

their consciences consent to abjure their religion, or to prostrate their Lords or Priests. When the king escaped, they armed to support his cause: When their priests were threatened with banishment, they concealed them; and when their Lords were attacked by plunderers, they flew to the rescue of their castles. For a while they were silent, tho' impatient submission, with the rest of France, to the galling yoke of the Convention; but when the king was murdered, and the requisition of troops demanded, they lost all patience. At that moment the success of the Allies on the frontiers seemed to offer a favorable opportunity. Those who remained among them, for the purpose of becoming the leaders thought that now was the time to show themselves.— They did so; they exhorted the people, and the insurrection was almost instantaneous. The peasants, armed only with sticks, or with implements of husbandry, fell furiously upon the national guards quartered among them, and by their least supplied themselves with fire arms, of which they hardly knew the use.

Emboldened by this first success, they visited the neighboring towns, collecting all the Royalists they could find, and disarming others.— Wherever the republicans made resistance, they destroyed them in their way, forced the prisons, and liberated a number of Priests and many Gentlemen, who became their leaders in new enterprises, and more important victories.

The insurrection, at first a despicable spark, became by degrees a prodigious fire, which could no longer be extinguished.— One hundred and twenty miles of territory were presently lost to the Republic.— The old men, the women, the children, and provisions were transported into the impregnable recesses; the approaches to which were guarded by fifty thousand peasants.— The Convention in vain decreed soldiers, appointed Generals, and furnished trams of artillery against those whom they denominated banditti, wretches, &c. the latter were always victorious. The unfortunate Generals went from the command to the guillotine, and their cannon to the Royalists, who not knowing how to dispose of them, destroyed and left them.

Such was the origin of the insurrection in La Vendee, which continually astonished the world with new triumphs, though the heroes by whom they were achieved remained unknown. One Gallon was for a long time supposed to be their leader, and was celebrated in that character, tho' he never existed but in the memorial of the Royalists. Their Chiefs wished to remain unknown and therefore created the imaginary General, taking his name from the Records of French prowess in chivalry, as one worthy of leading them to glory and to victory.

CHOUANS

THE name of the Chouans that second set of Royalists in France, little less formidable than the first, is often mentioned in the public prints, but few are acquainted with their origin.

The Chouans first appeared in the neighborhood of Angers in Brittany, precisely at the time when the Royalists of La Vendee crossed the Loire, and threw themselves into that province.

The matter of an iron forge, named Chouan, had three sons, who put themselves at the head of the discontented in those parts. Hence their name is derived. At first they gained several advantages, but on the arrival of the Republican army, they were obliged to abandon the place, and take themselves to the forests, where their enemies could not pursue them. The defeats of the other Royalists strengthened the party of the Chouans, for all those of La Vendee who could escape from the sword of the Republicans, hastened to join the Breton insurgents. Persecuted, and reduced to live the lives of wild beasts in the woods, they became almost as ferocious; while all those who were disgusted by the requisition of their person or property, in those parts, were continually added to their number. They were divided into bands under certain leaders, and, tho' destitute of every advantage, of money, clothing, provisions, &c. by wonderful courage and perseverance, and almost by miracle, they were able to render themselves formidable.

The Convention Generals affected always to speak contemptuously of them as robbers, banditti, birds of night, &c.— but the Convention feared them, and does still; they know they are not quelled, and know not by what means to quell them.— They are said to be still increasing.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. PENNO.

WE are in a fair way of being involved in a controversy, whether we shall take measures for preserving the city from destruction, or not—nay, I go further—the question is yet more simple: It is, whether the most durable, and in the end, the cheapest materials, shall be used in constructing the buildings in this metropolis or not? The sober sense of the people cannot be supposed to err on this occasion, if their judgments have fair play—but if they can be so far imposed on, as to be made to believe there is as much danger from brick or stone buildings as from those constructed of wood—as a writer, from one or two facts brought into view for that purpose, would insinuate—if they can be made to believe that this city owes its population to depopulating fires, originating almost exclusively in wooden edifices—if they can be induced to suppose, that in the long run, wooden houses would turn out a better investment than brick—or that the insecurity of wooden structures will produce a general confidence favorable to population—why then, the corporation, the insurance

