

and as long as the continent is free, it is highly unbecoming in any individual to say as much as has been said on the subject: it is true, the liberty of the press and the right to remain free, but this does not mean that a citizen has a right to say and publish what he pleases, without regarding himself as reprehensible, at least in the opinion of the citizen.

In the first place, as long as the President continues to receive the Ambassador, the citizens ought cheerfully to receive and respect him, as such; if not, they transgress the law of nations, by insulting him, and in him, the state which he represents. He is in quality of Ambassador, highly privileged and a dignified person, and as long as he continues to be fully acknowledged as such by our Chief Executive, we are in duty bound as good citizens, to treat him with all the respect due to his rank; whenever we neglect this, and begin individually to determine, who we shall or shall not receive and treat as Ambassadors, our government is at an end.

Some time since, rather than that Citizen Genet should go unaddressed by the citizens of New-York, he took it in a pompous manner on himself, to pay even that compliment to him while at Philadelphia; and now again is opposed to any being presented, even on his arrival in this city; this shows that he was premature, and wanting in prudence in his first address, as well as the vanity and folly of the man.

In the next place, Mr. Willcocks declares that Citizen Genet has insulted the President: How has he insulted the knowledge of this fact? Has the organ of the nation employed him as a trumpeter to proclaim it abroad? I presume it to be unfounded, and in declaring so, he passes an unwarrantable reflection on the President, by propagating an idea that he has insulted the government of the United States to be insulted: It Citizen Genet has insulted him, it must have been in his official capacity, and through him passed on the nation. Is Mr. Willcocks to judge of this? Or is it the province of the President? For myself I hesitate not to decide—no fellow citizens, throwing aside constitutional rights, can you hesitate one moment to decide in your own minds, which of the two persons in point of wisdom, prudence, dignity, resolution, firmness and patriotism, is the best qualified to judge on the subject of Citizen Genet's conduct, as Ambassador? Our former President, who for these eighteen years past devoted the whole of his time to the liberty and independence of his country, and that with the highest approbation from his fellow citizens, or William Willcocks.

NEW YORK, August 8.

YESTERDAY arrived in this city, about half past twelve o'clock, Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States of America. He was received at the Battery by a Committee of forty gentlemen appointed for that purpose, at which time a federal salute was fired; he was then accompanied to the Tontine Coffee-House amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of citizens, when the following address was read by Doctor Pitt Smith, one of the members of the Committee.

CITIZEN,

WE are deputed by and have the honor to address you in the name of the Republicans of this Metropolis. Informed of your arrival in our country, we have been long earnestly wishing to receive you as the Representative of a nation struggling in the glorious cause of freedom and humanity—of a nation animated by sentiments too congenial with our own, not to excite the warmest sympathy of friendship and exultation.

It is true we feel the distresses of our country; we lament the blood of patriot heroes, and the misery entailed on the innocent by the obstinacy of pride and the cruelty of ambition—But liberty is too invaluable not to be purchased at any price; and we are not to damp the joy inspired on this occasion by recalling to the mind, what our own liberties have cost us, or the immense sacrifices made by your countrymen on the altar of freedom.

We confidently trust, that under the guidance of a benign although unseen arm, the political circumstances of mankind are rapidly meliorating and improving. That the Republic of France is made a most distinguished instrument in this great, this godlike work, and we should do violence to our feelings were we not to seize an occasion like the present to manifest to the world, how much we are interested in the dawn of universal happiness, in the triumph of liberty, and its certain consequence the peace and prosperity of nations.

Thro' the timely aid of France, these United States have been bro't to the full enjoyment of the blessings of civil liberty.—The services of your countrymen in the hour of our distress, were essential, and were cheerfully rendered, and though despois may absurdly claim the merit of them, we know better to

whom the sentiment of gratitude is to be directed; and we ardently wish that sentiment to remain indelibly impressed on the hearts of our remotest posterity.—We recognize, in the defenders of their own the defender of our rights; and in the patriots of France, the benefactors of America.

We this day, tender to you our heart, and through you to your nation our warm and undiguised affections—Be assured, Sir, we are both ready and willing to render you every service and assistance consistent with our reciprocal welfare and with the duty we owe our country—nay more, exultingly would we thus sacrifice a liberal portion of our dearest interests, could there result on your behalf an adequate advantage.

