

the conduct which has been described— would be to all more than the nature of the case demands, more than the fundamental maxims of society authorize, more than the dictates of sound reason justify.

A question has arisen, with regard to the proper object of that gratitude, which is so manifestly upon; whether the unfortunate Prince by whom the assistance received was given; or the nation of whom he was the Chief or the organ. It interests the national justice to form right conceptions on this point.

The arguments which support the latter idea are as follow.

“ Louis the XVI was but the constitutional agent of the French nation. He acted for and on behalf of the nation; 'twas with their money and their blood he supported our cause. 'Tis to them therefore, not to him, that our obligations are due. Louis the XVI. in taking our part was no doubt actuated by State-policy. An absolute Prince could not love liberty. But the people of France patronized our cause with zeal, from sympathy in its object. The people therefore, not its monarch are entitled to our sympathy.”

This reasoning may be ingenious, but it is not founded in nature or fact.

Louis the XVI, though no more than the constitutional agent of the nation, had at the time the sole power of managing its affairs, the legal right of directing its will and its forces. It belonged to him to assist us, or not, without consulting the nation; and he did assist us without such consultation. His will alone was *adine*; that of the nation *passive*. If there was any kindness in the decision, demanding a return of kindness from us, it was the kindness of Louis the XVI; his heart was the depository of the sentiment. Let the genuine voice of nature then, unperverted by political subtleties, pronounce whether the acknowledgment, which may be due for that kindness, can be equitably transferred from him to others, who had no share in the decision. Whether the principle of gratitude ought to determine us to behold with indifference his misfortunes, and with satisfaction the triumphs of his enemies.

The doctrine that the Prince is only the organ of his nation is conclusive to enforce the obligations of good faith between nation and nation; in other words, the observance of duties stipulated in treaties for national purposes—and it will even induce to continue to a nation a claim to the friendship and good will of another resulting from friendly offices done by its Prince; but it would be to carry it too far and to render it too artificial to attribute to it the effect of transferring that claim from the Prince to the nation, by way of opposition and contrast. Friendship, good will, gratitude for favors received have so inseparable a reference to the motives with which and to the persons by whom they were rendered, as to be incapable of being transferred to another at his expense.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

MR. McLEAN,
EVERY benevolent heart must be agitated with mingled sentiments of compassion and horror, at the late well authenticated accounts of the massacre of eight or ten thousand white people, men, women and children; and the total destruction of the city of Cape-Francois. And what has occasioned this horrible carnage and devastation? It appears, from what we have been able to learn, that it originated in a dispute between the commissioners Sontbonax and Polverel, and the Governor Galbau, all acting under the authority of the National Convention. Galbau, it seems, had been received at the Cape, and instated in the government, before the arrival of the commissioners. This was deemed by these *humble Citizens* an infringement of their authority, a deprivation of some part of their dignity. To support their cause in opposition to the Governor, the mulattoes are introduced, the negroes are excited to wrest the arms out of the hands of their masters, and a general destruction of the defenceless inhabitants ensues without any distinction of sex or age. These are the men who talk so much of equality; but when they come to act, we find that, rather than endure the least supposed diminution of their power, they will hazard the total demolition of a great and flourishing city, and the shedding of the blood of all its inhabitants.

—Mighty proud Man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
Like an angry ape
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As makes the Angels weep.—

It is reported, that at least two thousand of the wretched fugitives from that devoted place, are on their way to seek an asylum in the peaceful abodes of this happy country—they are coming with no more

property than what could be bro't off by poor wretches flying in consternation from a general massacre. I have observed in some of the papers, an invitation to the French people residing in this city, to meet at Corre's Hotel, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. Would it not be a much more becoming specimen of their patriotism, as well as humanity, to save the expence of a sumptuous entertainment, and make provision for the reception of their wretched countrymen, who will soon be here in a state of nakedness and poverty? JUBA.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, April 28.