companies and owners of houses have been in haste in proposing, and the legislature precipitate in passing the law prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings.—But Mr. Printer, I conceive that the law is founded in sound wisdom—and will eventually be universally approved.—It therefore only remains for the friends of the law to be firm to their purpose: till experience shall show the propriety of what the legislature has done.—It has been hinted that the measure ought to have been adopted gradually—or that a distant period should have been assigned for its commencement—but to either of these propositions, there are numerous objections.—a gradual operation would never produce a reform, it would only procrastinate the business, *fine die*; and as to a distant day's being assigned, it would only produce an accumulation of wooden buildings in the interval—and when the period should arrive for arresting the progress of the evil, the number of those interested to oppose the law would probably exceed those in favor of it.

The business has not been precipitately done. Like an embargo—perhaps the less warning the better, if any thing is ever to be done.—The utter impossibility of ever making a law against the erection of wooden buildings which shall not in some degree, have a retrospective operation is no argument against the measure, unless the power and right of the majority to take every proper step for the preservation of their property is abandoned altogether.

CIVIS.

CHARLESTON, April 21.

The passengers, officers and crew of the Prince William Henry Packet, who were landed at Crooked Island, as mentioned in our last, arrived here on Saturday.

DECLARATION

Of Captain Sands, of the ship Maxwell, belonging to Messrs. William & James Mols of Nassau, Merchants.

ON the 2d instant I sailed from this port, in the said ship for Crooked Island with sundry supplies, a lady and three gentleman passengers. On the 2th was captured in the Crooked Island passage, by the privateer ship called the Vengeance, of 18 guns and 100 men, commanded by Capt. Allain. She was built at Baltimore, and sailed from thence, schooner rigged, early this year, but left from Port-au-Prince, where the said vessel was altered from a schooner to a ship, as I was informed. Immediately on the privateer coming along side, I was ordered to hoist out my boat and come on board, which orders I accordingly obeyed. No sooner had I set my foot on the ship's deck, but I was knocked down by one of the officers with a sabre; and whilst in that situation received several kicks, and from the captain threats and abusive language. He asked me for the vessel's papers, which I immediately showed him—he then called me a pirate, and said he would hang me. I was then ordered to be put in the after-hold, where I remained close confined for upwards of 12 hours. The Doctor, and another officer of the privateer, seemed very desirous to have the lady brought on board, and inquired she should be fetched, saying they intended retaining for some improper usage to a French lady when captured by one of the Providence privateers, called the two Brothers. Mr. Menzies, a gentleman passenger, remonstrating on the impropriety of removing her so late in the night, they then declined sending for her.

On the 9th inst. the privateer, with her prizes, (the Prince William Henry Packet, Flying Fish, Capt. Gifford, and the Maxwell) anchored at the French Wells, Crooked Island, where I, with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Menzies, and Mr. Sullivan, were put on shore, after having every article taken from us but what we were then clothed with, and without the least sustenance of any kind. Seeing some bread lying on the privateer's deck, prior to my being ordered out of her, I asked the captain for a few biscuits, informing him that it would be the next day before we should be able to get any relief from the inhabitants of the island; this he refused, saying he had none to spare. After experiencing a long and tedious journey through swamps, ponds, and woods, we with difficulty reached the hut of a negro belonging to Mr. De Lancy, about midnight, and received from him every relief that he could give us.

(Signed) MARMADUKE SANDS. Nassau, (N. P.) April 23, 1795. Sworn to before me, Stephen Haven, Notary public.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Capt. Plagg, of the ship Arcthusa, 31 days from Savannah-la-mar, arrived last evening; by whom we learn, that only 8 ships of the fleet of 260 sail bound from England to Jamaica had arrived.—He also informs, that the fever has ceased raging, and the island is generally healthy.—Spoke on the 10th inst. 45 leagues from Cape Henry, the schooner Thomas, Howard, from Philadelphia bound to St. Thomas, all well.