The voice of our government has, through its executive declared the neutrality of these United States as relative to all acts of hostility.—We regard that sacred voice with attention—But no one is a stranger to the part all good men take in your revolution. As the question relates to sentiment and principle there is no neutrality—The virtuous and the wise through all ranks of society are enlisted with you. It is vice, ignorance and cowardice that alone oppose the empire of truth and independence, or shrink from the common cause of nature—Firm and steady friends you will ever find in the Republican sons of Columbia, whose most earnest prayer to the great Arbitrator of nations is, and will be, that the liberty of both countries may remain incorruptible and immortal; that the world may see in their example and felicity the path of social improvement and the inestimable prize of virtuous exertions.

Permit us, worthy citizen, to express to you our high esteem for your person and character, our sincerest wishes in general for your personal happiness and prosperity, and in particular, that you may long fulfil the duties of your exalted station so as to merit the approbation of your own heart and to secure the plaudit of your constituents.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Chairman.
WHITE MATLACK, Secretary.

CITIZEN GENET,
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
French Republic,

To the REPUBLICANS of New-York.

FROM the first moment of my arrival on this continent, I wished for an opportunity to pay a visit to our Republican brethren of New-York; and greet them with the embrace of fraternal affection. Important and urgent business has prevented me from executing sooner this my favorite design; but it now fills me with the greatest joy that I am at last enabled to find myself in the midst of you.

Your address, fraught with the most genuine principles of Republicanism, and with that lively sensibility which kindred feelings only can excite in the citizens of one nation towards those of another, has filled my heart with the tenderest emotions and with sensations too strong for utterance.

I shall transmit to my countrymen these generous effusions of your friendship, and let me assure you that every sentiment that it contains will meet on their part with the most cordial reciprocity.

On this joyful occasion, recollection ought not indeed to be retorted with the remembrance of past sufferings, but a Frenchman, at this critical juncture, cannot help animating his hopes with the example of the long and severe trials of the citizens of New-York, and of their glorious triumphs.

May you enjoy long, very long the precious fruits of that triumph; may the peace, the glory, and the Independence of the United States, last as long as the soil on which you tread. These are not only my individual wishes, but they are also the wishes of the country I have the honor to represent, and she has expressed them to you in the most unequivocal manner.

In the midst of her distresses, while you are the only ally to whom she is entitled to look for assistance, she has preferred enjoying the spectacle of your prosperity, and calling on you to partake of all the riches of her commerce, to involving you with her in a common danger. Still she has not ceased relying on your friendship, and on all the aids which you yourselves might think in your power to afford. Still she expects from you a faithful and a punctual observance of those treaties which she has entered into with you in the hour of your danger, and of which she has fulfilled her part in a manner worthy of herself.

In this respect, I cannot interpret otherwise that you have done the declaration of your government. They must know that the strict performance of treaties is the best and safest policy, they must know that good faith alone, can insure respectability to a nation; that a pusillanimous conduct provokes insolence, and brings upon a country, those very dangers which it weakly means to avert.

There is indeed but too much reason to fear that you are involved in the general conspiracy of tyrants against liberty. They never will, they never can forgive you, for having been the first to proclaim the rights of man. But you will force them to respect you, by pursuing with firmness the only path which is consistent with your national honor and dignity.

The cause of France is the cause of all mankind, and no nation is more deeply interested than you are in its success. Whatever fate awaits her you are ultimately to share. But the cause of liberty is great and it shall prevail.

And if France under a despotic yoke has been able so successfully to assert your rights, they can never again be endangered while she is at liberty, to exert in your support, that powerful arm which now defies the combined efforts of a whole world.

Accept my most grateful thanks, for your kind wishes for my personal happiness. May France, may America, may the citizens of New-York, be happy, and your wish shall be fulfilled. GENET.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION,
MAY 30.

BARRERE read the following dispatches, which give an account of the progress of the Royalists:

Letter from the commandant of the west division of the army of reserves, to the administrators of the department of Marine and Loire.

“St. George's, May 24.

