

WILLIAM MANNING,
Tin Plate Worker,
No. 226, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

IMPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the numerous favors conferred on him since his commencement in Business, begs leave to present his most sincere THANKS to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, and informs them that he has for sale every Article in the TIN Trade, which he will render on as moderate terms as any person in the city.

THE ROASTER,

which has of late become so particularly useful throughout the United States, is rendered more so by an improvement of his own, which he flatters himself cannot be imitated by any other person. He trusts that an assiduous Attention will ensure him the preference of a discerning Public.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of vessels supplied with Shot Cannisters, Lanterns, Cooking Utensils, and every other article in the above line necessary for Ships use.

Country Orders executed with punctuality and dispatch.
May 21 to th. fa. 31

Pennsylvania Population Company.

Notice is hereby Given, TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, that an assessment of Six Dollars is levied on each share, payable immediately, which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street. By order of the Board, SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.
May 20. 3aw2w

FOR SALE, A Handsome New House, Within 5 miles of the city. TWO stories high, together with a grass lot, it is in a very good situation for business—the terms will be made very convenient to the purchaser. 6 square of the printer.
MAY 28 5

LONDON, January 2, 1799.
500 Guineas Reward.

LOST this evening, between five and six o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Gracechurch Street, a BLACK CASE, containing the following

Bank Notes and Drafts, with sundry Bills of Exchange, not due 1. £1000 No. 1019, dated 1 Dec. 1798
1000 864, 26 Nov. Ditto
1000 284, 22 Dec. Ditto
1000 1713, 27 Oct. Ditto
1000 1714, 27 Ditto Ditto

A Draft on Mess. Hankey and Co. £53 13s.
Ditto Dorien and Co. 367 7
Ditto Carnet and Co. 30 16
Ditto Stephen and Co. 52 4
Ditto Rogers and Co. 33 16
Ditto Prefcot and Co. 39 18
Ditto Harcourt and Co. 27 16
Ditto Smith, Payne and Co. 20 15
Ditto Dorien and Co. £45 7s 6d
Ditto Le Fevre & Co. 112 12 6
Ditto Ditto - 820 0 0

A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake, Bow Lane, by Fleming, & payable to Ormord, dated Nov. 5, two months after date, value £20.—One ditto on Fell, No. 32 Old Change, by Hall, and payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months after date, for £121 19s.—One ditto on Saywell & Sons, Wood-street, by Hall, and payable to Bradlock, dated Dec. 19, at two months, for £30.—One ditto on Eden, Wood-street, by Williams payable to order, dated Nov. 1, at three months for £30 2s.—One ditto on Neale & Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and payable to Kennerly, dated Dec. 7th, at two months, for £14.—One ditto on Stewart, Red Cross-square, by Young, and payable to Marshall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33 2s. 9d.—One ditto on Royd's, Bookersbury, by Lord, and payable to Jackson, dated Dec. 3 at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller and Co. Gracechurch street, by Redway, and payable to Harley, dated Dec. 6, at two months for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & Co. Lawrence Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle dated Nov. 4, at two months, for £161.

Whoever may have found the above, and will bring them to Messrs. Atkinson & Robson, No. 2 West End of Royal Exchange, shall immediately receive Five Hundred Guineas Reward without any further Trouble.
N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as payment of the whole is stopped, and the loss made known throughout this Country and Continents.
April 19 2aw3m

A WATCH FOUND. WAS found on Sunday the 10th instant, a silver Watch.—The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying at No. 135, Spruce street.
MAY 23 3t

Notice. THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him without delay.
W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, South Fourth Street.
April 26 do3m

To be Let, A Store and Loft, NEAR Market-street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber, GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-street.
Feb 11 2aw1f

BOARDING. A few Young Men can be accommodated with Genteel Board on reasonable terms, at No. 8 Cherry Alley—the situation is pleasant and healthy.
MAY 25. eodtf

NOTICE. THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by Abijah Hunt, J. & A. Hunt, Jesse & Abijah Hunt, Ferentab & Abijah Hunt, Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt, Snodgrass, & Co. Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.
About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Yemellee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEEKER.
April 26. to th& if

City Bridge Subscription.

