

to what tribunal agents, invested with the whole power of the directory, are amenable. Indeed every tribunal of justice is in their own nomination. Must the silence, therefore, of the constitution and of the laws, deprive the colonists of every defence against an agent, who would attempt the safety of the colony, who would abandon the inhabitants to pillage, or deliver them up to an enemy? The constitution places under the care of established authorities, the maintenance of the constitution itself, (article 377); which cannot exist independent of liberty, and the safety of every member of the political body, as well in the colonies as in the parent country. The constituted authorities discern, in this very article of the constitution, their duty pointed out to them. They have judged it expedient, therefore, to send home the citizen Burnel to the directory and the legislative authorities, who will appoint before what tribunal cognizance shall be taken of the crimes alluded to him, and by whom the prosecution must be undertaken. And they have judged, corroborated by the unanimous consent of the citizens assembled around them, that the embarkation of citizen Burnel should be immediate. This determination was notified to him by the department and municipality, the 4th of this present month, at 10 o'clock in the morning. He was in consequence conducted on board the corvette *La Bonne Adventure*, without violence, and with every attention suitable to the dignity of the magistracy which he filled. He was before acquainted with the charges denounced to the director of the jury, but to which he made no answer.

The agent extraordinary of the executive directory, shall be denounced on the following heads, viz

1. For the commission of several arbitrary proceedings, against many of the citizens, against the officers of the armed force, and particularly against the citizen Delvieux.

2. For requisitions and arbitrary proceedings towards captains and owners of national and foreign bottoms; and for having even violated the laws of nations towards neutral and allied vessels.

3. For having exercised an unlimited authority over the tribunal of justice.

4. For mal administration of the funds and revenues of the colony, and of the prizes made under his agency.

5. For having proposed to the commander of the armed force, to disarm the national guards, at the very moment an attack was meditated by the enemy.

6. And ultimately for having directed the insurrection of the 19th Brumaire, and for having planned and incited those which proceeded it, during his agency.—These accusations shall be properly authenticated by the necessary proofs, to elucidate the tribunal before whom he is to appear. Citizen Burnel having in his possession every proof requisite for his justification, the heads of his accusation shall be furnished him.

Such are the reasons which have influenced our conduct in a circumstance unforeseen by the laws, and which, notwithstanding, threatened the public safety and the repose of every citizen.

The agent extraordinary for the executive directory had appointed the provisional organization of the colony, in his proclamation of the 23d Brumaire, without examining if this organization be comparable to the law of the 12th Nivose of the 6th year. We have thought it incumbent on us to conform to it, and to assume the duties which it imposes.

Our first attention shall be directed to the establishment of order and economy in every department of the administration confided to our care—the public treasury will be disburthened from the exactions of citizen Burnel, by whose extortions it once amounted to 85,000 francs. We shall employ ourselves in methodizing the finances of the colony, those of the national desmetnes, and of the warehouses of the republic.

We solemnly declare that the liberty and security of trade shall be inviolably maintained and respected—that all neutral and allied vessels shall have free admission into the ports of the colony—that the captains and owners of these, as well as those of the na-

tion, shall have free permission to depose of their cargoes, and export the returns—that we will exercise no requisition upon their cargoes and that to them it shall be entirely left to treat freely with the administration for any articles which may be necessary for the public service.

We engage to watch over the safety and inviolability of the private correspondences of the citizens.

We shall maintain order, industry, and a respect to property.

We shall address to France a faithful statement of the situation of the colony—we shall represent the urgency of the relief her situation requires—the parent country shall be made acquainted with the sacrifices of the inhabitants of Guiana, with their resignation, with their fidelity to it, notwithstanding the oppression under which they have laboured.

Citizens of every colour, we cannot accomplish this plan of paternal administration, so necessary to the repose of this colony, without your concurrence.

The zeal of the land holders has hitherto been unlimited and we still must depend upon it, to secure to us the means necessary to defray the expences, for the service of the colony.