THE French, with an eye to a diversion, having re-entered Deux Ponts, and spread their forces from Saar-Louis to Biche, the Duke of Brunwick has pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground they occupy, and was followed yesterday by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Deux Ponts, proceeded to Carlsberg, the French having in the mean time retreated back to the heights that border on the Duchy. Cuffine has published a proclamation, in which he endeavors to prove, that he is not the greatest public robber in existence.

The Clubbists at Mentz, endeavor more than the French themselves, by every possible expedient, to prevent a capitulation; and the National Deputies, to keep up the force of delusion, have declared in a proclamation, that they expect a succour of sixty thousand men. The French have plundered the peasants at Hombach, and committed every possible enormity.

Prince Maximilian, of Deux-Ponts, makes the campaign with the Prussian army.

We have possession of a battery very near Mentz, formed on the ruins of an ancient entrenchment, from which we play on the fort, and the Bastion named Philippe. We have contrived by means of the relics of an old Roman aqueduct, to inundate the enemy's mines.

General Damourier is still at Stuttgart.

TOURNAY, May 3.

On the first, the French under Dampiere, attacked Gen. Clairfait's posts at Reimes and Vicogne, with considerable force. Their intention probably was to relieve Conde, which they would have succeeded in, had they taken these posts.— They made four several attacks from five in the morning till the evening, but were repulsed with the assistance of a detachment from the Prussians under General Knobelsdorf, sent from their camp at Maulde, notwithstanding a French corps which was posted in front of the camp to keep them in check. The two battalions of Prussians had left the camp near Tournay, to reinforce those posted at Maulde. The affair was severe, and the loss great on both sides; but the French were completely repulsed.

The same day the French also left their camp at Famars, and attacked Prince Cobourg's Posts at St. Sauve and Urmaing, probably with a view to prevent his giving any assistance to Clairfait.

The infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Austrians, and at the same time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade and feint attack from the right, but were so well received from the right by the Austrians, that they fell back into two villages in great disorder, to the amount of 15,000, and were some time exposed to a heavy cannonade, by which they lost 5 or 600 men, without daring to move out until their cavalry advanced and covered their retreat, which they made in great confusion, and were pursued by the Austrians beyond the last height before their camp at Famars, which the latter would have forced, had they been stronger. The French have lost 12 pieces of cannon, among which were two 16 and three 12 pounders—the

rest were 8 and 6 polers. These attacks which were gently meant to relieve or raise the siege of Conde, by turning out exact contrary to their expectation, it probably hasten its surrender.

We had yesterday small affair with the French armies. The French chose to attack, and were fools enough to bring a cannon, which they had tin to fire but once, the Austrian calvy falling in sword in hand before they could load again, and took the cannon, and ammunition wagg with eight horses. The French had 15 or 16 killed, and 14 taken, among whom was an artillery officer. The French made a confused stand on the road and fields; but on the arrival of two Hanoverian canno, and firing a couple of rounds at them, they took to their heels, and retired to a village, into which we fired a couple of shots more, which frightened them to such a degree, that they run and did not stop until they got to Orchie. The guards and Hanoverian horse were not there, being at too great a distance to arrive in time. We had only a battalion of Hanoverian foot, and some Austrian cavalry. Our loss only one Austrian killed, and one horse.

PARIS, April 25.

Six thousand Marseillois, at the instigation of the Jacobins, are marching to this capital. You will see in the details of the convention I enclose you, that Marat was yesterday acquitted. He lost no time in resuming his seat in the convention, whither he was followed by a formidable mob, who had previously placed on his head a civic crown.

This farce will most probably be followed by a tragedy, on the arrival of the Marseillois, who will see Marat in the light of a much injured patriot.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

APRIL 23.

The Deputies returned from Valenciennes stated, that they had taken every precaution to counteract the ill effects of the extreme dearth of provisions experienced in that city, thro' the treachery of Dumourier, who had conveyed stores to the enemy. The frontier towns, they added, were in a respectable state of defence. They had narrowly escaped being shot by a set of counter revolutionists, whilst haranguing the troops.

Referred to the committee of public safety.

