

constitution as solid as the peace, the terms of which it shall dictate.

We shall know how to show mercy to error, and strike crimes; be inexorable against immorality; the immoral man must be cast from society as a dangerous element, corruptible from its nature, & always ready to rally to the faction of conspirators.

Do not mistake for those who have constantly supported the cause of liberty, those to whom disorder is a want, and confusion a means of acquiring riches: listen to the first avoid the latter.

Your representatives will not suffer that the public functions be exercised by any but true friends to the people; they will keep at a distance all those perfidious beings who speak of the rights of the people only to reserve to themselves the exclusive exercise of them.

Having expressed their solicitude, manifested their thoughts and intentions, the National Convention recalls the French people to sacred principles, to eternal truths, round which all citizens should rally.

A nation cannot be governed by the decisions of an inconstant will, which bends to every passion; it is by the authority of laws only it ought to be governed.

The laws are destined to guarantee the exercise of the rights. It is that important guarantee which men look for in political associations, and they find it by the aid of government which holds the citizen within the circle of his duties.

All that oppotes the exercise of those rights is a crime against the social organization.

Individual liberty should find a limit only at that point when it becomes an infringement on the liberty of another; the law should recognize and mark out those limits.

Property ought to be sacred: Far be from us those systems dictated by immorality and sloth, which soften down the crime of theft, and fix it upon principles. Let, therefore, the law guarantee the right of property as it guarantees all the other rights of the citizen.

But who are to make the laws? The people only, by the organ of their representatives, to whom they have delegated that power.

No particular authority, no assemblage of men is the people, none have a right to speak or act in their name.

If the daring hand should attempt to seize the rights of the people on the altar of the country, the Convention would shew itself the more ready to develope against the usurper of the power with which they are clothed, as they are to render an account to the people of the attacks on their sovereignty.

The firm, the Convention will never lose sight of prudence; they will listen with attention to the complaints addressed to them; but they will not suffer that the right to inform and advise become a means of oppression and degradation, nor that voices shall ever be raised louder than that of national representation.

They will assume against intriguers, against those who can yet regret royalty the most decisive measures. They will maintain the measures of safety which the public good requires; but they will never consent to see them arbitrarily extended and that bare suspicion be a source of calamity.

In a word all the acts of government bear the character of justice; but that justice shall no longer be exhibited to France issuing forth from dungeons, covered with blood, as the was depicted by the vile and hypocritical conspirators.

Frenchmen—Consider as your enemies all who would with indirectly to attack liberty, equality, the unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

Avoid those who constantly speak of blood and scaffolds, those who pretend to a monopoly of patriotism [*Patriots exclusifs*]; those men of exaggerated principles, those men who have grown rich by the revolution, who fear the scrutiny of justice, and who expect to find safety in anarchy and confusion.

Esteem, search for those laborious and modest men, those pure and good men who avoid public stations, and who practice without ostentation the republican virtues.

Never lose sight of this truth, that if rapid and violent movements are necessary to produce a revolution, calm prudence must be left to terminate it.

Unite, therefore, at a common centre; love and respect for the laws.

See your brave brothers in arms give you the example of their sublime obedience by their submission. Their glory is to acknowledge the voice of their chiefs; they bless constantly the decrees of the National Convention; if they suffer, they attribute the cause to unavoidable circumstances; if they die, their last breath is for the republic. And you, in the bosom of cities and country, you suffer yourselves to be tormented by useless disputes: You throw into your assemblies obstructions which will retard the triumphant progress of the revolution!

O Frenchmen! what grief it to us what satisfaction to your enemies, to see France, the victorious against external enemies torn internally! No, they shall no longer enjoy the savage pleasure, and what the Convention has done in the armies, they will do in the bosom of the Republic.

Wail like virtues produce heroes, domestic virtues form the citizen; and it is these very virtues, supported, strength-

ened by an invincible attachment to republican principles, that perpetuate in a generous nation that sacred fire, that great character which makes the French People rank as the first nation of the Universe.

It is then, that all agitation being disconcerted, all parties will be seen to fall, and become extinguished; for, in all parties there are men who make a noise for the pleasure of making it; and do evil without even finding an interest in it: like so many winds in opposition to each other, which, without assisting the pilot, only prevent the management of the ship.

