

STATE PAPER.

The States of Holland and West-Friesland have published the following PROCLAMATION.

"THE States of Holland and West-Friesland, &c. make known, Whereas, the circumstances of the war, so unjustly declared by the French government against the Republic, have again taken such a turn, that the frontiers of the State are exposed a second time to the violence of the enemy's invasion, which can be no wife resisted than by employing the most rigorous means: to this effect, animated by the sentiments which his most Serene Highness, the Prince Stadtholder, expressed, in his address to the States-General the 14th of last month, we have firmly resolved to sacrifice our properties and lives in defence of the State, particularly of this province, and in protecting every thing that is dear to us in this country. We have judged it necessary, and our duty, to inform the good citizens, of these our serious intentions and views; and, at the same time to declare, that we are very far from despairing of the safety of the State, together with all its prerogatives, both religious and civil, in case that the means which Divine Goodness has given and preserved to us, are employed with that cordiality, concord, and true patriotism, which have at all times characterized the free-born Belgic nation. It is with this view, that we exhort every citizen, who is not totally degenerated from the virtues of his ancestors, to renounce, at this time, when the country is in danger, all party spirit, and to unite heart in hand for the preservation of their own interests, and to remember that every man in his own sphere is obliged to cooperate, since there is not a single person who would not lose, in the fall of the state, his own personal liberty, and his unrestrained means of subsistence; but above all, let every one think, that this obligation becomes greater, in proportion to his possessions, or other relations to this country, so favoured by Heaven.

"That amongst the means we judge may, and ought to be employed with vigor we reckon the local situation and the natural force of the country, strengthened by fortresses and by inundations, by means of which our enemies have been so often driven from our frontiers, as likewise the augmentation and the abundant stores with which the army of the State is provided, encouraged as it is by the immortal glory it has acquired in the two last campaigns. But neither is it to be dissembled, that in order to put every thing into the most respectable situation it is capable of, considerable sums are wanted. For these wants, we have endeavoured to provide in time, as well by resolving upon different means, as by imposing a tax after example of like circumstances in the year 1747; three proportions of which we, with all other well-intentioned citizens, have already paid, being obliged, by our necessities, to anticipate the last proportion a month before the time. Nevertheless, all the means of supply hitherto furnished fall greatly short of the necessities of this expensive war, more especially at the present moment, when the safety of the fall of the Republic depends upon the prompt furnishing of coin.

"In the mean time we with pleasure learn, that many good citizens, who have the power of doing so, have declared themselves ready to succour the country efficaciously with all their powers, at this conjuncture, if a general call be made to this effect, and if a loan be opened on such conditions as agree best with the present value of the interest of Money."

Pursuant to the directions of

the Law for incorporating the Insurance Company of North America, a Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, on Thursday the 12th day of November ensuing, when Two Directors are to be chosen for the remainder of the present year, to supply the places of two Gentlemen who have been elected Directors of another Insurance Company.

The Votes may be given by the Stockholders either in person or by Proxy, but none may vote "unless the stock shall have stood in their names at least three months preceding the time of Election."

By order of the President and Directors
Ebenezer Hazard, Sec'y.

Oct. 24 1788:11:3N

Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1794
The mail for Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chamberburg, Bedford, Greensburg and Pittsburg, closes every Saturday precisely at half past 11 in the morning.

The Mail for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg and Carlisle, closes every Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

From the MINERVA.
To THOMAS GREENLEAF and JOHN FELLOWES Junr.

When you republished Rabaut's history of the revolution in France, you gave a real pleasure to all lovers of truth and republican government. The high literary character of the author, which was known in America, had prepared the public for a favorable reception of his work.

This work you numbered as the first volume of a history, which, you informed your readers, you intended to publish; and many people supposed that they were to be favoured with a second volume from the same pen. On looking into what you have numbered as your second volume, we find the title page announces a very different work—"An Impartial History of the late revolution of France." This word Impartial in the mouths of rank party men; and a title which the modest Rabaut had not assumed led me to suspect all was not right. I compared the title pages of your first and second volumes, and found them very different. I then began to read the second volume, and soon found I had read it before. I turned to the New Annual Register for 1792, where I found the original of Greenleaf and Fellowes's history of the Revolution in France.

This discovery gave me some surprize, especially when I reflected on your utter detestation of the English nation. I could not conceive how it was possible that Thomas Greenleaf & John Fellowes should have given credit to a history of the French revolution written by an Englishman. I turned to your advertisement, and here I found some expressions that gave me a clue to unravel the difficulty. Here you assure your readers, that "the enthusiastic Rhapsody of the enemies of liberty shall never stain your press;—and that you will copy that history only which states facts impartially, free from illiberal abuse tending to alienate our affections from the sacred right of man."

