

4. It has been found by calculations, that America has doubled her numbers, even by natural generation alone, upon an average, about once in eighteen years. This war has now lasted near six years; in the course of it, we commonly compute, in America, that we have lost, by sickness, and the sword, and captivity, about five and thirty thousand men. But the number of people have not increased less than fifty thousand souls; which give at least an hundred thousand fighting men. We have not less, probably, than seventy thousand fighting men, in America, more than we had on the day that hostilities were first commenced, on the 19th of April, 1775. There are near twenty thousand fighting men added to the numbers in America every year.—Is this the case with our enemy, Great Britain? Which then can maintain the war the longest?

5. If America increases in numbers, she certainly increases in strength. But her strength increases in other respects: The discipline of her army increases; the skill of her officers increases, by sea and land; her skill in military manufactures, such as those of salt petre, powder, fire arms, cannon, increases; her skill in manufactures of flax and wool, for the first necessity, increases; her manufactures of salt also increase; and all these are augmentations of strength and force to maintain her independence. Further, her commerce increases every year: the number of vessels she has had this year, in the trade to the West-Indies; the number of vessels arrived in Spain, France, Holland and Sweden; shew that her trade is greatly increased this year.

But above all, her activity, skill, bravery, and success in privateering, increase every year; the prizes she has made from the English this year, will defray more than one half of the whole expence of this year's war. I only submit to your consideration a few hints, which will enable you to satisfy yourself, by reflection, how fast the strength and force of America increase.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOE.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the SANDWICH PACKET.

P A R I S, August 26.

THIS day, being the Anniversary of St. Louis and kept as the King's birth day; the National Assembly sent a deputation of 60 members, headed by their President, to compliment his Majesty in the following speech:

"SIRE, The Monarch whose revered name is borne by your Majesty, whose virtues are this day celebrated by religion, was, like you, the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sire, he was friendly to French liberty, he protected it by laws which do honor to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its restorer.

"This glory, reserved for your Majesty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings shall be forever united, who, in the distance of ages, are approximated by the most signal acts of justice in favor of their people.

"Sire, the National Assembly has suspended its operations for a moment, to satisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather, it does not deviate from the object of its mission. To speak to its King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a business of truly national interest, it is fulfilling the most ardent of their wishes."

His Majesty made the following answer to the President:

"I receive with sensibility the testimonials of the attachment of the National Assembly; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection."

The King received the deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the blood present, at the procession.—His Highness, with all his family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King; and the Duchesses of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans sister) were the only women who entered the King's cabinet.

M. Bailly, in taking his new oath before the King, said, "Sire, I swear to your Majesty to respect, and cause to be respected, your legislative authority; I swear to maintain and protect the rights of the citizens, and do justice to all."

L O N D O N, August 28.

According to letters of a very recent date from Madrid, his Catholic Majesty has taken the precaution of drawing a line of troops from St. Sebastian to Gironna, which is across the kingdom where it communicates with France. Instructions have also been sent to the dockyards, and every seaport of the kingdom, to be very particular in examining strangers, and obliging such as have not real business to depart the kingdom.

It appears rather extraordinary that no detailed account is yet published of the engagement between the Swedes and Russians on the 26th ult. but every information confirms that it was a drawn battle, no ship being taken or sunk on either side: about 50 men were killed on board the Swedish fleet.

The Swedes are preparing for the assault of Fredericksham both by sea and land. The attack will probably be decisive one way or other. The King is to command in person.

Fredericksham is the capital of Russian Finland, and a garrison of the utmost importance.

In the late running fight between the Swedes and Russians, two frigates of the former power absolutely silenced two sixty-fours of the latter. The Duke of Sudermania, with two other ships, were attacked closely by five of the largest Russian men of war; during which time the Duke made fifteen different signals to the Vice Admiral to attack such ships as were pointed out before the engagement, but the Admiral did not obey the signals, nor fire a single gun: If he had, the Duke avers, that he should most assuredly have been master of at least five Russian men of war.

SEPTEMBER 1.

A gentleman who thought proper to withdraw from Paris, where he has resided some years, reports, that if any foreign auxiliaries should attempt to enter France, it is the determined resolution of the armed citizens of Paris, Versailles, Meudon, St. Cloud, Marolles, Senlis, St. Denis, Pady, and the whole Isle of France, or Province of Paris, to seize the King and Queen, and detain them as hostages, till the foreigners shall return by the way they came, and leave them at liberty to settle their own affairs as they shall think best.

The noble Gallic contest for freedom becomes an interesting object to Britannia's sons—whose generous sentiments are thus happily expressed by Gen. CONWAY.

"And should the Genius of this happy isle,
On Gallia's sons at length propitious smile;
While in each breast the patriot spirit glows,
We'd hail as BROTHERS, whom we've met as FOES;
To the same point their generous ardor tends:
The friends to FREEDOM must be BRITAIN'S friends."