Barbaroux impeached Monge, the marine minister, whom he thought guilty of unpardonable negligence, in allowing seventeen merchant ships belonging to the port of Marseilles, and returning thither from the colonies, to be captured by the English and Spanish fleets, notwithstanding sixteen sail of French ships of the line were cruising in the Mediterranean.

April 24. Chales, a National Deputy from the department of Maine and Loire, represented the parade and luxurious manners of General Berruyer, which he thought incompatible with the command of Sans Culottes. The soldiers of the General's army were in a state bordering on insurrection, and demanded the appointment of their own officers.

Sitting of the Jacobins.

Robespierre, the younger, denounced Le Brun, the minister, who was guilty, he said, of the crime of leze-nation, when he presented to the convention the proclamation of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

LONDON, May 7.

General Cuffine, at the head of 20,000 men, is ready to attack the Electorate of Treves, and his advanced posts are already on the Electoral frontiers.

English Stocks, 7th May—3 per cents. 76.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Pallas, Richmond,	Newport
Bolly, Clark,	Portsmouth
Sloop Salem, Elkins,	New York
Thomas, Buck,	Virginia
Betty, Bell,	do.
Industry, Town,	St. Martin's
Sch. Ann, Checcoman,	do.

AMERICA.

BASSETERRE, (St. Christopher's) June 3.

Died on Thursday last, Monsieur Louis Nicholas Durand de Surmond, a French royalist. Harassed by the democratic party of Guadaloupe, and unable to reside in that island with any kind of comfort, he disposed of a small estate, and was about to retreat to America, there to seek an asylum from the storms, by which in common with his countrymen of the same political principles with himself, he had been three years buffeted—in a brig bound to Boston, he embarked himself, his wife, and his children—in the same vessel was deposited all his worldly effects,—the price of his plantation,—scarce had they got without sight of land when they fell in with an English privateer from St. Vincent, and were captured—no discrimination could be observed—his fortune became the property of the captors; and he was brought into this port, despoiled of the means of subsistence: In this truly pitiable situation with a heart torn with anguish, and a body emaciated by sickness and fatigue, unable to bear the ills of fortune, he lingered a few days and died, lamenting the miseries of a helpless wife and children. Being known by some of his countrymen among us to have been a member of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, his remains were followed to the grave by a respectable number of the order, and were buried with all the honors of masonry.

ST. JOHN'S, (Angusta) June 4.

It is a fact, we understand, it coming from the best authority, that a French frigate was in the beginning of May, lying at anchor in the Delaware, to surprize all British vessels going in or coming from Philadelphia. A fine ship, the Grange of Liverpool, was captured by her a few miles below that city, as was also a brig owned in Bermuda. The prizes were sent into Philadelphia. There is another frigate said to be off Charleston with similar views.—These extraordinary proceedings, will we hope, soon be seriously noticed by our ministry.

We are sorry to announce the death of his excellency Gen. Woodley; who died on Sunday last, at St. Christopher's.

The honorable John Stanley, as President of St. Christopher's, succeeds to the chief command for the time being.

Yesterday arrived from New-York the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, his mother, and lady, and Miss Meredith.

GEORGETOWN, June 22.

Died, the 21st instant, in Georgetown, Mr. Thomas Nicholls, jun. His premature exit affords an instructive lesson to all; but particularly to those addicted to gaming. It seems Mr. Lewis Coxen and Mr. Nicholls had been playing billiards; a dispute arose between them about the trifling sum of one quarter of a dollar; blows succeeded, Mr. Nicholls received a blow from his antagonist which fractured his skull, and in a very few days brought him to his end. Ye gay licentious youth and all ye who accustom yourselves to gaming, look at this, and suddenly break off, from so mischievous a practice.

From a St. Eustatius Paper of May 31.

Captain William Hall, who anchored here last evening from Antigua, where he was carried in, and the whole of the French property on board being condemned, consisting of 90 hogheads and 4 tierces of clayed sugar, 9 bales Cotton, 9 barrels of Coffee, his freight and expenses were paid him punctually and the greatest attention to justice was made use of by the officers of the King. Also by the officers of the schooner Lydia, and by Mr. Robert M. Day, owner of the said privateer.