Citizens; all the virtues must concur in establishing a republic. You have alternately exerted strength in overturning the bastille and the throne, patience in bearing the evils inseparable from a great revolution, courage in repelling the barbarous enemies who would force your frontier; the time is come that you must conquer your enemies by firmness and wisdom. The calm must succeed to many tempests. The vessel of the republic, so long tossed by storms now touches the happy shore; take care you do not drive it back among the rocks, suffer it to arrive in port by gliding in a happy course through an obedient sea, in the midst of the transports of a free and happy people.

(Signed) Cambaceres, President; Laporte, Lozeau, Pele of Lozeze, Eschasseriaux, the younger, Boissy, B. Guyomard, Secretaries. 18th Vendemaire, (Oct. 9.)

DECREES.

The National Convention, having heard the reading of the address presented by their committees of public safety, general security and legislation united, agreeably to the decree of the 11th instant. (Oct. 2) and unanimously approved of it, decrees:

That it be printed, sent to the administrations of departments and districts, to the municipalities, committees of sections, to the armies and popular societies:

That it be published by the municipalities: passed up in the places for assembling on the decades [*salles decadaires*] and read in the assemblies of communes and sections:

That it be distributed to the members, six copies each, and translated into all languages:

That the district administrations cause it to be re-printed, and that the national agents do send it to the instructors of youth, to be read to their scholars.

Cambaceres, President; Laporte Eschasseriaux and Boissy, Secretaries.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.

On Thursday last, Colonel Tibœl, late Commandant at Crevecoeur, being at Bommel in the house of his sister, received the order for his arrest, and was conducted prisoner to the Provost Marshal: he was immediately conveyed in a carriage, accompanied by two Officers to the Hague, where he arrived the same day. On the way it was necessary to take precautions to prevent him from falling into the hands of the populace.

His highness the prince stadtholder has visited in person the whole district between the Waal and the Lek, from Nimeguen as far as Cullenburg. Afterwards the prince inspected the dyke of the Lek, on the side of Gueldres, and ordered cuts to be made in the dyke in seven places, which his highness pointed out himself, for the purpose of forming an inundation, in case the French should unexpectedly advance farther; which inundation, at the ordinary height of the water in winter, may extend from Wizeningen to Schoonhoven. All the inhabitants of Gueldres are ardently occupied in the defence of their possessions. The prince also made a short tour along the dyke of the Lek on the side of the province of Utrecht.

October 7.

The assembly of the states of the province of Gueldres, which was to have been held at Nimeguen, has been transferred to Arnhem, where it was opened on Tuesday last. Prince Frederick of Orange assisted at the assembly, and afterwards set out for Gormichan. The head quarters of the British army is still at Grosbeck.

By a letter from the city of Guelders, we are informed that a strong patrol of French had been in the Prussian village of Veenray, on the other side of the Meuse, where they exacted a quantity of grass, oats and straw, for their horses; and while this was collecting, they enquired how far distant they were from the Prussian territories. Being answered that the village they were in was Prussian, they immediately counter-

manded their order, and would even pay for what had been already delivered, as having received no order to go upon the Prussian territory, or to take any thing from thence. *This is improbable.*

MUNSTER, September 30.

We have heard nothing here of the approach of a Prussian army, so much talked of, for the relief of Holland; but it appears certain that General Mollendorf is preparing to advance with an army of 12 or 15,000 men to succour the Austrians near the Lower Rhine.

LONDON, October 13.

Mr. Drake has been appointed minister from the British court to Milan.

By the Corunna mail, which arrived on Saturday, we learn, that the rich homeward bound Mediterranean fleet, under the care of admiral Colby, and to intercept which, it is said the French have sent out several large ships, sailed from Gibraltar on the 18th ult.

On the 19th ult. admiral Lord Hood sailed from Leghorn in the Victory of 100 guns, to the westward of that port; his lordship was followed by the Britannia, of 100 guns, admiral Hotham: the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, captain Nelson, and a frigate of 24 guns.

On Saturday news was received in town of the safe arrival of the greatest part of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet.

The sum necessary for the completion of Carlton House is estimated at 100,000l.