Arrived at this Port.

Table listing ship arrivals: Ship Jay, Thomas; Brig American Hero, M'Dougal; Hope, Webb; Eagle; William; Schr. Sally, Bells; Sloop Hector, Lessingwell; Rising Sun, Willon; Betsey, King; Curacao; St. Croix Savannah; St. Croix; St. Thomas Philadelphia; Port au Prince.

THE ELECTORATE of HANOVER.

The following important opinions are from Girard, a member of the Convention.—they may have led to certain late assertions, or not: We think it momentous to present them at the present crisis, as they would no doubt be availed by the Executive Government of France.

IT seems to me, that for a free people under a democratic government, we are not sufficiently occupied with our external relations. Our public papers ought more frequently to offer us those diplomatic ideas, which, even if the mere reveries of the honest and intelligent, contain always something useful—and the time is at length arrived, when, without passing for a madman, it is permitted one to believe some part of our schemes may acquire reality.

Without wishing to penetrate the secrets of our Government (since it is essential there should yet be secrets) I think it is the interest of France, when she shall judge proper to make peace, to conclude only Separate Treaties.

The Germanic Empire, ought by us to be separated from the House of Austria. That Empire composed of different States, has been drawn into the war, rather by the influence of Great Power than any sentiment inimical to France. Their contingents, furnished tardily and imperfectly, prove this sufficiently.

The French Republic is bound to maintain the independence of these petty States. I except from these, however, the Ecclesiastical Principalities, which, in any political combinations, ought to disappear from the Imperial Circles: These should be protected from the two Great Powers that press upon them; and who soon or late, will invade them.

Several of these States cannot have forgotten, they owe their existence to the ancient kingdom of France. And if Frederic William has forgotten the fine part his uncle played, when the Germanic League was formed against the invading House of Austria, France ought still more efficaciously to fill this character, since she cannot be suspected of particular aggrandisement, or family compacts.

England either from policy or feebleness particularly in war by land. That government preserves its preponderance, by devoting its subjects to the activity of an immense commerce, which yields it that gold by which the blood and the freedom of other people are purchased. With her guineas England collects those hords in Germany, whom she lances against the independence of nations.

Let us dry up this fruitful source to England. Let us reduce her to the resources of her own population. Let the subjects of their king, determined to remain so, combat themselves, for the glorious title. We shall then see, if pounds sterling are supplements for French valour—if the English bank is proof against Republican bayonets—to sum up all, if eight millions of men, fighting to preserve their fetters, will not disappear before five and twenty millions, determined to break them for the happiness of the world.

I would therefore stipulate in these treaties, that no state comprised in the Germanic circle should hire out or sell its subjects, at the disposal of England, directly or indirectly, in any part of the world.

The Electorate of Hanover, however, cannot be comprised in this chain of treaties. We must dry up this source of royal corruption. It must contribute to overcome the British leopard. We must by this treaty reserve the right of passage to our victorious legions, to seize this inheritance of the head of the House of Brunswick, who, despoiled of this resource, deprived of the means of German stipendiaries, will be at length compelled to humble the cabinet of St. James's before the Republican Genius.

LONDON, March 17.

We have the pleasure to say that Earl Howe is happily recovered from his indisposition, and is going to sea with the grand fleet forthwith.

The Chouans, some of whom still hold out, are rather freebooters by trade than insurgents connected by any political or religious principle.

Notwithstanding the interference of Earl Spencer and Mr. Dundas, to settle the differences between the Shipbuilders in the river, and the Navy-board, and the intimation to the former, that their terms should be granted, it is a matter of fact that, except for converting some ships intended for Indiamen into men of war, not an order had been issued from the Navy-board on Sunday last, for building any ship of war by private builders.

The interruption in the happy intercourse which subsisted so cordially between Their Majesties and the Prince of Wales has not been occasioned by the demur to the payment of the Prince's debts, for their Majesties have no objection to their payment by the people, but it is owing to a refusal on the part of his Majesty to employ his Royal Highness on the staff as a General.

