

MR. FENNO.

IT has been said that no government, unless it be supported by main force, can safely rest on any other foundation than the confidence and attachment of the citizens. Our clubs and insurgent newspapers have laboured, and they boast with some success, to place our own government on another bottom; on the jealousy and hatred of the people. No words of abuse have been spared to stigmatize the men who profess respect and confidence in the administrators of the national affairs. The clubs, &c. boast of jealousy as a virtue, and claim merit and credit for scattering the seeds of it in every part of the country; hatred of ministers, sycophants and courtiers, for they use these imported names, is with them independence of spirit. Nothing can exceed their blind hatred of what is American, except their blindest servility for what is foreign. Are these slanderers renegade-Americans, or the scum of Europe? For, surely, true blooded citizens would not, and could not, shew such traitorous ardor to vilify and embroil their own government. Every one knows that the western insurrection was made by falsehood and lying. The artificers of rebellion infused into the uninformed and credulous multitude in the back country the opinions inculcated in the General Advertiser, the Boston Independent Chronicle, and the New-York Patriotic Register. If the citizens really did put their faith in the clubs and those incendiary gazettes, what ought they to do? Ought they not to abhor and to destroy such a government as they have exhibited. What honest man or good patriot could or would lose a moment's time to stab the vitals of a system founded as they have pretended in artifice and despotism, and administered on the principles of usurpation and plunder. The conduct of our insurgents is not to be justified; but no man knowing human nature will doubt that the errors of their conduct correspond with the errors of their opinions. It is time for plain dealing—it is time to profit by the lessons of experience. If clubs and newspapers, the known and lately the successful instruments of sedition are not discontinued, there will be more sedition. The resolutions of clubs and the gross and incessant misrepresentations of newspapers, will again produce error, prejudice, jealousy, hatred of authority, and a desire to controul and resist it—and finally, actual resistance.—This progress is natural and inevitable, and if we had not experience to confound all unbelief, it would be absurd to look for any other consequence. Do those who sow only tares expect wheat? Those who sow sedition may expect to reap rebellion. More insurrections will spring from the same ground if it should be sown and tilled a second time in a similar manner with that which made the first crop vegetate and ripen beyond the mountains.

What is the remedy? Shall the freedom of the lying press be restrained? No, by no means; let the press be free. But let the citizens be free also—and let them from the incendiaries, clubs and printers into insignificance. It is the abuse of the public patronage—it is the encouragement of infamous newspapers, which is afforded from pity, from weakness or from mistaken generosity, that nurses these vipers and floors them with poison which they incessantly transfuse into the veins of the nation. Why are gazettes devoted to calumny and falsehood, and a foreign Cataline encouraged? Is it to abuse our unrivalled chief magistrate, to misrepresent the administration of the laws, to garble speeches, to sow the seeds of foreign and civil wars? No, the patrons of the scandalous gazettes have no such designs. The number of incendiaries throughout the United States is very inconsiderable, and they are chiefly employed in striking fire in our capital towns. The great body of our citizens are prosperous and happy, full of confidence and attachment for the government, rejoicing that the measures of peace have prevailed, and that the laws are enforced against the insurgents. This is known to be the case by every man—the sentiment is breathed in the addresses to the President, and confirmed by his answers; it appears in the style of our governors and state legislatures. Yet the industry of our malignants is not slackened by events. The stream of calumny is still full, and the fountain-head seems unexhausted.

Public opinion is the safe, the gentle, the efficacious remedy for this inveterate and deforming malady. Let clubs, those work-shops of sedition, be marked like other places of ill-fame. Let the gazettes that want confidence and character, want patronage. Starve sedi-

tion out. That devil is to be cast out only by fasting. Then it will appear that those which are suggested to depend on foreign gold, large sums of which are known to have been scattered in other neutral countries, are left to live only upon their wages—the wages of infamy.

Latest London Intelligence.

From papers by the Sanson.

MAESTRICHT, Sept. 11.

Every thing has been in motion here since Monday last. On that day 12 squadrons and 8 battalions, commanded by General Alvinzy, came and encamped under the cannon of our ramparts. This day 4000 Bohemian recruits arrived here to complete the Austrian battalions. It is said that a very considerable reinforcement is expected. We are assured that the army will pass the Meuse this night or to-morrow morning.

The day before yesterday part of the garrison of Conde passed by this place in the way to Germany.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2.

