

From the New-York Gazette

Mellis McLean & Lang, The orations which were delivered on the late anniversary of Independence, and which have been since published, furnish complete evidence of the unanimity and spirit of the citizens of the U. States, and of their unalterable determination never to submit to the demands of a proud, insulting and profligate foe.

Among the many exhibitions of this kind, which have come before the public, I have seen none which contains a more dignified impressive and eloquent appeal to the justice, than the Gratia delivered by Theodore Dwight, Esq. to the citizens of Hartford.

After a very able exposition of the views and conduct of the Jacobin party in this country, the author in a peculiar happy and original manner, analyses the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mazzei, and deduces therefrom satisfactory evidence of the intention of this "Philosopher of the French school," to destroy the constitution of the U. States, and introduce into its place all the horrors of a revolutionary government.

As this part of the subject is too lengthy for an extract, and it would be injured by being mutilated, I must refer your readers to the work itself, and only request you to publish the following "summary of the effects of Jacobinism on some of these countries which have been conquered by France."

The author, after describing the present deplorable situation to which Holland and Venice have been reduced, says,

"From Venice, let us follow this dreadful army to Switzerland. There surrounded by almost impassable mountains inhabiting a territory which offered none of those charms by which the French seem to be attracted, lived, in all the simplicity of innocence, a hardy, peaceable, and virtuous people. With a government benign and just, with manners generous and hospitable, this amiable, learned, and pious people, by a steady, upright and heroic policy, had for many ages maintained the respectability and independence of their happy republic. Too poor to furnish any temptations to a nation of plunderers, and too small ever to become formidable, it would seem that Switzerland might be safe. But, she was free. When the enemies of France were crushed, and her troops were growing clamorous in order to furnish them with employment, the fatal eyes of the Directory were turned towards Switzerland. As the harbinger of mischief, a faction was raised in the councils of Bern. Requisitions, the most unjust and oppressive, were made in a threatening and insolent manner; while, to the remonstrances of the Swiss, they turned a deaf and lullen ear. Every effort towards a system of defensive preparations, was deemed by the agents of the French, with the pusillanimous cry of 'NEGOTIAZ LE VU,' and 'THE TERRORS AND EXPENSES OF WAR.' Determined at all events to sell their country to France, the Gilet, the Gallians, and the Jeffersons of that devoted nation, induced their countrymen to a war, until the hour of opposition was past. Their 'inaccessible mountains' proved no obstacle to the savage Republicans, who finding the Swiss in a divided, temporising, supplicating state, attacked, defeated and destroyed them. Human nature shudders at the recollection of the scenes which ensued.

Reduced to despair at the loss of their freedom, the Swiss fought with unexampled bravery. The field of battle was a promiscuous scene of confusion, of carnage and of death. Four hundred women met their fate, fighting by the sides of their husbands; near a thousand youths, of the most respectable families, in a galaux, were swept away by the vision of destruction; while Age, tottering with the weight of arms, fell and expired with the liberties of their country. The close of events may be miraculously imagined than described. The orders given to the French soldiers by their superiors, are—

- "Let not thy sword skip one."
"Pity not honour'd Age for his white beard."
"Strike us the matron; let not the virgin's cheek."
"Make fast the treachant sword; spare not the babe."
"Whose diaped smiles from fools exhault their mercy."
"Since it without remorse."

In this catalogue of desolate nations, I must be pardoned for mentioning a part of Germany, through which the French troops marched in the year 1796. The Circle of

Swabia was the highway of the army of Gen. Moreau, as he advanced towards the centre of the Imperial dominions, with the full career of victory; and as he afterwards retreated from the triumphant forces of the Arch-Duke Charles. In describing the progress of this army, it is impossible to do justice to the subject in any other mode, than by a simple narration of facts. But decency and humanity forbid that I should enter on the details. The transactions which took place would draw tears from the most obdurate eyes, and wring the sinews of the heart. Robbery, Conspiration and Murder, were left out of sight, in the list of enormities. Not only the villages were given up to indiscriminate plunder by a brutal soldiery, but the female sex to universal violation.

The furrowed cheek of Age, and the tenacious years of Childhood, were no security against this infernal band.

Scenes, which would lock the heart of a savage, were exhibited in the face of the sun. Thousands were forced to witness the d. flowering of their wives, parents of their daughters, and children of their parents. No circumstances were sufficient to check their profligacy, or to controul their licentiousness. Diseases the most loathsome furnished no protection; even Death itself could not guard the lifeless female from dishonour.

Al then, my fellow citizens, your country is in danger, from the sources which I have mentioned—I conjure you, in the name of that country, and its independence, for which you, and your fathers, so often fought and bled—I conjure you in the name of your parents, wives, and children, whose lives, and honour, it is your duty to protect—I conjure you in the name of that religion, in which all the consolations of life, and the hopes of future felicity depend—I conjure you in the presence of that GOD, whose name you reverence, and whose perfections you adore—to start from the deep sleep which seems to have fallen upon our country, commit yourselves to HIM, who is able to say, even to the "tempestuous sea" of France, "hither shall thou come, and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," and determine to free your country from slavery, or to perish in its defence.

Rockingham County, N. C. June 21, 1798.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

SIR, REMOTE from the seat of government of our common country, it is but lately the inhabitants of this county have had an opportunity of knowing how our envoys to France have been treated, or of your friendly and wise over ures for a reconciliation with that republic.—We address you, Sir, on the subject, with sentiments we trust in common with the great portion of our fellow citizens.

A consciousness of having discharged the duties of high and important station, and thereby meriting the approbation of the wise and the just, is the true and laudable pride of virtue.—I am confounded when that approbation is general, and unequivocally given.

