

Newspaper, May 24.

We have this day taken this post. We made 70 prisoners and lost but 5 men killed and 15 taken prisoners. The inhabitants had been taught to believe, that the French pillaged every thing, they have been undeceived. The troops have not pillaged. We are terrible to our enemies; kind to the people.

The van guard of Beaulieu has been completely beaten by that of the Mofelle army. We took 100 prisoners. I to-morrow march on St. Hubert; and the day after on Rochfort. Our communication is restored with Bouillon; it soon will be with Givet.

Gen. Adv.

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, July 14.

On the 4th of July inst. a number of gentlemen from the counties of Ontario, Otsego, Herkemer, Montgomery and Albany, met by appointment, at Old-Fort-Herkemer, on the German-Flatts, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence, and also, for promoting an uniformity of sentiment in support of the federal government and its laws.

After partaking of a very elegant dinner, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Aldridge, they drank the following toasts—accompanied by the discharge of cannon at the Old Fort, answered by a six pounder, conducted by Captain Frank and his artillery company, and on the report reaching Fort-Dayton, Col. Myers and a number of other gentlemen, assembled at that place, honored each toast with the discharge of a nine pounder.

- 1. The President of the United States.
2. Alexander Hamilton.
3. Thomas Jefferson.
4. Baron Steuben.
5. The federal government.
6. The virtuous Federalists of both houses of Congress, whose integrity and prudence have preserved us from the calamities of war.
7. John Jay—success to his embassy.
8. May democratic societies never rise beyond their present insignificance.
9. Our new Minister to the Republic of France—may his absence from the ancient dominion, enable him to appreciate the value of the federal government.
10. A speedy surrender of the western posts.
11. May the energy of government be protected the new settlements, that their inhabitants may not fear Indian cruelty.
12. Charles J. Fox—his eulogium on our beloved President.
13. Freedom throughout the world.
14. The officers and soldiers of the late American army.
15. The Fourth of July—three cheers.

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 19.

The Prince de Coigny, natural son to Lewis XV. is now a resident in England, with no other means of subsistence than an allowance of one shilling per day. Hebert, formerly leader of one of the factions in France, and a short time since executed, had, for several years, been valet de chambre to the above unfortunate personage. Eng. Pap.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY.

Philadelphia, July 14.

Citizen Fauchet to La Grofctiere.

Citizen Fauchet writes you and your fellow-citizens of Guadaloupe, to call upon him to-morrow at 11 o'clock to hear some news, which he has received directly from Guadaloupe. You need no longer think of going to France, as the news cannot be more satisfactory than it is.

Health and Fraternity, FAUCHET.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

The war in Europe has arrived to the last act of the drama—and the scenes become interesting in proportion as the plot is unfolded to the view of a world of spectators.

The opposition to the combined armies on the Northern Frontiers of France, was, the last campaign, enfeebled and embarrassed, by the insurrection on the Loire, and the treacherous surrender of Toulon. Besides, the project of raising the active citizens in a mass, was crude and required another season to ripen into full ef-

fect. But these embarrassments being removed, the whole energy of the nation is brought into action, and the united military columns of half Europe are yielding to the impression of this astonishing force, and borne away by the irresistible torrent.

Even in generalship, the oldest and most experienced officers of Europe are not a match for the prompt and ready ingenuity of the untaught LEATHER APRON Generals of France.—The project of extending the lines of the army, and attacking at all points at once, was deep military skill, and will hasten the ruin of the allies. The French by making a feint towards the Rhine and Moselle, have weakened the allies in Flanders; at the same time spreading an immense number of troops along the coast of Normandy, under the pretence of invading England they have prepared themselves to make an irresistible impression on the right of the allied armies in that quarter—while the allies, not aware of the stratagem, had left a small division of their forces to oppose the irruption of the French into Flanders. The allies have indeed re-inforced their right—but too late—their force is destroyed by detachments, and ruin awaits them.—The French are pursuing in Flanders this campaign the same desperate mode of war, with which they closed the last campaign on the Rhine,—attacking their enemies day after day, till they kill, exhaust or dishearten the soldiery, who can no longer maintain a show of resistance. Amer. Minerva.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew, dated June 22.