“Upon receiving yesterday evening the alarming news, that the rebels were attempting to pass the Loire near Chalons, I instantly ordered the general to be beat, and collecting as many troops as I could, left St. George's at ten o'clock at night, and advanced towards Post Girault, at the head of the national guards, and a detachment of cavalry. Before I set out, I dispatched expresses to the commandants of Lalen, La Pelloniere, Saveniers, and Lapointe, with orders to beat the general immediately, and send out numerous and frequent patrols on the right and left of the banks in order to guard the whole extent of the posts with all possible attention. I dispatched the Gendarmes to go the rounds, and see again to the execution of those orders. Myself, and the national guards, under my command, remained watching under arms from ten o'clock last night to five in the morning, when we returned to St. George's. I kept all the while patrols incessantly going on all sides where they could be of use. The rebels have indeed effectuated nothing as yet, but they are in force from Rochefort to St. Florent, and seem to meditate fresh attempts upon that line.

“Four o'clock.

“I have just beat the general again, and shall proceed with my national guards to secure the weakest

and most threatened posts. In the interim, I conjure you, citizen administrators, to take every necessary measure to hasten the reinforcements of which we stand in such great need; I have just heard from the commander of Saveniers, that the rebels have appeared on the side of Rochefort with 200 horse, and have fired several volleys over the barges.

(Signed) “GAUVELLIER.”

Letter from Citizen Gourden, commandant of the Isle of Chalonnes, to Citizen Gauvellier,

“From the Island of Chalonnes, May 24.

“CITIZEN,

We have passed the night in tranquility, but to-day I sent seven men, vineyard laborers, to obtain intelligence; the banditti told them, that they gave them the whole day to consider which side they would take; on their return they informed us, that their grand army arrived yesterday and this night, at St. Laurent, so numerous, that all the roads were crowded with them; that they have 14 pieces of cannon, and that to-morrow they intend to commence the attack.

(Signed) “GOURDEN.”

Letter from the Commissaries to the army of Rochells.

“May 27.

“We have received intelligence of a complete defeat. Having learned that the enemies were about to attack Chabergnery, we ordered the army to fall back to Fontenai. At half past one the enemies presented themselves in the plain. Their columns were formidable. Already they began to waver; their defeat would have been complete, if the national gendarmes had charged them according to orders. But these men, instead of fighting, fled, beating down our infantry without the possibility of being rallied. Our artillery being no longer supported, soon disbanded, and fell back by different ways, as far as the high road from Fontenai and Niort. A great part of our artillery was taken, and the safety of the rest was only owing to the courage of General D'Ayl, and the chief of the staff, Neuvion, who with five dragons repeatedly charged the enemy's cavalry. Eight hundred men retired to Niort; but there they have sworn rather to die, than to capitulate.”

LONDON, June 8.

Citizen Isnard has denounced Mr. Pitt to the French Convention, as the Colleague of the persons who create disputes in the galleries there. He is not exactly sure, that Mr. Pitt has been in Paris incog, to promote the business, but he knows that the agitators are hired by him. The next accounts will certainly relate, that the Convention have ordered Mr. Pitt into arrest!

The people of Paris were, however, thought so likely to be acted upon by this hideous nonsense, that the accusation was seriously ordered to be placarded in all the streets, and Citizen Isnard sat down amidst the applauses of the Assembly.

Some English gentlemen, lately arrived from France, report, that there is a general disinclination in the people of that country to suffering foreign powers to interfere in the formation of their government; but leaving them to this liberty, that there is every appearance of anxiety for peace; that as the English ministry appeared to them the principal authors of the war, an appeal had been drawn up to the English people, expressive of a desire of peace, which the gentlemen refused taking over, for fear it might give offence to government.

The India company have closed with the offer of the proprietors of their own stock, for an addition of one million to their capital, by way of loan. The subscription is taken at 200 per cent, which will furnish 2,000,000l. in ready money, and leave the subscribers a bonus of from 6 to 7 per cent. This is little more than half the profit which Mr. Pitt's loan afforded, and yet we do not hear that there was any competition. But so good a thing as the minister's loan, for the life and fortune, more cannot be expected