

the British army has marched quite through it; and the English have used every policy of flattery, of terror, and severity, but all in vain, and worse than in vain; all has conspired to make the people of New-Jersey some of the most brave and skilful to resist them.

New-York, before the commencement of hostilities, was supposed to be the most luke warm of the middle States, in the opposition to the designs of the English. The English armies have invaded it from Canada and from the ocean, and have long been in possession of three islands, New-York Island, Long-Island, and Staten-Island; yet the rest of that Province has stood immoveable, through all the varieties of the fortune of war, for four years, and increases in zeal and unanimity every year.

I think, therefore, there is not a possibility, that any one of the Thirteen States should ever voluntarily revolt or submit.

The efforts and exertions of General Howe, in New-York, Long-Island, Staten-Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to obtain recruits; the vast expence that he put his pay-master to in appointing new corps of officers, even general officers: the pains they took to enlist men, among all the stragglers of those countries, and among many thousands of prisoners which they then had in their hands;—all these measures obtaining but three thousand six hundred men, and very few of these Americans, according to General Howe's own account, shews, I think, to a demonstration, that no voluntary revolt or submission is ever to be apprehended.

But even supposing Rhode-Island should submit, what could this small colony of fifty thousand souls do, in the midst of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire?

Supposing Delaware, thirty thousand souls, should submit, what influence could it have upon the great States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, among which it lies?

If Georgia, at the extremity of all, should submit, what influence could this little society of thirty thousand souls have upon the two Carolinas and Virginia? The colonies are at such vast distances from one another, and the country is so fortified every where, by rivers, mountains, and forests, that the conquest or submission of one part has no influence upon the rest.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Britons of France, in whose country the city of Nantz lies, appear wisely to be as careful of the rights of the Crown, as they are of the rights of the People; and to be as ready to support the former, as they are determined to maintain the latter.

Carefully avoiding the wild chimeras of modern reformers, who would either abolish monarchy totally, or leave it a mere empty name, they think the prerogatives of the Crown not only compatible with the liberties of the people, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of those liberties.

They also take care, lest certain revolutionists should suffer themselves to be carried away by notions of ambition, that they abhor the idea of taking the crown from him who at present wears it, or from those upon whom the inheritance of it is entailed by law.

A short extract from the Nantz address will clearly shew both their wisdom and their spirit:—

“The city of Nantz having had the advantage of being one of the first in the kingdom, to raise its voice to claim and assert the unalienable rights of the people, feels itself bound to manifest, in the most striking manner, its attachment to the privileges which the National Assembly has so nobly and so courageously asserted.

“It therefore eagerly embraces this opportunity to declare, that it adopts, and will most steadfastly adhere to, not only your resolution of the 17th of June, but to all those that followed it.

“That the interest of the people of this country is inseparable from that of their Sovereign, and that they never will be able to shake off the yoke under which they have so long groaned, but by giving the greatest vigour to the executive power, the citizens of Nantz swear upon the Altar of their Country, in the presence of the dreadful and common Judge both of Kings and Subjects, that they will maintain the Royal Authority belonging to the Crown, and will resist, to the utmost of their power, the attempts of those who may be daring enough to wish to divide it with any body of men whatever.

“Full of gratitude to a long line of Kings, who strove to break the chains made for man in ages of barbarism, and to restore him to the dignity of his nature—

“Penetrated with the most profound respect for the virtues of the beneficent Prince who has restored to France her National Assemblies and who feels that the rights of the Crown, and the rights and property of the subject, stand upon one and the same foundation—the Citizens of Nantz instruct their Representatives to proclaim the re-

spectful homage of their inviolable loyalty and fidelity to the Family upon the Throne, and their love for the Patriot King whom God has given them.

“They raise their hands to Heaven, and thus solemnly swear, that they are ready to sacrifice their fortunes, and to spill even the last drop of their blood, to maintain the scepter in the House of Bourbon.