Letters received yesterday from Lyons confirm the late accounts from Avignon, the people there have shaken off the Papal Government, and put themselves under that of France—they say that they are Frenchmen—that is, they desire to be as free as they are, and they are certainly right—no obsolete treaties, by which they have been sold or alienated to the Holy See, should stop them—Men should not be treated as beasts of burthen.

How must the licentiousness of the popular party in France, even as represented by the ministerial prints, dwindle in comparison with a deliberate act of an assembly in that country, when under the yoke of kingly power and priestly artifice! The circumstance alluded to is taken from the *Histoire Ecclesiastique des Eglises Reformes au Royaume*, in the year 1562; when the following sentence was pronounced by the Parliament of Thoulouse upon Teronde, a Protestant Advocate, though he was not found guilty!

"M. TERONDE,

"The Court does not find you are culpable in the least. However, being very well informed of your inward thoughts, and that you would have been very well pleased if your reprobate sect had gained the victory, they have condemned you to be beheaded, and have confiscated your estate without any exception."

SEPTEMBER 3.

COPY of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS, as finally decreed by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

THE Representatives of the French people, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole causes of public misfortunes, and the corruption of Governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and sacred Rights of Man; to the end that this Declaration, being constantly sent to all the Members of the Social Body, may perpetually remind them of their Rights and Duties; that the Acts of the Legislative and Executive Power, being every instant liable to be compared with the object of every political institution, may be more respected by them; and that the claims of the Citizens founded henceforward on simple and incontestible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the Constitution, and to the happiness of all.

In consequence, the National Assembly acknowledge and declare, in presence of, and under the auspices of the Supreme Legislator, the following *Rights of Man and Citizen*.

ART. 1. All men are born, and remain free, and equal in rights; social distinctions can only be founded on common utility.

ART. 2. The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible Rights of Man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

ART. 3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation; no body of men, no individuals can exercise any authority but what emanates expressly from it.

ART. 4. Liberty consists in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man, has no other bounds but those which secure to other members of society the enjoyment of the same rights; these can be determined only by the law.

ART. 5. The law should only prohibit actions injurious to society. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be constrained to do what it does not ordain.

ART. 6. The law is the expression of the general will; all the citizens have the right of concurring personally, or by their Representatives, in its formation; it ought to be the same for all, whether it protects or whether it punishes. All the citizens being equal in its eye, are equally admissible to all places, employments and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other distinction, than that of their virtues and their talents.

ART. 7. No man can be accused, apprehended, or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. They who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed, any arbitrary orders, should be punished; but every citizen, summoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, should instantly obey, and he becomes culpable by resistance.

ART. 8. The law should establish none but punishments strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

ART. 9. Every man being presumed innocent, until he shall have been pronounced guilty, if he be deemed indispensable to apprehend him, every species of rigour not absolutely necessary for securing his person, should be severely prohibited by law.

ART. 10. No man can be disturbed in his opinions, even religious; provided their manifestation do not trouble the public order established by law.

ART. 11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Every citizen, therefore may freely speak, write and print, under condition of being responsible for the abuse of that liberty in cases provided for by law.

ART. 12. The security of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force necessary; that force then is instituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of those to whom it is confided.

ART. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of Administration, a common contribution is indispensable; this should be apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

ART. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himself, or his Representatives, to determine the necessity of the noble contribution, freely to consent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of imposition, the collection and duration of the same.

ART. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his administration.

ART. 16. Every society in which the guaranty of their rights is not secured, nor the separation of powers determined, is without a constitution. These are the whole of the articles.

The city of Paris is fifteen miles in circumference, the streets are narrow, the houses high and every floor is inhabited by a different family; so that in proportion to its extent, it is more populous than London.

A correspondent has favoured us with the perusal of a letter which he had received from a friend, one of the National Assembly, at Paris, the son of the unfortunate General Lally, and which says,—"I cannot forget the English blood that rolls in my veins, I cannot forget your glorious constitution. To this I adverted, when, on the 2d of the month, I arose, and among other things maintained, that in the earlier periods of the French Monarchy, the most absolute of its Princes were no more than the first citizens, or Members of the Republic, and that the present Government of Great Britain is the image of the Government of Charlemagne.

"If it would ever tend to the true glory and prosperity of any nation, to be subjected to the absolute power of an individual, I would not speak upon this important occasion; but it is palpable, that in such Governments the interest of the Monarch—that is to say, his pleasures, his avarice or his tinsel glory—is promoted by the misery and oppression of his subjects. It is, indeed, pleasant enough to maintain, that the well-being of twenty-four million of souls ought to be equally intrusted to the direction of an individual, in consequence of his being born of a certain man and woman. Absolute power in excellent hands may render a people happy; but such hands are so rare, and there is so little probability of seeing a series of such hands, at the head of my Nation, that the people are authorized to secure their liberties and property by the bulwark of a wife and free constitution, and it is in this that the glory and prosperity of a nation properly consist."

A more true definition of a free Government was never better given in so small a number of words. And this is Comte Lally de Tolendall.

Revolutions in States are the natural consequences of unpopular and oppressive measures, and in those cases, the troops always change to