It is extremely inauspicious to the Princess of Brunswick on her coming to England, that the affairs of her illustrious consort are left in the same deranged state in which they have been for years past, and that on her arrival the Palace of Carlton House may even be dismantled by the creditors.—We do not mean to say one word in favor of the conduct of his Royal Highness; but though his claims on the liberality of the nation are not great, it must be owned that he has been scurvily and coarsely treated by Mr. Pitt; since it

is certain that he pledged himself to bring forward the measure of paying his debts in full, and he now hesitates, if not actually refuses, to do it. Mr. Pitt, proves, that he is always lavish for the public purse when a party is to be corrupted. He has not scrupled to load the people with 200,000l. a year in favor of his new converts, and yet the Prince of Wales, who is as good a convert as the best of them, is to be left in the lurch.

Mr. Pitt has no objection to the sale of the estate of the Duke of Cornwall, and this estate parcelled out in lots, is expected to produce 600,000l. The Prince's debts amount to 850,000l. according to a rough estimate that has been made. It is a safe and sordid thing in Ministers to alienate this Royal Providence for the Heir apparent, for the sake of taking from our own shoulders the burthen, and fadding it on posterity.

Letters from Wilna, in Lithuania, dated Feb. 14, mention, that in that place they are about to establish a tribunal, or rather a kind of a Congress, authorized to judge the chiefs of the last revolution, as traitors to their country.

The first step of that assembly will be to send deputies to Petersburg in order to solicit the Empress to send Kociulko before that tribunal.

BOSTON, May 12. ELECTION.

Yesterday came on the election of Representatives. Much caucusing on both sides had preceded the election.— On the one hand, an almost entire change in our representation was warmly advocated by many; while on the other hand many were in favor of the almost entire re-choice of the old list. The election however ended in a happy and harmonious manner; a kind of compromise of opinion left out some of the old representatives, and introduced several new and popular gentlemen. The following is a list of the gentlemen voted for, with the number of votes each had.

Table of election results: Jonathan Mason, Esq. 1915; Charles Jarvis, Esq. 1125; William Tudor, Esq. 1947; William Eutiss, Esq. 1953; Thomas Edwards, Esq. 1051; William Little, Esq. 1054; Stephen Gorham, Esq. 960; Joseph Ruffell, jun. Esq. 885; Mr. Edward Tuckerman, 850; Harrison G. Otis, Esq. 879; Daniel Sargent, Esq. 954.

The first six are chosen.—There remains one yet to be elected.

To-morrow the citizens will assemble to complete their list of representatives. It is hoped that unanimity will at least preside on this occasion.

Samuel Norton, Esq. is elected representative from Hingham, vice Charles Cushing, Esq. The principal reason of Mr. Cushing's losing his election, is said to be his attempting to establish a political club at Hingham.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

From the Aurora.

It will give an idea of the party which now prevails in Paris, to mention, (and this can be done on the authority of the Paris prints) that those citizens who chuse to dress in a plain manner and without powder, are insulted in the streets by the Messieurs, who side with Tallien and Freton. The leaders of the faction now uppermost in the Convention, are remarkable only for their speculations and profligacy; their reign will therefore not be long. But while contending factions impelled by private motives, thus disgrace the hall of the Convention by their scandalous proceedings the real pilots of the state digest in secret retirement the plans which, independent of the conduct of intriguers and political gladiators, will conduct the vessel of state to the harbours of peace and political happiness.

Every person who has followed the course of European politics, thro' the French revolution, will recollect the name of the Abbe Sycyces, and something of his political sentiments. It will be remembered, that against the opinion of Thomas Paine, he maintained, that an extensive territory could be governed but by a monarch. This man, Robespierre saved (with many others) to make a tool of his talents, but never trusted him further than in digesting the details of plans of which the outlines and principles were first laid down.— This man, the present ruling party have placed in the Committee of Public Safety, a situation of primary importance. This fact is a useful commentary on the views and principle of than party.