The President and Directors of the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, having, at the time of their first publication, received subscriptions to near half the amount of the capital or joint stock thereof; suspended further solicitations until a site on which to erect said bridge should be procured.—That object being now effected, by a purchase of the necessary property at the west end of High street, on both sides of the river Schuylkill.

Public Notice is Given,

That the book for Subscriptions to the capital or joint stock of the said company will be opened at their office No. 23, north Fifth Street, on Monday the 10th of June next, and continue open from ten to one o'clock every day (Sunday's excepted) until the whole shall be subscribed for, on the terms specified in the act of incorporation.—

The time is extended in order to afford opportunity to the friends of this important undertaking, on the west side of Schuylkill, or at a distance, to participate in an object of great public good.—Subscriptions and deposits may nevertheless be previously made at the Treasurer's office, No. 13 Church alley, subject to a proportionate reduction on the amount of subscriptions over and above the limited number of shares, if any there shall be, at the end of the 13th day of June ensuing.

In the 10th section of the law of incorporation it is enacted, that the net profits on tolls may equal, but shall not exceed 15 per cent annually; and that the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the said bridge.

A port folio is opened at the said office, to receive all communications, prints or drawings, on the subjects of bridges, ancient or modern, building in water, cements, mortar centres, caissons, coffer-dams, or any information which may tend to mature the knowledge of the directors previous to the intended erection: They are solicited, care will be taken of them, and returned if desired.

JOHN DORSEY, Secy pro tem.
Philadelphia, May 27, 1799 mwf 13j

THE PARTNERSHIP OF TUNIS, ANNESLEY & Co.

BEING dissolved by the death of Thomas Roberts, all those who have any demands against them are desired to furnish their accounts and those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Richard Tunis & Robert Annesley, surviving partners, who purpose continuing the business as usual under the firm of TUNIS & ANNESLEY.

And have for sale, James' River, Georgia, Carolina, & Maryland, } TOBACCO
Of good quality,
5th mo. 28th 6ct

Supposed to have been Stolen, And detained by the subscribers, a few days since, a valuable plated BRIDLE BITT.

The following articles were also found in a trunk in their cellar some time ago, which it is presumed were left through mistake or stolen and deposited there (as the mill door was out of order and not fastened for several nights together) viz.—

4 Dozen pair Leather Gloves. The owners of the above goods, by proving property and paying the expense of advertising, may receive them on application at no. 132, Market street, to HAINES & JONES.

Who have for sale as usual, Mens and womens fashionable saddles of various descriptions and first quality; likewise inferior and common ditto; an assortment of elegant plated bridles; ditto common ditto of all kinds. They also manufacture and have for sale, plated and brass-mounted Harness; all sorts waggon gears; cavalry equipage, such as light horse caps, pistol holsters, sword belts, &c. &c. together with every other article pertaining to their line of business.

They also offer 25 cents reward for taking up a black apprentice boy, who has escaped from their service, called JARED, about 14 years old; he is active, saucy and dirty. All persons are cautioned not to harbour him.
MAY 28 6t

Valuable Lands for Sale. ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 200 to 300 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798.

WM. MARBURY, Agent for the state of Maryland. d3m
april 19.

REMOVAL. ROBERT COE & SON, HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Conestoga Waggon, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, together with a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the spring vessels, an ample addition.
4th mo. 10. eodtf

JOHN MILLER, junr. HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESSNUT, TO THE FIVE STORY BUILDING, IN DOCK, NEAR Third-street.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE, 300 Bales of Bengal Goods; CONSISTING OF COSSAS, Bafias, Mamoodies, Humhums, Taffates, Striped Doreas, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Madras Handkerchiefs, of various descriptions.
January 1 rawtf

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

From the Salem Gazette.
COMMUNICATION.