This notice I understood at once to mean that you would copy what favored one party, and omit every thing else, as illiberal abuse. Therefore I have taken the pains to compare a part of your copy with the original history in the Annual Register, and this is the result of my examination: That the first 140 pages of your 2d volume is copied from the New Annual Register for 1792, with such alterations, omissions and mutilations, as Greenleaf and Fellowes chose to make. The mutilations in these 140 pages amount to eighty eight; sometimes whole pages are omitted; sometimes sentences and not unfrequently half sentences and single epithets; The passages omitted; in every instance, relate facts unfavourable to the ruling Jacobins and their instruments, the languinary populace of Paris. You have not omitted a single fact that serves to represent the Jacobins and the mob in a favourable light; and the most notorious and acknowledged facts, which call a reproach on them, you have carefully suppressed. Such is your Impartial History, which you are attempting to palm upon your countrymen for truth.

This charge then which you are to answer before the tribunal of the public, goes directly to impeach you of ill intentions—and a design to mislead the public: If you copy a history, it is your duty to copy the whole. If you select important facts only, you ought to select them all, whatever party they favor; whatever cause they disgrace. Purposely to omit any fact that throw light on the transactions related, incurs the charge of partiality; but it is more; it is indeed a crime; for flight is the moral difference between a wilful suppression of the truth, and a positive declaration of falsehood.

But the mutilated history in your second volume, does as little credit to your judgment and industry, as to your integrity of heart. By your injudicious omissions, you have more than once broken the connection of the narration, a subsequent paragraph inserted refers to something in a preceding paragraph omitted—and thus, parts of the work are rendered unintelligible.

To show the public what title your history has to Impartiality, it is proper to cite particular instances. I will therefore select a number of Passages; and give them exactly as they stand in the original and in the copy, distinguishing the words omitted by Italics; noting also the pages in the Annual Register and in your copy, that my readers may easily detect the least error in transcribing.

In the outset of the work, you have omitted a great part of two pages of the history in the Register, (pages 114 and 115.) This part of the work contains some introductory reflections, very necessary towards understanding the subsequent parts of the history. It gives a general description of the troubled state of France, at the meeting of the first Legislative Assembly; the weakness of the Executive; the strength of the patriotic societies, which contained in them the seeds of anarchy; and mentions as a main cause of all the subsequent troubles of France, that rash decree by which the members of the constituent Assembly rendered themselves ineligible to a seat in the legislative assembly. This decree and the character

that composed the assembly, are material facts that throw much light on their proceedings; a by omitting these introductory remarks, you have left your own history perfect. Even the first sentence of your second volume is obscure and shows the work to be mutilated. It begins thus, "The assembly met on the 1 of October"—tho there is not a syllable in this or the preceding volume that tells what assembly met, or prepares a way for this relation of facts.

Original—page 116.
"The king having announced that he would repair to the Assembly on Friday the 12th, it was next debated in what manner he should be received. In the decree that followed this debate the mean and trifling spirit by which the Assembly was afterwards to be actuated, was clearly evinced."

In the copy page 121 the sentence in Italics is omitted. In the close of the same paragraph the following sentence is omitted.

The petty indignities were as impolitic as they were undeserved, and utterly inconsistent with magnanimity, and utterly unbecoming a great nation." The indignity here alluded to was, the decree for seating the king on the left hand of the President, &c. a decree in which the French not only laid aside all civility, as well as dignity, but treated their constitution with contempt. Yet this reflection on the Assembly you have thought proper to suppress.

Original, page 124. Copy 34.
"The exercise of the Royal veto on this occasion (the decree of November 9th against emigrants) was certainly an imprudent step; though there is no reason to attribute it to any perfidious motive, or to account for it on any other principle than that of gentleness of disposition, that tenderness of character, by which this unfortunate monarch was so much distinguished."

Here you have omitted a very natural reflection of the historian, and one that is warranted by the known character of the late king; and the omission, all candid men will attribute to a pitiful desire of hiding from the world even virtues attached to Royalty. With Jacobins, every thing in and about a Prince must be vicious—they seem to think that a king or a noble or a priest cannot possess a virtue; and it is not sufficient to adhere to that excellent maxim de mortuis nil nisi bonum; but a king, must not have credit for virtues which he actually possessed.

Original, same page, copy 34.
"In contemplating the history of this amiable and unfortunate monarch."

