

Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship ACTIVE, Captain BLAIR.

BRUSSELS, June 6.

The day before yesterday the states of Brabant delivered to the Emperor a resolution, by which they engage to raise 25,000 men immediately, the states to nominate one half of the Captains and Lieutenants. These troops are to serve during the war for the protection of the Netherlands.—The states of Brabant and Flanders have also engaged to raise 10,000 men within six weeks, to recruit the Walloon regiments.

LONDON, June 26.

We yesterday gave it as our opinion that the report of the assassination of Robespierre, and the other members of the committee of Public Safety, and of a counter revolution having been effected at Paris, deserved not the smallest degree of credit.—We repeat that opinion. Those who circulate the report, cite the fracas that took place between the committee of Public Safety and Bourdon de L'Oise and Tallien, in proof of the probability of it. With us who know that neither of these deputies ever possessed much popularity or power this circumstance has no weight; we know of no overweening influence which Bourdon de L'Oise and Tallien have in the Society of the Jacobins, and we see, that during the fracas on a nation formerly recognized as brave in the Convention they were wholly unsupported and unwieldy.

Tomorrow Lord Grenville gives a grand entertainment to Mr. JAY, and several of the Corps Diplomatique.

NETHERLANDS. ADDRESS

The Emperor and King,

Reverend Fathers in God, Nobles, dear and liege Vassals, dear and well beloved; by our royal dispatch of the 30th of April last, was announced to you the motives which induced us to have recourse to your zeal; the motives which our Commissioners have since disclosed to you, concern yourselves as much as they concern us. Since that period the mass of the enemy, which has precipitated itself on Belgium, rendering your danger more pressing, it becomes more necessary to employ all the means in your power and to check the operation of that mass by all the force which it is possible to collect and combine.

Our armies have suffered, and stand in need of a large number of recruits and although we have seen with as much satisfaction as gratitude, the sacrifices which you have evinced a wish to make, in order to excite our subjects to enter into voluntary engagements, we cannot conceal from you that, as this resource has been hitherto unproductive and unavailing, our army will perhaps be no longer in a condition to employ against an enemy who makes such efforts to invade these provinces, that resistance and those offensive measures which have hitherto preserved them.

It would be superfluous to recall to your recollection that hitherto our Hereditary States have furnished the major part of those who defended you, and undoubtedly our Belgic provinces, so flourishing, so populous, and so interested in the success of the war, which unhappily may be attended with their annihilation and total ruin, will not be backward in furnishing men to assist in defence of those provinces.

It is at the present moment, while the period is not elapsed, that we address ourselves to you for an object more important even than that contained in our dispatch of the 30th of April: we demand for our army, from all the provinces, a levy of men, and we are persuaded that, penetrated with the necessity of satisfying so just a demand, you will only pause on the mode of carrying it into execution. We do not hesitate to propose to you that which is concerned,

most conformable to reason, to justice, and to the general interests and exigencies of the moment, viz. an equitable assessment on all the districts, each of which shall be directed to furnish one man in every hundred, as far as regards its general population, and five men in every hundred capable of bearing arms.

It is to this demand that we immediately expect your consent, and your most efficacious concurrence, leaving however to your choice the best means of satisfying it, at the same time informing you that this extraordinary levy is so necessary and so pressing that it in the execution of it you should stand in need of our sovereign authority, we are disposed to grant it you in the most extensive manner.

You have, it is true, offered several times to raise some new corps, but we have considered that it would take too much time to organize them, and train them to the military exercise and evolutions; while on the other hand mingled among soldiers will immediately reader us that service which we expect from them.

You cannot dissemble—your future existence depends perhaps on the speedy execution of such an increase of force—you see your enemies multiply at all points of your frontiers, while our armies moulder away by our victories, and by those glorious contests which they or power this circumstance has no weight; besides, the efforts that you will make in this respect, cannot be a grievous burden to a country so populous, and bins, and we see, that during the fracas on a nation formerly recognized as brave in the Convention they were wholly unsupported and unwieldy.

At our Head Quarters at Tournay, 29th May, 1794. To our Reverend Fathers, &c. (Signed) FRANCIS.

UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, August 11.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the different CAPTAINS.

Richmond, August 2d, 1792.

DEAR SIRS,

The approbation expressed by the Governor of the conduct of the militia in their late effort to preserve from violation the laws of their country, and which he requests should be conveyed to you, cannot be more properly communicated than by transmitting you a copy of his letter on that subject.

It is with great pleasure I perceive that the commanding officer of the state is impressed with the same opinion of your conduct which is entertained by myself.