Unambitious as we are of being classed with the most enlightened, we shrink not from a comparison with the most just of our fellow-citizens; yet this would be a vain boast did we refuse to withhold our sentiments of your conduct: and reprehensible would be such a refusal on our part at this period (feeling as we do) when so much seems to be anticipated by a foreign power, on the assumption of principle "That the people of America and their government are at variance."

Accept then, Sir, our approbation and thanks for all your various and great services, from your political dawn to that we are now contemplating; and in our opinion, for no one can your claim to the grateful applauses of your country be stronger than for this; a development of which it is a just punishment on the revilers of your administration; let them now pronounce again, your partiality for any foreign nation; let them reiterate your hatred to France, or your attachment to any government but your own; if an American now has such sentiments, we envy him not the possession, nor will that patriotism be much esteemed or emulated that broods with malignant joy over the misfortunes of its country, or whose highest gratification is, to revile the measures of its government.

In you, Sir, we see the lover of order,

the anxious advocate of peace, and the calm but firm supporter of our sovereignty and independence; these are the characteristics of a real Republican, and it is with heartfelt satisfaction we behold them in our Chief Magistrate.

Placed in the interior of a fertile and populous country, tho' remote from navigation, we are not unacquainted with reciprocal aid which agriculture and commerce mutually afford each other, of course we most duly appreciate every measure having for its object the protection of the latter; we, therefore, highly approve those lately adopted by the government, and sincerely hope they may be effectual, and if not, that others more cogent may be resorted to.

While we thus give you, Sir, the spontaneous sentiments of our approbation and thanks, we add our sacred assurances of promptitude to defend our country, and to support and maintain its laws and constitution; for these purposes it may command our lives and fortunes; with rejoicings we will— with one, with alacrity we will— yet, the political artificians shall not have us among their numbers, to demonstrate the truth of their calculations, "That we are divided people."

Most fervently we pray to the omnipotent God, for a long continuance of your days, and that the same wisdom, the same virtue which have hitherto been your attendants, may accompany you thro' a long extended and happy life.

NATHANIEL SCALES.

At a respectable meeting of inhabitants of the said county, the foregoing address was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman, Major Scales, and transmitted to the President by the first opportunity.

NATHANIEL SCALES, Chairman.

To the inhabitants of Rockingham county, in the State of North Carolina. Gentlemen,

I RECEIVE with gratitude your unanimous address, transmitted by your Chairman, Major Scales, and presented to me by Mr. Steele, in the absence of the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina, according to your desire.

Remote as you are from the seat of government, & late as the public information may have arrived to you, there has been no collection of our fellow-citizens who have formed a more correct judgment, of our national affairs, or expressed sentiments more worthy of men, citizens and Americans. There is a sentiment which is sometimes called the pride and sometimes the dignity of virtue, which commands our esteem and respect, but it is a more universal and a more profound observation, that pride was not made for man; very true I am, it was not made for me; if on any occasion it would be pardonable, it would be on reading your address.

The revilers of my administration have been peculiarly unfortunate in their accusations. As I once had the honour to say, in the royal presence of England, and to his Britannic Majesty in person, "I have no attachments but to my own native country," and posterity at least perhaps the present age, may acknowledge the truth of it. Hated to France, if as far from me, at least, as an hatred to Great Britain. I know that France is a volcano, that once in a century or oftener must burn forth in eruptions and deluge the neighbouring nations with its melted lava. It is the inevitable effect of its position in the world, its immense population and abundant resources. I have not the nation or country for this any more than Britain, because her insular situation has enabled and compelled her to erect a naval power, which has been at one time, at least as dangerous to the world. That time is past. Now the world is interested in preserving her naval power as the principal barrier against French conquest and domination. This is my opinion, and I will hazard your displeasure, by the avowal of it.

In me, Gentlemen, you have seen the character I wish to deserve.

I am extremely happy to find that you highly approve the measures lately adopted by government, for the protection and extension of commerce. Commerce can only be protected by a naval force. I hope you will live to see the wooden walls of America as popular among the farmers as among the merchants. They

will be found the cheapest defence, and any alone can render unnecessary a standing army.

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, July 24, 1798.

From the Gazette of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

Explanatory Article, to be added to the Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

WHEREAS by the twenty-eighth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the U. States, signed at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed, that the contracting parties would from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such further articles as might be proposed, that they would sincerely endeavour to form such articles as that they might conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that such articles, after having duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of that treaty: And whereas difficulties have arisen with respect to the execution of so much of the fifth article of the said treaty, as requires that the commissioners, appointed under the same, should in their description particularize the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the treaty of peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the U. States, under the name of the river St. Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient, that the said commissioners should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said article in this respect. The undersigned being respectively named by his Britannic Majesty and the U. States of America, their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of treating of and concluding such articles as may be proper to be added to the said treaty, in conformity to the abovementioned stipulation, and having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed and concluded, and do hereby declare in the name of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America— That the commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the abovementioned treaty, shall not be obliged to particularize in their description the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the said treaty of peace, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall be at liberty to describe the said river in such other manner, as they may judge expedient, which description shall be considered as a complete execution of the duty required of the said commissioners in this respect by the article aforesaid. And to the end that no uncertainty may hereafter exist on this subject, it is further agreed, That as soon as may be after the decision of the said commissioners, measures shall be concerted between the government of the United States and his Britannic Majesty's governors or lieutenant governors in America, in order to erect and keep in repair a suitable monument at the place ascertained and described to be the source of the said river St. Croix, which measure shall immediately thereupon, and as often afterwards as may be requisite, be duly executed on both sides with punctuality and good faith.

This explanatory Article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Majesty and the U. States, signed at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof, we, the said undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and the U. States of America, have signed this present article, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London this fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Signed, GRENVILLE, (L. S.) RUFUS KING, (L. S.)

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