Here you have omitted the epithet amiable; for what reason, you best know. Same pages—"and their innocent monarch would never have fallen a sacrifice to a relentless mob"—Copy "and their monarch would never have fallen a sacrifice." It seems you cannot hear a word in disapprobation of mobs, as they are favorite instruments of government in the hands of Jacobins.

Original, page 126. Copy 38.
"And to complete the distraction, this body [the clergy] was possessed of an influence over the minds of the people, which it was not easy to suppress. In fact, the non-juring clergy were possessed of all the popularity, of all the credit of the order. Their chapels were crowded, while those of the constitutional or conforming clergy were utterly deserted."

Here you have suppressed a most material fact; one that throws great light upon the transactions in France. The attachment of the people to the non-juring clergy was evinced by their resorting to their chapels—this attachment of the people to the old superstition was probably a principal cause of the clergy's refusing to take the civic oath—the taking of this oath was at that time unpopular—and these facts show the difficulties which the revolutionists had to encounter, and probably go far to account for the civil wars of La Vendee. But you are incapable of making reflections and deductions like these, and your want of intellectuals competent to this purpose may possibly take off a part of the censure which must otherwise fall upon the intentions of your hearts.

In the same page, you have omitted several sentences, containing some important remarks on the severe decree, banishing the non-juring clergy.

Original, page 127.
"To these decrees, after some delay, the king, from apparently the most humane and conscientious motives, opposed his veto, and thus unfortunately increased the clamor which was industriously excited against him in every part of the kingdom."

Copy, page 40. "To these decrees, after some delay, the king opposed his veto, and thus unfortunately increased the clamor which was industriously ex-

cited against him in every part of the kingdom."

Original, page 129. The following important paragraph is wholly omitted. "The hasty dismissal and impeachment of ministers, in consequence of inflammatory harangues from popular orators, and without any hearing or investigation, may be accounted among the principal causes of the calamities of France. The rapid succession of ministers allowed them no time to remedy abuses, or to make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the kingdom; the fear of impeachment rendered them cautious and timid, and directed their attention rather to the arts of acquiring popularity, than to the performance of their duty; rather to intriguing with the despicable Journalists who governed the mob of Paris, than to the actual service of their king and country."

This paragraph throws odium and infamy on the Jacobins and the leaders of the Paris mob; and this is reason enough with you to suppress it, however important the facts and remarks it contains.

In the same page the original history applies to Mr. Bailly, the Mayor of Paris, the epithets of judicious and patriotic, which you have omitted—for this reason doubtless, he would not go all lengths with the Jacobin club; he was denounced and became unpopular—therefore you will not give him credit for virtues, which he displayed during his administration.

In relating facts respecting the Jacobins, you have carefully suppressed every expression that tends to cast reproach on them. In speaking of their opposers, you have as carefully suppressed expressions tending to their credit. The original history speaks of the fullans, as some of the most active and respectable members of the Constituent Assembly; the words most respectable, you have suppressed; although Rabaut, the author of the first volume of your history, is one of the members mentioned. Rabaut was a mighty good and respectable man; till he opposed the Jacobin club; then, in your view, he deserved no credit nor reputation.

Original, page 130. "The Republican party and the Jacobins could not behold this new association [the society of fullans] without secret disquiet. It was evidently formed to disconcert their conspiracies, and to open the eyes of the public to their true interest." As they despaired of vanquishing it by the force of reason and truth, they determined to employ that blind and desperate instrument the sole guidance of which they had long been laboring to acquire." That is the Mob.

Copy, page 46, after the first sentence, "It was evidently formed to disconcert their measures, by endeavoring to render them odious to the people. They were therefore determined on its destruction."—Here is a total alteration in the sense of the original—you have uniformly given credit to this history in the Annual Register, when it relates facts that you like—but when it relates things that throw a scandal on the Jacobins and the Paris mob, you either omit the relation altogether, or what is worse, you change the passage and give it a meaning that you like. The last sentence you have omitted as tho' you meant, and probably you did mean, to approve of the conduct of the Jacobins in lending a body of armed ruffians to disperse their opposers, the fullans.

Original, page 137. The following paragraph, speaking of the death of Mr. Deslart, which we have opened the bloody tragedy in France, you have also omitted. "He was the first victim to that desperate faction which since deluged France with blood, and the Assembly passing a decree of accusation against a citizen without first hearing him in his own defence, having fixed an indelible blot upon their records, and afforded a fatal specimen of that prompt and hasty punishment which has since exhibited the judicial proceedings of that nation as an object of detestation and contempt to the world."