“In the same manner, they solemnly swear, that they are ready to make the same sacrifices to support the resolutions of your august Assembly, and to defend the liberty of the French Nation, whose greatest enemies have been the enemies of Kings.

“They call for vengeance on the heads of those who are wicked enough to calumniate a loyal nation, and a faithful people.

“The Citizens of Nantz think it a sacred duty to pay homage to the zeal, the understanding, and patriotism of the National Assembly.

“Should attempts be made to lay snares round you, or to stagger you either by terror of menaces, or the seduction of intrigue, look behind you, and you will see twenty-five millions of people, with their eyes fixed upon you, and waiting in silence to hear from you what is to be their lot, and that of their posterity.

“At this sight, your courage rising to the dignity of the august character, no less sacred than that of the priesthood, with which your Country has invested you, you will slight all menaces and seduction in contemplating the majesty of the first People in the Universe.

“You will think then only of the blessings that will attend you when you return individually among your fellow citizens, to proclaim their recovered liberty, and the beneficent acts of a beloved Sovereign, who cannot long be deceived.—

“Who, emulous of the glory of Louis XII, and of his own renowned ancestor Henry IV. and wishing to tread their steps, feels the true greatness of a Monarch is to reign over a free people.

“In a word, who knows that the law, that emanation of Divine Wisdom, ought to be respected by Sovereigns themselves, if they know their own interests.”

As the late insurrections in France very naturally occupy all conversation, this short sketch of the Royal Family of that Kingdom may not be unacceptable to the generality of the public:

Louis XVI is now about thirty-three years of age; he ascended the throne of his grand-father about seventeen, and shortly afterwards married a sister of the present Emperor of Germany.

When he was first married, he was thin to a degree of particular observation; but being naturally of a mild, quiet temper, and indulging in the pleasures of the table, he is now, perhaps one of the fattest men in his dominions.

To counteract this in some degree, he rises early, and almost daily takes the diversion of the chase; but from dinner till bed-time indulges, with the intervention of hardly any other business than the signing dispatches, &c.

He has had four children, two of whom are dead. His present family consists of the Dauphin, a child of about six years old, and a princess.

The Queen is nearly about the King's age, has much majesty and vivacity in her port, and is on the whole reckoned one of the finest women in France.

Monsieur, the King's next brother, is nearly as fat as the Sovereign, and was in the beginning of the present troubles rather a favorite with the people.

The Count d'Artois, the King's second brother, is a tall, well-moulded, elegant figure, with much vivacity and decision in his character. He rendered himself unpopular in the first meeting of the Notables, and seems to have increased that unpopularity to a degree of proscription.

The Court party has for several years back been called the Queen's, aided by the Count d'Artois: these two were said to have the most prevailing influence on the King in all his measures.

SEPTEMBER 3. It excites our wonder when we consider that among two Uncles and three Royal Brothers, there is not one of them whose prudence or economy circumscribes his expences within his Princely income: The world seems at present to be in a very ticklish humour.—They should contemplate seriously on the uncertainty of human events, from the examples at present before them in France, and view with trembling eyes the immense debt this Kingdom groans under:—To feed the hypochondriac, and not at all to check the high spirit of unthinking Demigods.

Letter from the Ministers appointed by the King, to M. le Chapelier President of the National Assembly.

“Sir,—Called by the King to his Council, we are anxious to disclose our sentiments to the National Assembly.

“The marks of attention with which we have been honored from the happy moment of our union, and, above all, our fidelity to the principles of the National Assembly, and our respectful confidence in them, are motives the most sure of giving us courage.

“We cannot for a moment forget, that in order to fulfil truly the intentions of the King

we ought ever to have present to our thoughts the great truth, which the National Assembly has pronounced, and which can never be repeated in vain, “that the power and happiness of the King cannot be maintained with dignity, nor established with durability, unless they have for their foundation the good and liberty of the people.