THERE is no position in political affairs that may be better defended than this principal, *That the spirit of liberty will not exist, if there is a defect of operative virtue in the people.* After the emancipation of our country from G. Britain, the American people were perhaps as virtuous as any nation upon the globe. The rational spirit of liberty existed in their hearts; yet they wanted some centre of union for the different republics of which they were composed to unite in. A constitution, as necessary to prevent their liberty from degenerating into licentiousness, to connect their different interests, and defend their mutual rights. For the want of this combining and conservatory power, the American States suffered the ill effects of partial anarchy. But the solid worth, and patriotism, that bore us so triumphantly through one revolution of government, saw a necessity for another; and knowing the generous temper of the people, that they would not be drove, even to their own good, yet might be led by the hand of wisdom to any thing, they patiently acquiesced in their temporary distresses, with the hope that their sufferings would at length bring about a reformatory temper, and induce them to embrace a healthy and happier form of government: this important moment arrived, and was at length seized on; and after a considerable struggle with political theorists, the Federal Constitution was happily established—a government calculated for a virtuous people, and whose strength must be supported by public opinion. The theorists produced a faction, called Antifederalists; who, as they saw they could not lead the public mind, resolved to bewilder it; and whenever they could deceive in the elections of the people, creatures of their stamp became legislators, and weakened the public councils with false reasonings and divisions. Thanks to the cool heads, better sense, and penetration of the American people, that we were not slaves to the passions, as were the people of France! There, one revolution tore up the foundations of society—revolution followed revolution, and lost the public mind to fluctuate upon the tumultuous waves of confusion. The American people, tho' sometimes led astray by the prompt sophisms of the Antifederalists, yet eventually settled down in the orderly path of reason; and, with men of wisdom and integrity, at the head of affairs, they increased in wealth and happiness, and excited the envy of other nations. At length the apostles of the French revolution came upon, regenerating millions into our happy country, when our countrymen, seduced by the sacred name of liberty, supposing it to be the same with them as with us, tho' in fact what they called liberty in France was an infamous compound of brutal power and licentiousness—yet her foul votaries were respected, and they were suffered to patchwork the tattered garments of antifederalism, from whence sprung the faction, under a new garb, of the Jacobins, under whose intoxicating influence the American citizens at one period bid fair to lose their morals, and the love of real liberty. Then, we were differently situated from what we were when the Federal Constitution was adopted. At that time Europe was at peace, and we had nothing to do with their domestic affairs: our duty was to mind our own concerns, and consult the public happiness. But now the times had changed. The French, Prussians and Austrians had gone to war, and England soon after took an active part against the French. Our interests were not immediately involved; indeed it seemed to be at first a war produced by the militancy of opinions, rather than any actual aggression that had been committed by either party, but threatening in its progress a dissolution of the ties of all civil society, and a horrid destruction of the human race. Thus situated, it became our anxiety to steer clear of the whirlpool of European politics, and for the sake of humanity, and our dearest interests, to take a neutral part. The wise and patriotic administrators of our government did not hesitate, and the President issued his proclamation of neutrality. Then was discovered the effect of the combination of antifederal with jacobin principles, in the base intrigues of this two headed faction against the Federal Government—their incessant disturbance of its wholesome operations—their vile calumnies against its administrators—and, where they could not fix a stain upon their characters, they would detract from their merits; by degrees the confidence of the people, poisoning their morals with French philistries, and turning the charity of their dispositions into the devil-like temper of hatred to all other governments and nations that were were not French. X.

ALBANY May 27. The evidences of an existing Jacobin faction in the bosom of our country have long been too prominently exhibited to escape attention: if there exists a class by whom they have been unnoticed, that class is composed of characters alike indifferent to our prosperity and glory, or our degradation and infamy. Weak, but well meaning men, have recoiled from the belief that America cherishes paricides who stand ready to light the torch which may consume her honors, and mingle the ashes of her independence with those of other republics, which have existed, flourished and expired. That charity which has been indulged towards a faction hostile to the measures of the existing government, will if persevered in, be the source of calamities which no after energy can avert, which no plans of prudence or wisdom can control. Fallacious is the idea that, because men possess extensive property, and have families and connections which should render dear to them a state of order, an attachment to their country and a well regulated government, will always of course follow: the villain who presents a pistol to the breast of his fellow man, and demands his purse, or who rushes unawares upon the traveller, and robs him of his life and property, is ever flattered by the idea that he shall escape the arm of justice, and revel on the fruit of his crimes: the ambitious disorganizer and the unprincipled demagogue, are buoyed up by the hope that they shall rise amidst ruin, and climb to eminence upon the wrecks of the State.