Various reports prevail as to the strength of the French now at Guadaloupe. I think, to strike a middle line, that there were about 2000 regular troops, 150 sailors, and 2000 armed negroes, who are under white officers, and under constant discipline: Their shipping are inferior to the English, who have blocked them in at Point Petre, but without the least alarm to the French, who have command of the whole harbour, by the fortifications there. It is impossible to say which party will get the Island; the Frenchmen have possession of all that part to the eastward of the river Salle, commonly called Grand Terre, which is the most valuable part of the Island. The English have possession of all the West of said river.

HALIFAX, N. C. July 7.

Friday last being the anniversary of American Liberty, a number of citizens collected at the house of Col. John Branch, where they partook of an elegant entertainment; after which the following toasts were drank, each accompanied with a volley of musketry.

- 1. That glorious hero and illustrious citizen George Washington; may he long continue to exhibit his great abilities as the statesman, at the head of our happy constitution, with the same lustre that he did those of the General, at the head of our victorious armies.
2. The hon. the Congress of the United States; may their wisdom and fortitude resist every attack upon our constitution and rights, and may they enjoy the love and confidence of their fellow-citizens.
3. Halifax county—may its citizens possess such wisdom in the choice of their Representatives, as may conduce to the honor of North-Carolina in the Union.
4. The Republic of France—may her sons persevere in their glorious efforts for Liberty, until they obtain complete victory and permanent peace.
5. The real friends of liberty, equality, and the rights of man—may their number increase ad infinitum, in all quarters of the globe.
6. The United States of America—may her sons never forget the commencement of their liberties—but may they and their revolving generations possess vigilance to secure, and vigour to retain that glorious acquisition.
7. His Excellency the Governor, and Legislature of North-Carolina.
8. The Hon. John Jay—may that worthy citizen in the execution of the mission committed to his charge, secure to his fellow-citizens the invaluable blessings of peace, and every other act, exceed their most sanguine expectations.
9. The memory of all those brave citizens who nobly defended the cause of freedom.
10. A speedy exportation to, and a non-importation of all the enemies to America.
11. The commerce of the United States—may its white wings be soon protected by a navy sufficient to defy the piratical attempts of all the slaves to tyrants.
12. The free born sons of America—may the pure principles of humanity and hospitality ever predominate in their hearts—and may they ever possess ability to execute them.

13. The fair sex of North-Carolina—may the perfections of their minds excel the beauties of their persons.

14. The improvement of arts and sciences, and the cultivation of the natural genius of the youth of North-Carolina.

15. Enfield and its vicinity—may its inhabitants, each coming year, thus commemorate the anniversary of their liberties.

From the Columbian Centinel. FROM LONDON.

(Communicated in a letter, from a gentleman of great political information.)

"I rejoice that the leading men of America, deprecate war, and wisely endeavor to secure an honorable neutrality. I hope you will continue the same judicious policy. That you have been irritated by the conduct of our government, I acknowledge—but it will be your interest to bear a few evils, rather than entail on your growing States, the depopulating and immoral calamities of war.

"Europe—christian Europe, exhibits a scene of carnage and unnatural interests, never before known.—The French, under the opening auspices of liberty, have run into every species of depravity and cruelty, as well as impolicy—but this does not clear the allies from singular depravities, and nearly equal atrocities. They have butchered their own subjects by thousands a day, attempting to force a Constitution, or internal Government, on a nation without their consent—in attempting which, they have already sacrificed 300,000 young men, and have taken a bout 12 leagues of land, a price too much even for a King to give!!!

"The allies are so heterogeneous in their interests, that beyond this campaign they cannot, I think coalesce.—The mortal enemy of Prussia is Austria, and France is her chief resource, both against Austria and Russia. The natural ally of Spain is France, her mortal enemy is England.—Holland must look to France as a counterpoise against England or Prussia, and should Austria possess the French Netherlands, Holland must become a province of Austria.

"In short, the whole combination is so unnatural, that its existence must contain the seeds of its own dissolution. I imagine while the Belligerent powers are sacrificing their own subjects, you are wisely encouraging Emigrants among you, and by degrees, as you become populous, you will slide into manufactures, and soon supply your own wants, and many of the Europeans, with whom the less you unite in politics, the better."

From the Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.

