PLAYS,  
MAGAZINES, &c.

Chalk's Circulating Library,  
No. 73, North Third-street.

THE Proprietor, in compliance with his promises to render this Institution a complete source of rational amusement and instruction, by repeated acquisitions of entertaining and interesting publications, has now added to his former collection Four Hundred Volumes of miscellaneous works, comprising nearly all the latest published Novels and Dramatic productions;—catalogues of which are ready for delivery to subscribers.  
N. B. Subscribers, and others, who fill retain Books taken from the Library previous to the sickness, are requested to return them immediately: the fines will be charged from the 14th of November.

English & American Playing Cards,  
Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Wholesale dealers supplied with Boston Cards at the same prices as at the manufactory. Fine flavored Imperial, Young Hylon, Hylon, Hylon Skin, and Souchong TEAS.  
dec. 10.

Forty Dollars Reward,  
LOST on Thursday last the 6th Instant,

in Market Street, between 5th & 7th Streets, a Red Morocco pocket Book, containing six Bank Notes for Fifty Dollar each, and small Notes for one Hundred and Ten Dollars also sundry receipts and Papers of no use but to the owner.—The about reward will be given to any Person, who delivers the same to Messrs. Isaac and Luke Morris, Brwers, No 4 Pear street, or to the Subscriber in Lancaster County.

ISAAC CAFFMAN,  
December 12.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISAAC TRUBAIR, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to  
GEORGE DAVIS,  
Attorney in fact to  
JOHN M'KIM, Jr. Adm'r.  
Dec. 13.

Insurance Company of North America.

THE STOCK HOLDERS,  
are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their Office on the 8th of January next, (being the second Tuesday in the Month) for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.  
E. HAZARD, Sec'y.

Dec. 12th.

To the Creditors of the Subscribers.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed the fourth day of April last; and they have appointed THURSDAY the 29th inst. to hear us and our Creditors, in the city of Philadelphia, at such place where the Court may be held; and where you may attend if you please.  
PATRICK C'OVANAUGH,  
JAMES DOUGHERTY,  
PETER G. ROSE,  
JOHN GREENE,  
LEWIS D. GRAFF,  
JAMES M'CALLIE,  
RICHARD STOKES.  
dec. 8

This Day is Published,  
AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, FISHERS-BUILDING, 27 N. 2ND ST.

AN ADDRESS  
To the People of Maryland,  
ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives.  
june 11

This Day Published,

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chestnut Street,  
(Price 1-3/4 of a Dollar.)  
AN ORATION,  
Pronounced July 4, 1798,  
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.  
By Josiah Quincy.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation.—The wrongs we have sustained, call for Justice. That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by Union, Spirit, and Firmness. But to divide and conquer was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to divide and enslave hath been the principle of all his votaries from that period to the present."  
Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78  
by the late J. Quincy, Junr.  
august 11

IMPORTED,

From Hamburg, Bremen, and London,  
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
An assortment of German Linens,  
CONSISTING OF

- Tickenburgs
- Osnaburgs
- Weber linen
- Checks and stripes
- Bielefeld linen
- Brown flannels
- Silva lawns
- Siamois, &c. &c.

150 Boxes of Claret.  
5 Boxes of hollow glassware  
15 casks of Russia bristles  
ALSO ON HAND,

1 Box of Irish Linens.  
1 Trunk silk goods  
1 Box of Gingham,  
And a complete assortment of  
English Buttons.

Ericks & Lewis Ballman,  
No. 100, Spruce Street.  
noted her 9