An intercepted letter of the Neapolitan Ambassador in Vienna, Marquis de Gallo, to Armfeldt, has been communicated to the court, by which is rendered manifest the protection which was given Armfeldt by the court of Naples.

LEGHORN, Aug. 20.

The Spanish squadron under Admiral Langara, in the Mediterranean, consists of 4 ships of the line of 112 guns, fourteen of 74, seven frigates of 34, and 2 brigs. Another Spanish squadron of 4 ships of the line of 112, 100, 80, and 74 guns, under command of Admiral Gravina, is stationed in the port of Rosas.

The Spanish navy has joined the British, in order to form a blockade, extending from Cape Mele to Marseilles, which renders the navigation of the French on the coast of Provence extremely critical.

This fleet has lately captured a Genoese vessel, bound from Ceuta, to Nice, laden with wine, and four other vessels, with provisions, bound to Marseilles. The French, in order to escape from the vigilance of this fleet have hired all the Felucas, several of which, according to letters from Genoa of the 15th, have left that port under convoy of a cutter, and two other armed French vessels sent on purpose, with orders to keep close to the coast.

The same letters from Genoa inform us that the senate, at the request of the French consul, citizen Lachaise, in the name of the French Republic, has given orders for the arrestation of the Parisian banker, Haller, contractor-general for the French army in Italy, implicated in the financial dilapidations committed by several creatures of Robespierre; but the banker had found his way to Berne, his native country, the day previous to the execution of those orders.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Two foreigners have been arrested at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon whom were found assignats to the amount of 500,000 French livres; several letters, sealed with the counterfeited coat of arms of a gentleman of high rank, a plan of the Austrian camp, a description of its strength, and a long list of Dutch and German Jacobins which will be very useful for the discovery of a great number of secret enemies of the public order.

The reports of the Count D'Artois's arrival in this country are without foundation. His Royal Highness, and the Duke D'Angouleme, are still at Rotterdam, where they preserve the strictest incognito.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 26th ult. inform us that the Government there has repealed the edict issued against the liberty of the press, with regard to seditious publications, the edict having only been a momentary measure of police.

The French have laid the town of Ostend under a contribution of two millions of guilders, which must be paid in specie; at the same time they take what goods they think proper from merchants and shopkeepers, for which they pay in assignats.

At Ghent a requisition was made of sixteen hundred men to drain the water from Sluys. It was complied with, and the inhabitants drew lots among themselves for that purpose.

Eight hundred men were required from Bruges. They were refractory. The consequence was, that six thousand troops marched into the town.—The tocsin was rung—the inhabitants assembled in great numbers in the Grand Place, when they were instantly surrounded, and the number required taken, without respect to rank or riches, and sent off to make the canal between Dunkirk and Furnes navigable, that the vessels now lying at Ostend may be brought round by an inland navigation, because that harbor is completely blocked up by the English ships cruising between that and Newport.

The severity against Bruges for its disobedience has been considerably embittered. As an example of terror to

other places, they have demanded four millions of guilders, to be paid immediately in specie; and in case of non-compliance, they threaten to introduce among them that hitherto irrefragible argument, the guillotine!

The great Duke of Malborough, when talking of subsidies, said, that it was to be lamented that German steel was to be sharpened only with British gold.

September 20.

Lord Fitzwilliam's appointment to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, is immediately to take place. His lordship's administration, it is said, is to commence with the bringing forward several measures which will be highly gratifying to the people of Ireland, such as the repeal of the Convention act, the complete emancipation of the Catholics, and some other, equally popular measures.

Captain Boscawen, of the Ann transport, returned from the West Indies, on Wednesday, with a cargo of law twelve fims of the most beautiful and the above intelligence was immediately received at London.

An intercepted letter from Bohemia for general Armfeldt, arrived here with great dispatch, and is now busily employed in its contents. It is expected to be a communication in the army of the Emperor. A Prussian courier arrived at Leghorn on the 27th, in full uniform, when he was cautioned not to say more than the great swell of the river would permit to venture over a bridge of that sort, he said, "that his business was of more importance than his life."

STATE PAPER.

The following is the copy of a note which has been transmitted by the English Ministers to the imperial Court.