The known enmity between Tallien and his party, and Barrere, Billaud and their adherents, has induced us to give more implicit belief to the account of the execution of the latter—that, upon

reflection, it draws.—The story reaches thro' the medium of the SUN, a ministerial London Paper, which gives it on the authority of a vessel arrived from Havre, having left that port on the 19th March. We have direct accounts from the same place to the 18th March, and not a whisper of the kind has reached us thro' the direct channel. Besides, the event is said to have taken place the 11th; it must, if that had been the case, have been known at Havre undoubtedly before the 15th, and then the arrival here must have brought us the intelligence. Besides, it was not to be expected, that the trial of the accused members would have been so speedily gone thro'. They were indicted on the 2d of March; many parts of the trial administration of which they were accused, related to the departments, where the proofs were to be procured, and from the professed moderation of their enemies, it is likely that they would not be judged summarily, but be allowed at least the form of a regular trial. These circumstances, and the doubtful authority of the SUN, would lead us to conclude the account unfounded in fact, tho' probably only premature.

Aurora.

And now we go up up up, And now we go down down down, And now we go backwards and forwards, And now we go round round roundly."

MARRIED, at Mulberry Grove, state of Georgia, Mr. John C. Nightingale, of this town, merchant, to Miss Martha W. Greene, daughter of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table of ship arrivals: Snow Ann and Mary, Eggar, New-Orleans, 30; Brig Ariel, Gardner, St. Croix, 14; Swallow, Churnside, Havana, 17; Lark, Cheesman, Boston, 12; Sch'r Charming Betsey, Lack, Grenada, 16; Dolly, Paulding, Jamaica, 25; Betsey, Wheelright, Bermuda, 10; Ann, Jackson, Rappahannock, 4; Hannah, Norton, St. Bartholomews, 17; Sheerwater, Cook, West-Florida, 16; Regulator, Oneal, Alexandria, 8; Betsey, Davis, Baltimore, 11; Holker, Whitney, Norfolk, 4; St. Enterprize, Park, Charleston, 7; Trimmer, Butler, Baltimore, 11; Dolphin, Eastbrooks, Boston, 12; Nancy, Roberts, Virginia, 4; Brig Ann—Wadman, Havannah 11; Maria—Horton, Washington N.C. bound to Liverpool put in distress; Columbia—Baker Cape Francois 19; Schooner Sally, Hughes, Kingston Jam. 26; Fredericksburgh Packet Johnston Jamaica 11; Polly & Sally—Carr, Virginia 11; Capt. Wheelright informs that Mr. Goodrich has given orders to his privateers not to capture any more American vessels, except they have French property on board, or are carrying on a contraband trade—but that the privateers of Jennings Baker & Co. had their instructions to feed in all Americans bound to or from a French port.

The brig Eliza, capt. Culver, the brig Nancy, Norris, from St. Thomas, and schooner Diligence, from Port-de-Paix, have arrived at the fort.

By the Eliza, from Jamaica, we are informed, that the French privateer ship Les Jumeaux, captain Rualt, that sailed from this port in the month of December last, has been carried into Cape Nichola Mole by a British frigate—she had a short time before made prize of a Jamaica-man homeward bound, with a valuable cargo.

PRICE OF STOCKS

Table of stock prices: 6 per Cents 19/9; 3 per Cents 11/7; Deferred 14/1; Bank of the United States 39-40; Pennsylvania 37; North-America 45.



For RICHMOND, Virginia, The Schooner POLLY & SALLY, George Carr, Master. Now lying at Chestnut street Wharf, will sail on Saturday, the 23d instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain Carr on board, or to R. HENDERSON. Who has for Sale, 10 chests Carolina Indigo, 1 chest Imperial Tea, Scotch thread by the box, 18 bis Middlings, A few Bushels Shorts. May 18 41

TO BE SOLD.

A HANDSOME, STOUT, SADDLE MARE, With or without hot Saddle, &c. Apply to Mr. ROBERT ADAMS, Fifth Street South alley.