But there is another class of men, who aspire to preferment, through any path which chance, or their own inventions, may provide: it is composed of such as are desperate in their pecuniary circumstances, and possessing a pride which pants for the enjoyment of splendor, and official honors, without the honest means of gratifying the former, and defective of that consistency and integrity of conduct which can attain the latter. Such men readily league themselves with all disappointed office hunters, and give the full rein to depravity for the purpose of accomplishing their objects. The good sense of the community may discern the nefarious plans in agitation, to sacrifice the public weal to private, villainous views—and that good sense may command unprincipled demagogues to retire to the private walks from which accident, or the neglect of the people relative to their best interests, may have too unfortunately permitted them for a moment to emerge. But the public vigilance should not slacken too suddenly; the friends to a free, representative Government, should ever be watchful.

'Tis not enough that daring demagogues are excluded from posts of trust and honour: their views and objects would never be lost sight of—but should afford themes of continual caution and warning to the public: failing in the more artful measures of sapping the confidence of the people in the government, by a misrepresentation of its measure, and a shameful abuse of its administrators, they may, and probably will, as a dernier resort, excite civil commotions in the country, to obtain by violence and blood, what art and intrigue have failed to effect. Already, in partial instances have operations of this kind been set on foot: and one of the principals of the opposition has been heard recently to declare, that before the expiration of three years, a civil war in this country would be inevitable.—The only remedies which can be provided against such an evil is to clothe with power those alone who are friendly to the Government—and for the people constantly to be upon the watch. While the Government is administered with justice and necessary energy; and is supported by public confidence, and decisive manifestations of the will of the great majority to defend it, all will be well.—Traitors high and low will shrink from their open attempts to demolish so strong a bulwark: but if supineness and inattention prevail, advantage will accrue to our internal enemies, who may eventually take measures to verify their predictions—by openly brandishing the dagger of civil discord, and successfully undermining the pillars of National and State authority.

RICHMOND, May 7. The democrats are eternally railing at the federalists about ingratitude—we would ask whether there can be a stronger evidence of ingratitude than the inveteracy they show to Gen. Marshall? The French tell us they fought our battles, and gained for us our independence and liberty; and pray let us ask who was he that co-operated with them? John Marshall.

But what particularly characterizes their ingratitude is, that Gen. Marshall is the free born son of an American, and who after having borne the toil of furious war, in his country's cause, continued to be, and is now the ready avenger and firm supporter of her rights.—Out upon it, bye! it smells rank to heaven.

It may be observed as a proof of federalism gaining ground, that we do not hear of a single affray having happened at any one place of election throughout the whole state. Moderation and temperance, characteristics of federalists, have generally prevailed.

It is an established maxim that TRUTH is progressive—we cannot say at what fixed ratio—but at the smallest calculation, we think it may be allowed, that if we have one hundred and nine majority in its favor this year, we shall have 218 at the next election.

A person expressing some surprise in company the other day, about the silence of the democrats on their election—another who sat near him, replied, "you will cease to wonder when you learn they are chop-fallen."

Letter Bags up at the Coffee-House. The armed Ship Delaware, Captain Clay, for London. Brig Sea Nymph, for Hamburg. Armed ship Fame, Captain Ricard, for Hamburg.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 13. The following is a Copy of the Treaty which was made between General Championnet, and Prince Pignatelli: "Armistice concluded between General Championnet, Commander in Chief of the Army of Rome, on one part, and M. Prince de Milano, and the Duke de Gelfo, Plenipotentiaries of the Captain General Pignatelli, Viceroy of the kingdom of Naples, on the other part.