Never were remarks more just or better merited; yet they fix a stigma upon the ruling faction; and therefore you omitted them.

In page 141 of the original, you have omitted a column, containing some excellent remarks on the absurdity and fatal consequences of admitting the populace to the galleries, and permitting them to applaud or censure the speakers—a practice from which has flowed half the calamities of the French nation.

In the passage, page 142 of the original, respecting the indecent scene of the bishops, you have suppressed this line—many irreligious allusions were indulged in.

In the next page the following sentence is omitted—"Such at least we are assured was the opinion of Mr. La Fayette, whose judgment appears in general to have been sound, and whose patriotism, none, but a violent and desperate faction, has ever presumed to question." The omission of this fact, so highly honorable to La Fayette, could proceed only from a violent and desperate faction. No candid man ever yet impeached the integrity or patriotism of that unhappy man, and to suppress a fact or sentiment, because honorable to him,

is the effect of poor, pitiful contemptible jealousy.

In strict pursuance of your impartial plan of hiding every thing that disgraces the Jacobins and the mob, you have neglected to insert, from page 145, the horrid proceedings of the enraged soldiery near Lille, immediately after the murder of Mr. Dillon. A party of the royal cavate, a regiment of cavalry, rushing precipitately towards Lille overtook Mr. Berthois, an officer of Engineers. Some of those traitors." They instantly fell upon him, he received several shots, fell from his horse, and the body being suspended from a lamp iron, every soldier in the party discharged his piece at it as he passed.

Why is this fact concealed? Why has it not a place in your impartial history? Answer this question, and blush for your daring attempts to impose on your readers. Blush also for your carelessness, which, in this very paragraph, which mentions the word prisoners, in a way that can be explained only by the preceding part which you have omitted. In your zeal to suppress all disgraceful facts, you have left this part of your history without connection and unintelligible.

But in no part of the work have you found such difficulty, as in relating the massacres of the 10th of August, and 2d and 3d of September. As the horrors of those scenes were produced by your favorite Jacobins, and were attended with such deliberate and outrageous violations of all law, of decency, of humanity, and of all virtue and justice, that you have found it perplexing to carry through a tolerable narrative of the events, without intermingling some reflections on your dear friends, the ruffians who perpetrated the murderous deeds. To save the infligators of these horrid massacres from their merited infamy, you have chopped and mangled this part of the history in a most shameful manner; and finally so great a part of the narration in the original became a relation of the shocking barbarities of your friends, that you were compelled to quit the Annual Register, and have recourse to some despicable Journal, and relate a few events in the form of a Diary. Your favorite plan of relating facts only on one side, here reduced you to the necessity of omitting the most important, the most interesting narration in the whole history; and finally, for want of talents to compile a historical relation out of the materials you possessed, your history, in the midst of the most interesting scenes that have marked the revolution, and those which distinguished its crisis, sinks down into the form of a broken, pitiful Journal.

I have not examined the whole volume. I am so much disgusted at the work, and so much displeas'd with the editors, that I have no patience to wade through the whole performance. I have here told the world the truth so far as my strictures extend; but in the 140 pages examined, there are probably six times as many omissions, and mutilations as I have recited. The samples here given will satisfy the public, as to your motives and the demerit of the publication; and men will hereafter be on their guard against any attempts of yours to impose on them, under the title of impartial, the most partial and imperfect history that any man ever had the effrontery to christen by that dignified name.

Let me then ask you how you dare pretend to be friends to the rights of man, when you thus attempt to impose on his understanding?

One of you is a Printer, the other a Bookfeller, and both have command of channels by which information is communicated to the public. What confidence can even your friends place in your publications? If you can thus chop to pieces a very well written, and so far as we can judge, impartial history, to serve the purposes of your party and your prejudices, who can tell whether, you do not the same in every book or every paper you publish? Have not the memoirs of the late Queen of France been published in the same mangled condition—a work, the truth of which is unsupported by authority or proof—too indecent in the original for the eyes or ears of common modesty, and mutilated and chalized as the American edition now is, yet altogether offensive to delicacy and pernicious to morals?—How long will you be suffered thus to proceed in spreading the poison of the most detestable doctrines and opinions? When will you cease to mislead the public?

But you are Democrats—members of the society of pure patriots, who closet themselves for the purpose of discussing the conduct of rulers, and spreading political information.

Is this Impartial history then the work of democrats—friends to the equal rights of man? Is such the information that Democrats diffuse among the people? Do you expect to aid the cause of your