

and may afterwards be defrauded without danger."

In respect to the first charge, and any rational or candid inference to be derived from it, it surely could not mean that Mr. Jefferson was friendly to, and recommended the adoption of the Constitution; and yet, such is the plain and simple fact, which this writer for his own infamous purpose has tortured into an inference, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the constitution, and is yet an enemy to that, and to the American Union.

Let those who regard the truth, recur to the Debates of the Virginia Convention, pages 100 and 101—where, in the speech of Mr. Pendleton, the President of that Convention, they will find the following sentiments:

"I was surprised when I heard introduced the opinion of a gentleman (Mr. Jefferson) whom I highly respect. I know the great abilities of that gentleman. Providence has, for the good of mankind, accompanied those abilities with a disposition to make use of them for the good of his fellow beings; and I wish, with all my heart, that he was here to assist us on this interesting occasion. As to his letter, impressed, as I am, with the force of his authority, I think it was improper to introduce it on this occasion. The opinion of a private individual, however enlightened, ought not to influence our decision. But admitting, that this opinion ought to be conclusive with us, it strikes me in a different manner from the honorable gentleman. I have seen the letter, in which this gentleman has written his opinion upon this subject. It appears that he is possessed of that Constitution, and has in his mind the idea of amending it.—He has in his mind the very question of subsequent or previous amendments, which is now under consideration. His sentiments on this subject are as follow:—"I wish with all my soul, that the nine first Conventions may accept the New Constitution, because it will secure to us the good it contains, which I think great and important. I wish the four latest, whichever they be, may refuse to accede to it, till amendments are secured." He then enumerates the amendments, which he wishes to be secured, and adds—"We must take care, however, that neither this, nor any other objection to the form, produce a schism in our Union. That would be an incurable evil; because friends falling out, never cordially re-unite."—Are these sentiments in favor of those who wish to prevent its adoption by previous amendment? He wishes the first nine States to adopt it. What are his reasons? Because it will secure to us the good it contains, which, he thinks, great and important; and he wishes the other four may refuse it, because he thinks it will tend to obtain necessary amendments. But he would not wish that a schism should take place in the Union, on any consideration. If then we are to be influenced by his opinion at all, we will ratify it, and secure thereby the good it contains."

The public will observe, that this part of Mr. Pendleton's speech was made in reply to another member of that Convention, who then made the same attempt to pervert Mr. Jefferson's sentiments, which the present writer has now done—and that the unexpected quotation of Mr. Jefferson's letter, with the just and judicious comment upon it, made by Mr. Pendleton, arrested the influence of the poison, in that instance, as I trust it will now do, to the satisfaction of an enlightened and impartial public, to whom, without farther animadversion, it is submitted.

In respect to the other charge of the advice given by Mr. Jefferson to the former Congress concerning the French debt, it is worthy remark, that the accuser skulks from the charge, when, in a note subjoined to his publication, he says—"The precise terms are not now recollected, but the substance may be depended upon; the poor Hollanders were to be the victims."—Thus stabbing the reputation of an old meritorious public servant, by an unwarrantable conclusion, whilst he disavows a recollection of the facts, on which alone the conclusion could be justified. But the pitiful evasion will not avail him; he has produced a solemn charge at the tribunal of the public—a charge, which, involving no small degree of moral turpitude, will render the accused, if guilty, unworthy the confidence of his fellow citizens. It is his duty, therefore, to substantiate his charge, not by vague and unfounded inference, but by an appeal to truth, a reference to plain and simple facts, and a recital of the precise terms of the advice given by Mr. Jefferson; without a knowledge of which, the public cannot be enabled to render a just or impartial judgment.—If he fails in this, the public will regard him as a base and wicked calumniator. I have no hope, however, that he will ever attempt to bring forward the proofs of this charge—satisfied with the time, manner and effect of his calumny, he will now retreat behind an anonymous signature, and vent his slanders at the reputation of any other honest man he meets, like a cowardly assassin, who strikes in the dark, and securely wounds, because he is unseen.—I say, he will retreat, because he well knows, notwithstanding any affected ignorance on the subject, that by an appeal to facts, the truth will appear that Mr. Jefferson gave advice to Congress expressly contrary to that which he has ascribed to him.—That this was the case, and that Mr. Jefferson even pointed out a mode by which the honor and credit of the United States might be preserved, can and will be proved to the public, if the present accuser shall dare to bring forward the proof in support of his charge.

It has been said, Mr. Fenno, that a certain head of a department is the real author or instigator of this unprovoked and unmanly attack on Mr. Jefferson—and that the time of that gentleman's departure from this city, on a visit to his home, was considered as best suited to answer the design it was intended to effect.—Be that as it may, or whether the writer be of this or that state, or of this or that party, certain it is, that no man can envy the depravity of heart he possesses.