With great regard, I am, your obedient servant. J. MARSHALL.

Council Chamber, July 30th, 1794.

With very great satisfaction do I comply with the dictates of my official duty in signifying to you my approbation of every part of your conduct, in the late necessary interposition of the militia to support the civil authority. The exemplary temper manifested on this occasion, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects, as it carries with it unequivocal testimony of the general determination to maintain inviolate the constitution and laws of the people.

I entreat you to express to the officers and soldiers, detached from this city, and from Petersburg, under your orders, how very much I admire the patriotic example exhibited by them, and how sincerely I am gratified by your report of their orderly and soldier-like demeanor.

With very great regard, I am, dear Sir, Your obedient servant, HENRY LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22.

In the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 16th instant, the last paragraph of the President's Proclamation is published.

On Monday last, Judge PETERS delivered the following CHARGE to the Grand Jury of the Court of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN of the GRAND JURY,

AS your being called on, at this unequal and to press severely on any particular description or district of citizens, let them decently yet firmly remonstrate, and write and speak against them, with freedom they possess, and I hope will ever enjoy. Let them, so far as in

them lies, change the representation of the government, by all peaceable and constitutional means. But while a law is in its execution, it must be unequivocally obeyed and respected. If it be inconvenient or burdensome the merit of obedience is the greater. But let none of our citizens, by warring against the laws, endeavour to extinguish our most important rights; which they lose sight of while blinded and bewildered by local, and perhaps mistaken interests or prejudices. If constitutional exertions to repeal or alter general measures, fail, the minority must submit.—Whatever differences of opinion there may have been while a law was in progress, when it is completed it becomes the act of the whole. Resistance is an attempt to establish the tyranny of the few, over the will of the many. Actions such as this, palpably contradict all professions of patriotism.

The District Courts shall have, exclusively and legal sense. It is possible that laws may be made by our legislature, bearing hard on individuals or number of citizens; tho' I say not that they have done so. For committed within their respective districts, is not without due consideration that or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping notified, they are more than counter-balance exceeding 30 stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months is to be inflicted. But of the nation, and especially where it depends on circumstances not to be expressed terms annexed by law to a crime, but it is left, after conviction by jury, to the discretion of the court, to affix one or more punishments under the limitations before mentioned, I conceive that a crime, under this situation, may be properly taken cognizance of in this court.

Affaults, batteries, and false imprisonment committed on the high seas or in ports or havens in this district, to which the Admiralty extends—conspiracies against private persons; or the authorized measures of government—misdemeanors of various descriptions—and generally, every offence impeding the course of the law, and prejudicial to the welfare of society, are objects of enquiry and punishment such extent, it is scarcely possible to here, it committed on the high seas, or navigable waters out of the body of a county, or in forts, garrisons, or places under the immediate government of the United States. Some of these and other offences, if committed on land, and especially those opposed to the legal measures of the general government, are also cognizable here, if the fines and punishments are within the limits before stated.

I include not, among the misdemeanors cognizable here, the crime of insurrection and impeding or resisting, with an armed force, the laws of the United States, or adhering to their enemies, declared by the constitution, to be Treason. A crime of too high a nature and of too deep a dye, to fall within the jurisdiction of this court.

An offence, compared with which the Crime *lese Majesté* against single and hereditary rulers weighs lightly. What is an offence against the person of a despot, who is but an elevated individual, to one against the peace, the constitution and laws of a great and free people. Hereditary governors have too generally interests separate from their subjects; and if they have them not by original right, they too frequently, assume them by usurpations. But in a republic there is but one great and leading interest, to wit, that of the whole nation. And in our republic, the majority of our national representatives are the judges, legally authorized to declare, under the guards in the constitution what this general interest is, and how it shall be directed. Local interests and particular convenience must be sacrificed to this. The parts must make for the will and to the ordinances of the whole. These local and temporary sacrifices are fully compensated by the protection and general advantages received from the government, in which every one partakes, and has as great a weight as it is entitled to. The parts are no more to the whole, than individuals in society, who must give up portions, both of their personal rights and peculiar advantages, to the community of which they are members.