Because it is not equitable that the states of Austria alone should bear the expenses of the war, England, through unforeseen circumstances, finding itself disengaged from other alliances, it is the intention of the King of Great Britain,

I. That, during the present and the succeeding campaigns, subsidies will be granted for 10,000 men.

II. The above mentioned ministers of Great Britain, are furnished with full powers for negotiating for the capital of this subsidy.

III. They will charge themselves with the incidental expenses.

IV. That conquests will be made in common.

V. That arch Duke Charles shall be invested with the principal command if he chuses to accept of it.

VI. That England will be bound as a principal for the payment of the subsidy, notwithstanding a third part of it is chargeable to Holland.

The English ministers add, that they hope this conduct will tend to effect a closer and more permanent alliance between the house of Austria and the Maritime powers, an event which has been long wished for, and that, in respect to the importance of the Emperor's concern to prevent an incursion of the French into Italy, England through those motives alone, would continue the payment of the subsidy to the King of Sardinia.

In a short time the following number of men is to be in British pay, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Categories include Seamen, Emperor, Prussia, Emigrants, Germanic Subsidaries, British, Militia and Fencibles. Total: 460,000.

When we recollect that eleven millions were borrowed in February last, that there has since been a vote of credit of three, and that Parliament has been ordered to meet early in November, to furnish the minister with more money, it is not difficult to form an idea of the amount of the ensuing loan. From the immense increase of our military establishment, and the subsidy to be granted to the Emperor, it is even probable that it will much exceed that proportion, unless ministers, for fear of alarming the public, should chuse to provide for part of the expenses of the next campaign by temporary expedients.

MADRID GAZETTE.

[This public print of the 26th ult. which rivals in the Marvellous, the ci-devant Brussels Gazette, has the following article:]

General La Union writes from his camp near that city, that on the 13th he divided his army into seven parts—six of which, composed of 9000 men each, had orders to make feigned attacks upon the French on all sides, while himself, with a choice body of 11,000, made a grand movement, when he completely routed them driving them from all their redoubts, 37 in number, and killed their General.

He possessed himself of all their camp equipage, twenty pieces of the heaviest ar-

tillery, six howitzers, and a great number of smaller artillery.

The number of killed on the part of the enemy was not known, but considered, from appearances, not less than four thousand.

The French retreated (says the Gazette) ten leagues beyond Bellegarde.

The Spanish loss, including the Portuguese auxiliaries, is put down at five hundred and fifteen killed.

(The Spanish Gazette insists on the siege of Bellegarde being completely raised.—Barrere, whose head would answer for the lie, states quite the contrary.)

STATE PAPER.

George Washington, President of the United States of America, To the Representatives of the French people members of the committee of public Safety of the French Republic, the great and good friend and ally of the United States.

On the intimation of the wish of the French Republic, that a new minister should be sent from the United States, I resolved to manifest my sense of the readiness with which my request was fulfilled, by immediately fulfilling the request of your government. It was some time before a character could be obtained worthy of the high office of expressing the attachment of the United States to the happiness of our allies, and drawing closer the bands of our friendship. I have now made choice of James Monroe, one of our distinguished citizens to reside near the French Republic, in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is instructed to bear to you our sincere solicitude for your welfare, and cultivate with zeal the cordiality so happily subsisting between us. From a knowledge of his fidelity, probity and good conduct, I have entire confidence, that he will render himself acceptable to you, and give effect to our desire of preserving and advancing on all occasions the interest and connection of the two nations. I beseech you, therefore, to give full credence to whatever he shall say to you on the part of the United States, and most of all when he shall assure you that your property is an object of our affection. And I pray God to have the French Republic in his holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia, this 28th day of May 1794.

GO. WASHINGTON, by the President of the great United States of America. EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The report of the assassination of Barrere and Tallien is probably ill founded; we have a number of Paris Papers, some as late as September 16, the latest received, and nothing said on the subject.

Reports by the Sanson say, that the King of Great Britain has had a misunderstanding with the ministry on account of the supplies for the army, and that the Emperor has declined granting the troops stipulated for by Earl Spencer.

A few days ago, the ship Mary from Newburyport, bound to Washington on the Potomack, loaded with lime and lumber took fire in the Chesapeake, and was totally consumed with every article on board. The captain escaped in a boat. The ship was chartered by Hon. Mr. Dalton, and the cargo on board belonged to him. All his furniture was also on board. The lime and lumber was insured to the full amount; only four thousand dollars on his furniture was insured, which is supposed to be much less than its value. It is supposed the fire was occasioned by the vessels springing a leak, and the water reaching the lime; as the ship had been on the middle ground.