“Condescend Mr. President, to be our interpreter to the Assembly, and offer them, in our name, our sincere protestation, that we will not exercise any public function that shall not do us honor by its principle, and that we shall firmly and steadily govern ourselves by this maxim. We are, with respect, Mr. President, your very humble and obedient servants.

J. G. ARCH. DE VIENNE,
J. M. ARCH. DE BOURDEAUX,
LA TOUR DU PIN.”

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

KINGSTON (JAMAICA) AUGUST 19.

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer, in the state of Georgia, dated JUNE 25, 1789.

“We have still our dreads about us from the copper-coloured sovereign. What our hopes lead us to expect one day, is frustrated the next. The keen part of this community adjudge him artful, political, and rather delusive, but not totally destitute of virtue and magnanimity. Indeed, he seems to expect peace on his own terms: therefore, God only knows when it will be confirmed, unless Congress take the business on themselves.

“The feat of the present disturbances answers now as a rendezvous for European adventurers—therefore, the monarch will be never at a loss for white chieftains of some denomination. They have lately ushered in a new Principal at the head of their renowned tribe of horse, by birth an Irishman—a substitute for one Thompson, an Englishman, who once headed this detachment, and we believe not undeliberately the favorite of the rising genius, except in the case of being suspected of an atrocious crime, that of adultery with one of their squaws of the first consequence, which reduced him to the necessity of decamping and leaving his property, or else lose his life. The present is a man further advanced in years, has been much longer in the country and of good military talents. Different accounts confirm him a perfect tyrant, unawed by compassion, continually embroiling his hands in the blood of the innocent, for the ill-gotten plunder.”

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 13.

We are desired by Authority to publish for the information of Masters of Vessels coming into this harbor, that the Block-house on the Citadel-Hill, which was a conspicuous object, is now removed, on account of its ruinous condition. The flag and signal Staff still remains, and may be seen from Sea as usual.

The Hulk also of the large ship sometime since stranded, at the back of Thrum Cape, was beat to pieces in the late storm.

NEW BURY-PORT, OCTOBER 21.

In the course of a few days THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is expected to visit this town; the inhabitants of which will undoubtedly feel the most exquisite pleasure from such an event, and testify the same, by shewing their DELIVERER every mark of respect in their power.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20.

As it must eventually tend to promote the happiness and glory of the King, and the freedom and felicity of the nation, we cannot but wish, as the first operations of the National Assembly of France have been marked with the same features—that the French Nation may be as happy in establishing a Constitution as their allies the United States of America have been, who now enjoy the complete operation of a system of government which has astonished Europe—drawn from its most celebrated Civilians the highest encomiums, and is calculated to promote not only the happiness, honor, and glory of the Union—but essentially to promote the Rights of Mankind.

The Hall of the elegant edifice known by the name of Faneuil-Hall—was previous to the war, ornamented with the portraits of several dignified personages which were either destroyed or taken away by the British, in the time of the siege;—one of them was the full length of GEORGE II, King of Great Britain, which was placed before the middle window at the west end of the Hall.

Would it not be a lively and expressive testimonial of our regard and veneration for the illustrious personage, who is momentarily expected to honor this town with his presence—for the town to request their committee to prepare an address, to express a desire that the President of the United States, would be pleased to permit our ingenious townsmen and respected portrait painter (Mr. Johnson) to wait on him for the purpose of taking an exact and full length portrait to be put in the same place where the portrait of the King of Great Britain formerly was; which would add a rich brilliancy to the Hall, and give pleasure to every real friend of America.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

OCT. 21. Preparations are making at Marlborough, for lodging THE PRESIDENT, and the escort which will attend him, on Friday next, so that he may be expected in this town on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor, we are informed, has dispatched an express to meet THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in order to know on what road he will travel, and when he will arrive in this town, that those preparations may be made to receive him, which the honor and dignity of the State require.