There is an end of all government under a republican form, if the minority undertake by violence, to controul the general will, when constitutionally promulgated. If any measures are thought unequal and to press severely on any particular description or district of citizens, let them decently yet firmly remonstrate, and write and speak against them, with freedom they possess, and I hope will ever enjoy. Let them, so far as in

them lies, change the representation of the government, by all peaceable and constitutional means. But while a law is in its execution, it must be unequivocally obeyed and respected. If it be inconvenient or burdensome the merit of obedience is the greater. But let none of our citizens, by warring against the laws, endeavour to extinguish our most important rights; which they lose sight of while blinded and bewildered by local, and perhaps mistaken interests or prejudices. If constitutional exertions to repeal or alter general measures, fail, the minority must submit.—Whatever differences of opinion there may have been while a law was in progress, when it is completed it becomes the act of the whole. Resistance is an attempt to establish the tyranny of the few, over the will of the many. Actions such as this, palpably contradict all professions of patriotism.

of its energy. Thousands of the oppressed of all countries will continue to fly to us, if they do not perceive our laws trampled on; and thereby all security for person and property destroyed. Should we verify the prognostics of the enemies to free government, (who fondly dwell on our disorders and magnify our failings) by suffering the demarchy to dissolve and shake to pieces the goodly fabric we have raised, how miserable would be our destiny—how bitter, yet how just, our reproach!

But no ill advised and partial oppositions can produce a result so ruinous and deplorable. The interest and happiness of the friends to Law and order in this district, as well as in the nation at large, impel them to support the laws to which they are fully competent. They will be animated by a grateful recollection of the achievements of those who effected our revolution—a revolution which yet beats warmly in our bosoms—let none of us misapply their laudable motives, by enlisting them under the guilty banners of faction. They have constantly afforded us the bright example of supporting laws made by our own authority, while they redited mandates, attempted to be forced on us, by men who were not our representatives, and who (unlike those of our choice) would have reaped advantages, without sharing burthens. Heaven has been graciously favored us with one of its choicest gifts by affording us the singular opportunity of forming a constitution for ourselves, on enlarged and salutary principles. These principles are those of genuine freedom and liberty well defined. As it is our duty, so may it be our good fortune and our pride, to transmit them, unfulfilled and unimpaired, to our latest posterity.

If the foregoing observations are produced by recent circumstances, which I can truly say, I have a strong disposition to deplore than to aggravate, they flow from a sense of duty in this court, which is charged, on another side of it, with the cognizance of breaches of many of the most important laws of our country; and among them of that which has, unfortunately, given rise to some late unjustifiable, disgraceful, and much to be lamented disturbances; which I indulge a sincere and anxious hope may yet pacifically composed. If they are not, yet pacifically composed. If they are not, our character, if not our existence, as a free people, depends on the exertions we make, with our whole power, to quell a spirit so destructive to every principle of social order and government—attended with consequences so fatal to our peace, safety, and happiness, and calculated, as well in itself, as in its mischievous example, to involve not only those who are the objects of our revulsion, we should blast by our actions, its choicest fruits, and reap sickly & noxious harvests from fields, which they have sowed under difficulties and dangers, and which many of them have enriched with their blood.

How shameful would it be, if the satellites of despotism should outdo, in zeal for the personal interests or aggrandizement of a monarch, republicans in their attachment to their laws.—Our love for the laws should absorb all other attachments. It is the corner stone in the temple of Republican virtue. Montesquieu has long ago told us, in his chapter on education in a Republican government, that "it is in a Republican government that the whole power of education is required. The fear of despotic governments rises naturally of itself amidst threats and punishment; the honor of monarchies is favored by the passions, and favors them in turn. But virtue is a self renunciation, which is always arduous and painful. This virtue may be defined the love of the laws and of our country. As this love requires a constant preference of public to private interest, it is the source of all the particular virtues; for they are nothing more than this very preference itself. This love is peculiar to democracy. In these alone the government is entrusted to private citizens. Now government is like any thing else; to preserve it we must love it. Has it ever been heard that kings were not fond of monarchy, or that despotic princes hated arbitrary power? Every thing therefore depends on establishing this love in a republic."

We are among the very few nations of the earth who enjoy a legitimate government, founded, without alloy, on ruined, half our work is done) but above all exclaim loudly against Imposts and Excises—Excise! Excise! horrid!—O that is a rare watch-word of the devotees to other systems of government. These, as they are mortified by our unparalleled prosperity, would be highly gratified by our disgrace—let us our secret views and plans? How would they totally embarrass your government—may, perhaps bring about our much desired change, then you and your friends would get the power in your own hands—and let you alone to manage the engagements—and what a pity is it that our of our abilities should want both!

Copy of a letter supposed to be written by a Refugee in — to a flaming Democrat in —

My Dear Friend,

You, (of the few in our secret) have time to find fault with every measure agreed to appoint a committee of seven to meet the commissioners at Pittsburgh, on the subject of their militia.