TRENTON, November 12.

In joint Meeting of the Legislature on Thursday last, RICHARD HOWELL was re-elected Governor of this State.

JAMES MOTT, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 15.

Curious Climax.

A writer in the Boston Chronicle, who signs "No Tory," inveighing against the supporters of Mr. Ames's election, says, "Have they not attacked Hancock and Adams—and even the TOWN CLERK?"

Extract of a letter received by a House in New York, by the Sanson, Captain Smith, from a house of the first respectability in London.

"We are happy to inform you that in a late conversation the American committee had with Mr. Pitt, they were given to understand, that all matters between ministry and Mr. Jay were far advanced in settlement, and would soon be finally arranged. Mr. Jay will no doubt by the Sanson, officially acquaint your Executive of the success of his mission, and we hope the Olive Branch will be hailed by America with the same cordiality and heart felt satisfaction that it is by all ranks in this country.

Thursday last, Henry Fennakin, a sailor fell from the top of a House in Water street, while endeavouring to extinguish a fire, and was killed by the fall.

Philadelphia, 22d October, 1794.

S I R,

AT a meeting of the merchants yesterday, they instructed their committee to inform the Secretary of State, that it is the wish of the sufferers, by the deprecation of the British, that persons be appointed for obtaining "the proofs in the West-Indies, and for entering claims and appeals if it should be found necessary, and also for prosecuting those claims in Europe, that they trust the whole business will be prosecuted at the expence of government, and that the claimants will furnish such documents as they may be possessed of to the persons appointed."

At the same time that the committee transmit this resolution, they beg leave to state to the Secretary of State their own opinions upon this important subject, and what they believe to be the opinions of such of their fellow-sufferers as they have had an opportunity of consulting.

They consider the communication of Lord Grenville to Mr. Jay, as read to them and since published, to amount to nothing more than an extension of the time for entering appeals, and a distant expectation of some compensation from government in case the aggressors shall be unable, and their being called upon at this moment to bring forward their claims, leads them to fear that the American minister may be induced to acquiesce in some such arrangements as is there held out.

If the negociation should result in any thing like this, we are firmly persuaded that a great proportion of the sufferers would rather abandon their claims than encounter so certain an expence for so uncertain a remedy. They are too well acquainted with the delays and expence of British courts, and in numerous instances the property, though great in the aggregate, is divided into so many hands as to render it impossible to get a general agreement to join in such a prosecution.

Indeed if the common process of the courts are to be relied on, it can only be an object to those who have large property to pursue it, for after all the expence is incurred and the delay borne, they must have their remedy against the owners of privateers or captains of men of war who may not have the means of compensation in their power, and then only can they have recourse to the British government.

Under the influence of such opinions as these, it is not to be wondered at that the merchants should be unwilling to concur in any measure, that would bind them to a general contribution; that of them who think their claims of sufficient magnitude, and have the means left, will prosecute their claims; while a number of others will rely on the justice of their own country.

From inquiry of the persons met it appears that there were but few who had not already obtained authentic copies of the proceedings of the courts, though they were not many who had entered appeals. It was understood too that the appeals may be entered in England, without notice to the captors from the appellants.

Should that opinion be well founded, and that the government of the United States think proper to take upon itself the prosecution of the claims in England, it would be reasonable and proper that the merchants should, at their expence, obtain the proceedings of the courts; and those who met authorized us to inform you, that under that condition, they would do so.

We have thought it better, on so important a subject, to communicate to you in writing the instruction given to us and the opinion we entertain; at the same time to assure you sir, that we will give every assistance in our power to government in the business for which we are chosen, and will attend at all times when you may think it necessary to call upon us. In the discharge of the trust reposed in us, we shall probably find it necessary to correspond with the merchants in other states to collect their opinions upon this important business, and will communicate freely to you any information we obtain that may be deemed useful.

In behalf and by order of the committee, I have the honor to be sir, your most humble servant,

THOS. FITZSIMONS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1794.

S I R,

Although from my knowledge of the President's anxiety to procure compensation for the sufferers under British deprecations, and of the measures which he had pursued, I declare to you my persuasion, that he would approve what was proposed in your letter of the 2d ultimo; yet I could not speak definitively until his return.