The latest intelligence from Warsaw mentions the secure state of that city, which is well provisioned; the works are fully repaired, and all the booty left by the Prussians brought safe in.—Te Deum had been sung on occasion of the insurrection of the whole of Great Poland. Koscinski, it is reported, has marched at the head of 40,000 men to South Prussia, to make a diversion in favour of the insurgents.

General Clairfayt is like a *trium*, we never hear of him but when he is beaten!

Higgins, Lemaire and Smith, three of the persons apprehended on the information of a conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty, are committed, not on any charge respecting the pretended conspiracy, but on the charge of treason as members of the London Corresponding Society. Upon the informer, and as far as appears, the inventor of the conspiracy, having prevaricated in his evidence, and been contradicted in material parts of it by witnesses of unimpeachable character, is also committed.

We have stated that Bayley and Barker, two of the persons taken into custody on the supposed conspiracy, were discharged. Instead of Barker, we should have said Burks.

One Taylor, who was a principal evidence against Watt and Downie, in Edinburgh, and had just travelled up to town, to become a witness against the persons confined in the Tower, was committed on Friday night, to Newgate, on a charge of Bigamy.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

The Comptroller of the Treasury in behalf of the Secretary, has reported the Estimates relative to Appropriations for the year 1795—

By which it appears—That making provision for deficiencies in former grants; and for sundry appropriations, as detailed in the Estimates—The following sums are necessary: For the civil list, or the support of government, including the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices the sum of 435,249 53

For the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the sum of 34,004 13

For the department of war, comprising the following general objects of expenditure:

The support of the army including expenses in the hospital, ordnance, quarter-master and Indian departments, the defensive protection of the frontiers, contingencies, and to complete certain fortifications, the sum of 1,511,975 29

For the pay, support, and expenses of the militia ordered into service in the year 1794 the sum of 1,122,569 01

For the naval department the sum of 220,754 40

For the payment of military pensions, the sum of 85,137 04

Total estimate for the war department 2,940,655 74

Amounting together to dols. 3,407,909 40

He adds—

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the foregoing purposes are—1st. The sum of 600,000 dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports

and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1795, which is annually reserved for the support of government, by the act entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" and 2d.—The surplus of revenue and income which will accrue to the end of the year 1795, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

And that— It may be expected, that the revenues of the United States will prove adequate to the expenditure contemplated; but owing to credits allowed by law, and the urgent nature of certain demands which have arisen during the present year, it appears to be necessary, that the appropriations should be accompanied with an authority to borrow the amount.

ARRIVED.

Brig Providence, Palmer Isle of May
American Hero, M'Dougall, Madeira
Mary, Dodge, Oporto, Isle of May
and Norfolk
Schr. Eliza, Smith, Philadelphia
Sanbury Packet, Harrison L'Archaye

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 9.

NOT heroes in triumphant cars,
With trophies gain'd in foreign wars,
Where victims pile th' encivison'd plain,
And plaudits rise from millions slain—
But law and freedom's virtuous band
Who made fell discord fly the land,
From bloodless scenes of glory come,
Their best reward a PEACEFUL HOME.

This day returned from their tour *McPherson's* volunteer battalion of blues—at the Schuylkill they were received under a discharge of artillery by a detachment which went from the City for that purpose—from thence they were escorted into the City by Capt. Dunlap, Singer, and McConnell's Horse, in full uniform—their companions in the late truly glorious, successful, and bloodless expedition.—The concourse of citizens which shewed a welcome to their return was immense—every eye beamed gratitude and pleasure.—As they passed the President's House, who was at the door, the band played; the Father of his country, expressed in his countenance more than can be described.

By this Day's Mail.

TRENTON, December 9.

His Excellency Governor HOWELL, accompanied by about 90 horse, arrived yesterday in this city from the Western Expedition.—He was met some distance from this place by a number of citizens, and escorted into town.—On his appearance he was welcomed by the discharge of 15 cannon, from Capt. Gee's company of artillery.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

	Days.
Snow Liberty, Young Charleston 9	
Brig Diana, Mason Jeremie, 17	
Betley, Hathaway Jamaica 40	
Friends Adventure, Meafe St. Domingo, 16	
Schr. William and Mary, Dunton Virginia, 5	
Sloop Nancy, Hubbard New-York 5	
Nancy, Tice Virginia 10	

A brig from the West Indies, and a ship from Boston, names unknown, were seen yesterday in the Bay coming up—besides a ship which lay at the Fort last night not yet known whether outward or inward bound.