Art. 1. The city of Capua, in its present state, with the magazine of all forts, shall be given up to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, to the French army. It is to be understood, that the artillery and ammunition which may have been taken out for the intrenched camp, shall be returned. A French officer and commissary of war shall enter the town this evening to verify the state of the magazines, and to receive them.

2. The French army having its right upon the Mediterranean, shall occupy the Right Bank of the Mouth of the Neapolitan Lakes, Acerra, and the Road from Naples which passes through Acerra, Azenzo and Benevento, and shall keep Garrisons in all the towns and villages of this country.

3. The Line of Demarcation shall extend from Benevento to the Mouths of the Oranto (beyond the Gulf of Manfredonia, in the Adriatic Sea), taking the left bank of that river, and the right bank of the Lombaro.

4. The Neapolitan Troops which may be upon the Roman territory shall immediately evacuate it.

5. The ports of the two Sicilies shall be declared neutral; those of the kingdom of Naples immediately after the signing of the A.C., and those of Sicily as soon as the King of Naples shall have sent from Palermo an Ambassador to Paris, to treat for Peace. Consequently, no Neapolitan ships of war shall sail from any of the ports of the two kingdoms, nor shall any of the ships belonging to the powers at war with the French Republic be received therein, and all the ships belonging to these powers who may be there at this moment, shall be immediately sent away.

6. During the continuance of the Armistice, no change shall be made in the administrative authorities of the countries occupied by the French.

7. No individual shall be troubled on account of his political principles.

8. The King of the Two Sicilies shall pay to the French Republic, ten millions of livres, tournois; five millions to be paid upon the 26th Nivose of the present month, corresponding with the 25th January, 1799, and the other five millions on the 6th Nivose, which corresponds with the 25th January, in the same year. Their payments shall be made at Capua, and the duct shall be received as four livres of France.

9. The usual commercial relation between Naples and the territory occupied by the French army, shall continue as heretofore, with the reserve that the provisioning of the French army shall not suffer at all thereby. It is also agreed upon, that the reciprocity of the commerce of the French army, with the territory occupied by the Neapolitans, shall take place, with exemption from all duties.

10. The present Treaty of Armistice shall be submitted to the approbation of the governments of the two powers. If either refuse to ratify it, the generals commanding shall give notice three days before the re-commencement of hostilities.

Done at the Camp before Capua, 21 Nivose (Jan. 10) Seventh Year of the French Republic. (Signed) CHAMPIONNET, The Prince de Milano, The Duke de Gelfo.

CHAMPIONNET, Commander in chief of the army of Naples, to all the inhabitants of the ci-devant kingdom of Naples.

"You are at length free; your liberty is the only price which France desires to obtain for her exertions, and the only clause of the treaty of peace which the army of the Republic comes to ratify by a solemn oath with you within the walls of your capital, and on the subverted throne of your last King. Misery be to the wretch who shall refuse to sign with us this honorable compact, in which the fruit of victory is given to the vanquished, and which only leaves to the conqueror the glory of having consolidated your happiness. He shall be treated as a public enemy, against whom we remain in arms. If there are still among you hearts that are so ungrateful as to reject that liberty which we have gained for you at the expense of our blood, or men so insane as to regret a king deprived of the right of commanding them in consequence of his violating the oath which he had sworn to defend them; let them fly for protection to standards, which are disgraced by perjury! War shall be prosecuted against them to extermination. Republicans, the cause under which you have so generously suffered, is ultimately victorious.

What the brilliant victories of the army of Italy had not been able to accomplish, has been happily effected by the blindness of your last king. Let him then blame his own mad pride, and his audacious aggression, for the happiness of your fate, and the disgrace which he has experienced! But let him be justly punished for having attacked, against the faith of oaths, a nation in alliance with him, and for having attempted to deprive a neighbouring nation of their liberty! Let him be punished by the loss of a crown which he has dishonoured, and by the chain of having been the principal instrument in making you free; Let no apprehensions embitter the sentiment of a happiness so unexpected! The army which I command remains in the midst of you for your defence. It will lose its last man, it will shed its last drop of blood before it will allow your last tyrant to entertain even the hope of renewing the pro-

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