ARISTIDES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1792.

Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, June 23.

THE King of Prussia will command the army destined against the French, in person, and the reigning Duke of Brunswick will command under him.

BRUSSELS, July 6.

It appears, from the accounts which have been published by this government, that early in the morning of the 30th ult. the French troops, stationed at Courtray, retreated from thence to Menin, where Monsieur Luckner had fixed his head quarters, and that the whole French army, after this junction, fell back to Lisle, where they arrived the same night, having entirely evacuated the Austrian Low Countries.

The Duke of Brunswick arrived at Coblenz the 3d inst. and the first column of the Prussian army reached that place the same day.

BRUXELLES, July 11.

The interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, is fixed to take place on the 21st inst.

A Counsellor of the Paris Parliament has received an order to repair from hence to Mannheim, where the Dukes and Peers of all the Parliaments of the French kingdom are summoned. The meeting is fixed for the 18th inst.

OSTEND, July 19.

Yesterday we received an account of a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were victorious. It is said, 1200 French were killed, and 600 taken.—In consequence of this defeat, the town of Orchies is in possession of the Austrians, with a great quantity of stores of all kinds. On Monday the Austrian army was reinforced by 28,000 men, lately arrived from Germany.

M. Vandamme has this moment arrived from Lisle—he was a spectator of the battle: it was between Lisle and Orchies. The body of French were 5000, who were going from Lisle to Alsace: they were attacked by 16 or 1700 Austrians, who rather had the worst of it at first; but in the end made terrible havoc, and drove the enemy into Lisle, where they were very badly received by the people.

WARSAW, June 20.

Some days ago, the account of the Russians entering Wiloa, was made public here.

Two battles have taken place, the one on the 10th of June, where we lost 70 men, and the second on the 11th, which did not last long. We were obliged to retreat, which we effected in the best order. Both battles were fought near Mire and Swerzen.

The King will go this week to Kozimice, and from thence to the camp at Lubar, in order to act in conjunction with General Poniatowski.

M. Bulgakow, Russian ambassador, has not yet left this place.

M. Ignace Potocki, grand Marshal of the grand Dukedom of Lithuania, arrived here from Berlin; the answer he brought from that court is said to be unfavorable to our republic.

CAMP, near Zanslaw, June 19.

Fighting and marching for these five days past, have left us no time to give regular accounts of our motion and situation.

On the 14th inst. having perceived a column of Russian troops on the right of our camp at Lubar, and another on the left, crossing the river Sluez, our General, Prince J. Poniatowski, ordered Gen. Kosciuszko, with four battalions of infantry, one brigade of national cavalry, and one pulk of light horse, to march towards Czartorija; whilst General Urelhorski, with the brigade of Mokzonowski, went along the river Sluez, to reconnoitre the enemy towards Ostropol. The Prince himself soon followed with the 5th regiment of Lubonurski. He found Gen. Urelhorski already engaged with four battalions of chassers, two battalions of light horse, and a pulk of Cossacks. Seeing our cavalry pressed by superior numbers, the Prince fell on the left flank of the enemy, which put them into confu-

sion, and they retreated towards Urinopol, where the vanguard of Gen. Kochowski was encamped, composed of two battalions of grenadiers, two ditto of chassers, two pulks of light horse, one pulk of cuirassiers, and one ditto of Cossacks. After having reconnoitred the enemy, the Prince, returning towards Lubar, gave orders to strike the camp, and the whole army began the march at four in the morning, leaving Gen. Urelhorski to bring up the rear. The rear was continually harassed by 4000 Russians, till coming to Coruszkowee, our march was interrupted by a fatal accident.—The wooden bridge gave way under the weight of the cavalry. The enemy in the mean time brought up their main force, and their cannon began to play on the mill-dam which we had to pass. Two battalions, un-Col. Grochowski and Capt. Bronikowski, were thus left exposed to a furious attack, after a most gallant resistance, having lost 200 infantry, and about 50 cavalry—the remainder retreated through the water, having first sunk their cannon. We lost in this action 1 major and 8 officers killed, and 2 missing.

The main army finding the fortifications at Volonna untenable, on the 17th inst. marched towards Zielime, where, being reinforced by some troops from Zanslaw, it halted to give battle to the enemy. They soon appeared, consisting of about 8000 cavalry, 9000 infantry, and 24 pieces of cannon. The action began with the greatest fury, and continued from 7 o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, when the enemy was obliged to retreat, leaving us the field of battle, whereon having rested for two hours, our army marched to Zanslaw, near which it is now encamped.

We cannot yet ascertain our loss—it appears to be about 800 infantry, and 300 horse; and that of the enemy about 4000. The Russian forces, when joined, under Gen. Kochowski, we hear, will be three times more numerous than ours, to which we have only our courage and patriotism to oppose.