The brig Jefferson, Morris, from St. Croix was seen under way this side of the point.

A Philadelphia sloop from Guadaloupe is arrived at the Fort.

Captain Suter, of the Ship Aurora, 56 days from Hamburg, informs that the ship President Washington, from Chaeleston, and the British ship Esther, a Liverpool letter of 10 guns, from Virginia, were both arrived in the Elbe, on the same day that he came down, which was the 6th of October.

Brig Adventure, J. Meafe, junr. master, 16 days from St. Domingo, on the 16th Nov. on the east end of Hispaniola, bearing N. spoke the Resolution of New-York, Wm. Whiten master, 17 days from Curracoa, bound to Amsterdam, all well.

Lat. 32 N. long. 72, 30, W. spoke the Brig Industry of Salem, 15 days from St. Croix, bound to Salem, all well.

The brig Nymph, Webb, of and from Philadelphia, is safe arrived at Jeremie.

On the 3d of Dec. between 30 and 40 fail of outward bound vessels were seen under Porto-Rico in irons.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription, THE Dramatic Works

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III. That the price to Subscribers will be EIGHT DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid on subscribing, and one dollar on the receipt of every succeeding volume but the last:—to enable the Publishers to pursue with convenience this arduous undertaking.

IV. Each volume shall be delivered in blue boards to the Subscribers immediately on the publication of every volume with best impressions of the Frontispiece—the price to be raised to Non-Subscribers.

V. That the names of the Subscribers will be printed to record the patrons of this endeavour to encourage the useful and elegant Arts in America.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THAT Shakspeare has followed nature with such truth and correctness, as to render his Works the delight of all nations, however differing in customs and manners from his own, is a fact which more than centuries of universal approbation have sufficiently established.—The debt unpaid by the careless and unenlightened contemporaries of this Illustrious Man has been left to posterity to discharge, and in proportion to the progress of taste and literature, the gratitude of mankind has endeavoured to acknowledge their obligation.—England has exhibited her favourite Authors with splendour, and it is hoped that America that seat of true liberty, will not be backward in encouraging this first great attempt to do merited justice to the author of this Dramatic Work.

The selection therefore, of this incomparable Production for an ELEGANT AMERICAN EDITION, requiring no justification, it only remains for the Publishers to add a few observations on the claim which such undertakings have to patronage in America—a country, which for liberty none can equal and should necessarily be the nurse and patron of the Arts. And tho' to rival the Eastern country, may seem hopeless in us—yet it is surely a laudable endeavour to excite that encouragement here, which should be always offered to improvement and excellence. Indeed the zeal which has appeared in America, since the permanent establishment of the present happy constitution, for patronizing the arts, whilst it has produced and rewarded a multitude of works which immortalize the artists, has also exalted the character of the nation, and given dignity to the people whose patriotism and munificence have promoted their discovery of perfection.

America is not insensible to the value of character, and will assume her rank amongst nations as an encourager of the arts. It would therefore be an impeachment of her understanding and patriotism, if a doubt were entertained of her possessing a portion of that spirit which so elevates the eastern world, a spirit which considered in a national point of view, is one of the most praiseworthy in the catalogue of public virtues: as it contributes to the best interests of society, by promoting industry, cherishing genius, multiplying the rational enjoyments of life, and exciting a general taste for the beautiful and the excellent.

In the hope then that the humble effort here proposed may interest this spirit, and have some claim to general encouragement, it has been undertaken.

The attention which shall be paid to the correctness and beauty of the PRINTING, will evince the desire of the publishers to present their country with an edition worthy of the immortal Shakspeare.

The Publishers assure the Patrons of this undertaking, they will discharge their engagement with strict probity and honor, and therefore hope they may justly claim public confidence and support.

Subscriptions will be received at Stephens's Book-Store, No. 87, South Second-street, and at the principal Book-sellers in the United States—also, at the Publishers No. 75, Dock Street, and at the Philadelphia Coffee-House.

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