A few thoughts, addressed to the good sense and serious consideration of the public.

IS the constitution of the United States a democracy or an aristocracy, or is it neither? These questions are important in their own nature, and have never been thoroughly examined: they are also collaterally interesting, as their solution will serve to determine the degree of merit or demerit attached to the terms democrat and aristocrat, as applied to denominate the friends or enemies to the constitution.

Is the constitution of the United States a democracy?

A democracy, according to the original acceptation of the word, is a government where the whole of the people assembled in a body, from time to time, to enact laws by a majority of voices, and try offences committed against the laws of the state. In this point of view, neither the constitution of the United States, nor any of the state constitutions, establishes democracy.

Is the constitution of the United States an aristocracy?

An aristocracy is where the power of making laws and trying offences is lodged exclusively with the rich or nobles. It is plain, therefore, that neither the constitution of the United States, nor any of the state constitutions establishes aristocracy.

Hence it follows, that the constitution or government of the United States is neither a democracy nor aristocracy; not a democracy, because the people do not meet in a body to make the laws, which is the essence of democracy; not an aristocracy, because the rich have no exclusive right to govern, which is the characteristic of aristocracy.

If then there are people among us, who are desirous to establish such a government as the former in the room of the present, they have very properly assumed the name of democrats; and if there are also men who wish to change the government of the United States, so as to fix exclusively in her rich the right to

administer its powers, they may as justly be denominated aristocrats.

The constitution of the United States being therefore neither a democracy nor aristocracy, it is certainly incumbent upon those who have voluntarily called themselves democrats, to prove to their fellow-citizens, how a man may be a democrat, and not wish to change the government to a democracy.

In all ages of the world, the multitude have been abused with sounds, and in nine instances out of ten which could be quoted, have lost their liberty by their credulity in the men who have thus imposed upon them, and set themselves up for centinels and guardians of their rights.

The constitution then of the United States, as we have observed, is neither an aristocracy nor democracy. To call it either, would be to abuse the known etymology and settled acceptation of the sense of these words, and lay a snare for the ignorant or uninformed in such disquisitions. It indeed contains a portion of the principle of each, but without possessing the essential qualities of either.

For example. The people by the constitution, have no right to meet in a body and make laws, which as has been said, is the essence of democracy and without which democracy cannot exist; but they have a right to elect persons to make laws, in which particular it partakes of the principle of democracy. On the other hand, the constitution excludes all persons under twenty-five years of age from being representatives, those who are not thirty, from being senators, and all who are not thirty-five and natural born citizens, or citizens when it was adopted, from being president; so far therefore, as it has thus granted the exclusive power of making laws and governing to men of a certain description of years, it participates of the principle of aristocracy.

As the government or constitution of the United States can, therefore, neither be denominated a democracy nor aristocracy, without a perversion of terms, what is it? I answer, a pure representative government, excluding the disorders and tyranny inseparable from a democracy or aristocracy.

With what propriety, then, it may be asked, do men call themselves democrats, and to answer what purposes do they associate as such, and hold private and secret meetings and correspondences in the bosom of a government which is not a democracy?

A declared democrat must wish to destroy the aristocratic principle of the constitution, and an aristocrat its democratic principle; both, therefore, may be considered as enemies to the constitution; for to add to or take away from either principle, is to change the nature of the government, and of course to change the government itself. Hence the aristocrat and democrat should be equally dreaded and watched, the one as the caterpillar and the other as the canker-worm of the constitution, by good men who are neither the one nor the other, but constitutionalists, anxious to preserve and maintain to each principle the rank assigned it by the constitution.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Baltimore, July 14, 1794.

Arrived at New-York.

Brig Rebecca, Bruce, one of the Convoy Amelia, Jewett, Oporto The brig Jefferson, Capt. Morris, from Philadelphia, arrived at St. Croix on the 27th June last.

A French line of battle ship, two frigates, a brig, and a lugger, were cruising off St. Andero on the 30th of April.

The Brothers: Summers: the Lively King; the Argo, from Oporto to Newfoundland, taken by LeCherie French frigate, are retaken by Lord Howe's fleet, and arrived at Falmouth.