LISLE, July 3.

The army is establishing itself at Fama and at Maulde—nothing remarkable since the affair of Courtray.—Mr. Dumourier is arrived at Valenciennes.

July 7. The progress of the Belgic patriots seems at a stand; the preparations for the equipment of a number who are still unclothed, are deferred, and they are in a state of general dejection.

Immediately after the evacuation of Courtray and Menin, the Austrians penetrated into all their former stations, though it was night, and overtook a party of about fifty of the Belgic legion, who had not timely notice of the French retreat, being upon guard at an out post. They fell into the hands of the enemy, and next day ten were hung on the public market place. The rest have probably by this time experienced a similar fate.

It is not yet known whether any part of Marshal Luckner's army will resume the position near this city, but notice has been given to the peasants not to till the ground formerly occupied.

Deserters from the Austrians are constantly coming in; and our patroles, sent out to scour the country at night, commonly return with prisoners.

PARIS, July 5.

If anything can save us from immediate civil war, it is the variety of parties, which is so great, that among twenty persons, we scarce find two of the same disposition; and consequently no one party can judge where to fix a point of union. The number of sects in politics seem to be as great as that which prevails in religion, and every sect is equally enthusiastic, violent, and intolerant.

That a storm must in the end break over us is certain; but it is impossible to judge when it will happen; for at present all the kingdom is enveloped in a fog that the eye cannot penetrate; and all our politicians are continually jostling against each other in the obscurity, without being able to distinguish friend from foe.

The light we receive from our luminous Assembly, serves but to render our darkness more visible, as an abstract of their Journals will shew.

July 12. The country is at length declared formally to be in danger; the ministers, all of whom it will be found, by the assembly reports, have resigned, avowed themselves totally unequal to the task of rendering their country any service.

General Jarry, who is so much the subject of conversation, and who is to be tried by a Court Martial for the burning of Courtray, is not a Prussian Officer, as stated to the Assembly, but a Calcogne.—Whether Mr. Jarry meant to revenge himself upon his party, or upon the Brabancons, for the cool reception he had originally received, is not known—but certain it is, that the burning of the suburbs of Courtray, containing warehouses and bleach stores, from the different manufactories, so much esteemed all over Europe, was one of the most wanton and cruel pieces of military authority ever practised, and which perhaps will put a close, by an exemplary punishment, to this gentleman's career, and wipe the stain it has thrown upon the French character.

The forces of the emigrants are stated to amount to 6,500 horse, and 20,000 foot.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

JULY 4.

This day produced nothing very remarkable.—The King announced the nomination of Mr. Dejoly to the place of Minister of Justice.

M. Terrier demanded some succours for those French families who have been obliged to quit Spain, for refusing to take the oath prescribed by government.—Referred to the different Committees.

M. Amelot announced the burning of seven millions of Assignats, making in the whole 561 millions destroyed.

JULY 5.

M. Palloy communicated to the Assembly the project of a public festival to be celebrated for the 14th July on the ruins of the Bastile.

The order of the day called the attention of the Assembly, to the measures necessary to be taken for the general safety.

M. Forne said, That he ascribed all the events which had lately occurred, to a project of degrading the Legislature, in order imperceptibly to effect its speedy dissolution. He quoted, as proofs, the Veto opposed by the King; his proclamation to the disbanded guard; the choice of Ministers; the persecution excited against the friends of their country; the conduct of government; the denunciation of the sums of money distributed by the civil list; the misfortunes of St. Domingo; the dreadful calamities of Arles and Avignon; the necessitous state in which the armies have long been placed, the circumstances which have compelled Luckner to stop in his march, and retreat backwards; the conduct of the State Mayor of Paris, the petition of M. La Fayette, his journey to Paris, &c. This General, continued he, quits his army, in order to make war against the Patriotic Societies; he blames every armed assemblage, and presents a petition in the name of 50,000 muskets; Posterity, grateful for all these exploits, will not, without doubt, fail to bestow on him the name of La Fayette, the Jacobin, as Scipio in Rome was stiled the Africanus. He then disclosed a plan, which he affirmed was in agitation, to abandon France to invasion, dismemberment, and proscription.—

"You are all of you half Emigrants (said he) you are falsely moderate; you are parties in this plot; you pronounce with your mouth, the Constitution or Death, and in your hearts, the death of the people by the Constitution."

These words occasioned a violent tumult. M. Lacuee wished to speak, but could not be heard.

The bishop of Bourges concluded by proposing to decree, first, That the country is in danger, secondly, That the Assembly shall henceforth consult no law but that of the safety of the people. This discourse was frequently applauded. It was demanded to be printed.

M. Palforet and Maublance on the contrary demanded that it should be