The above is on Lloyd's books. And it is there stuck up "that it is announced by the French, that twenty fail of merchantmen, laden with wine, fruit, flour, &c. are taken and carried into Brest."

Paintings, Prints, marble ORNAMENTS, and STATUARY.

To be sold by Auction, On Wednesday next,

July 23, at Oeller's Hotel, and to be viewed the day preceding the sale,

A valuable and great collection of Original Paintings, By the most celebrated Masters.

The collection of the Gallery of Comte de Brühl, bound in one large folio; a great variety of Framed Prints and books of Prints.

With an assortment of Marble Ornaments, and some Statuary of superior excellence, the property of a gentleman going abroad.

The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. July 18.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

15 Floreal, May 4.

The female citizens of Neuilly were admitted to the bar. The speaker thus addressed the convention.—"The female citizens of Neuilly constantly animated with the love of their country, are this day come to swear to you, that they are determined to make salt-petre, to cultivate the land, and to reap the harvest. They will themselves send their husbands, their lovers, and their brothers, to fight against tyrants and their slaves—say you the word and they depart.—We likewise declare to you, that we will consider as a coward and traitor to his country, every citizen, who shall hesitate for a moment to fly to the field of honour. In fine we swear to you, if you shall have need for our arms, give but the signal, and, forgetting our sex, we will immediately set out. In order to fight well, nothing is necessary but courage, and the love of liberty is the sure passport to victory. We ought to imitate you—You have taught us how to sacrifice life for liberty and equality, and we shall esteem ourselves happy to perish in their defence."

The young scholars of Rennes congratulated the convention on their labours, invited them to remain at their post, and requested a decree to put in requisition all the youths, from ten to eighteen, to fight the English.

Barrere, after stating that Landrecies had fallen, gave the following detail of advantages gained at sea.

Prizes carried into Brest.

A brig laden with Fruit and Wine, bound for Petersburg, taken by the frigate la Proserpine.

The Thames has come into Brest, having taken a dozen of prizes during a cruise; part of which have entered our ports. The principal prize is the English packet boat, the Expedition, of 10 guns and 48 men, Capt. Reffen, from Lisbon for Falmouth. She has a considerable sum of money on board. An English brig bound from Jersey to Oporto, taken by the frigate l'Infergente. An English sloop laden with fish from Plymouth. An English ship of 400 tons laden with salt and other merchandize. A brig of 160 tons laden with rice, bound to Dover. Another of 200 tons laden with grain, for Oporto. An English three masted ship, armed with ten guns, bound from Lisbon for Falmouth. A brig of 120 tons laden with iron and timber for Liverpool. One of 120 tons laden with herrings, oil, and Linseed, for Teneriffe.

A English sloop bound for Newfoundland, taken by the frigates la Bellona and le Furet.

A brig of 100 tons laden with salt for Spain, taken by the Insurgent.

A ship of three masts laden with grain for Ferrol, taken by the Lehibustier.

Two ships of 200 tons for Spain laden with oil, &c. taken by the cutter la Surprise and le Courier.

Prizes carried into L'Orient.

An English privateer, the Stick, of 12 guns. A Spanish brig, of 100 tons, la Notre Dame de la Conception, laden with iron, &c. An English brig the Mary, laden with fish oil.

Carried into Morlaix.

An English ship, laden with sugar, taken by the Thames.

Carried into Port Malo.

A brig laden with timber.

PHILADELPHIA.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

That our allies, in the late naval engagement on the coast of Europe, should have made a drawn battle of it with so great an inequality as few sail of the line, is so highly honorable to the maritime character of France, that it is really surprising the details should not be handed to the public—especially as it is confidently asserted they were brought by a French Gentleman, charged with dispatches to the Minister of France, who received them from the Captain of the Precieuse French frigate, with which Capt. Green kept company two days.

A Letter from New-York dated yesterday morning says, that when the French convoy discerned the British ships, the armed vessels in order to attract their attention, drew up in a line, which had the desired effect of facilitating the escape of many of the merchantmen; that Capt. Cochran of the Thetis now at New York says "he took five sail, and might have taken four others which arrived within the Hook, but was prevented by orders from Admiral Murray, who had strictly enjoined that the neutral limits of the United States should not be violated.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED,

days. Sloop Ann, Hammond, Savannah 9