You cultivators of the soil, you most assuredly also will glory to afford succour to the colony. The activity of your labour, your respect for property, the uprightness of your conduct, may and will assure to French Guiana, all its former prosperity, and to yourselves the enjoyment of liberty—this liberty is sacred. Too many unhappy circumstances must have surely demonstrated to you that your most cruel enemies are those who wish to insinuate that your liberty is in danger of being ravished from you, and who to ruin you more inevitably hold forth to you the picture of licentiousness, in inviting you to desist from labour, to abandon your plantations, and deliver yourselves up to insurrections and criminal conspiracies, which must in the end call down the vengeance of the laws upon your heads, and crush you with the sword of justice. Be free, and prove to your enemies that you are worthy of being so.

And you, our brave brethren in arms, receive these testimonies of gratitude due to the wisdom and firmness with which you maintained the order and repose of the colony.

The parent country will distinguish with gratitude those who in the midst of public calamity, have alone directed their views to the public good.

Done in a meeting of the department, the 8th Brumaire the 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)  
LABORDE, President,  
MENARD,  
PAUENAUT,  
FRANCONIE,  
Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the executive directory.  
By order of the central administration.  
(Signed), MAUGARD.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

By the Fair Trader from New Providence, we have received Bahama Gazettes to the 4th ult.—An arrival there from Glasgow, had brought foreign news to the 7th December, only—of course nothing new. The only articles of a nature interesting to America, are contained in the three proclamations from gen Bowler, the Indian chief. The first of these, relative to the agents appointed under the treaty between the United States and Spain, to draw the boundary line, has already appeared in the *Mercantile Advertiser*; the second and third are in the following terms. [It may be necessary to remark that these three proclamations are not given in the Bahama Gazette as articles of intelligence, but as *official advertisements*.]

PROCLAMATION.

Know all men, That it ever has been and still is our intention to protect and advance the interests and dignity of Muskegee; to introduce, arts, manufactures, and a well regulated commerce, essentially necessary to better the situation or state of all our beloved people, and to the well being of our nation.

Feeling with a just degree of sensibility the unfortunate situation of numbers of European families, who for their principal possessions, and obliged to search for a residence and protection. We having a large tract of territory unoccupied, fully vested with authority, do freely offer to all such persons so situated, the enjoyment thereof, with the rights of citizens of Muskegee. We do promise to each person who shall claim our protection one hundred acres of land, situated within thirty miles of sea or bay of Appalbachie, in the Gulf of Mexico, extending from our free port of Appalbachie to Cape Sable. And all persons as have means and are desirous to purchase a large extent of territory in land, may obtain the same by making application to the supreme court of Muskegee to that effect.

Given under our hands at Appalbachie, this 26th day of Nov. 1799.  
(Signed)

WM. A. BOWLER,  
God save the State of Muskegee.

God save the State of Muskegee.

Pursuant to a decree passed in the supreme council of Muskegee, the 25th day of October, '98, declaring the ports of Appalbachie, Okwetokne and Tampe, free ports to all nations not at war with us at the time, the which not having been carried into effect.

We the director general of Muskegee being fully authorized and empowered by a decree of the chiefs in special council held at Wekura, the 26th day of October, 1799, for the immediate establishment of the said ports, or any of them as we may judge proper, to the better encouragement and protection of commerce. We do by our authority hereby declare the port of Appalbachie in the bay of St. George, a free port to all nations not at war with us. The vessels entering the said port of Appalbachie, subjected only to the duties of introduction in posed by law, as follows:

All spirituous liquors that may or shall be imported into our territories after the first day of January 1800, shall pay a duty of six-pence per gallon entry; and all foreign ware and merchandise that may or shall be imported after the said first day of January 1800, shall pay two and a half per cent.

Given under our hands at Appalbachie, this 29th day of November, 1799.

(Signed)  
WM. A. BOWLER,  
Director-general of Muskegee.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a lieutenant on board the Constellation dated 3d February at the Hispaniola bearing N. W. by N. 10 leagues distant.

"I am late after a severe action of 12 hours, broadside, and broadside with a French 50 gun ship. We chased her from 8 in the morning of the 1st, until about a quarter before 8 in the evening, when we brought her to action; and a very severe cannonading commenced, from both ships and continued till half past 12 at night, when the enemy's battery was silenced (except the two after most guns ours continuing with increased vigour. She then sheered off perfectly beaten. We took the weather gage, and kept it during the action. The officers of divisions were ordered up, and the smartest men to secure the main mast; but it was so much shattered that before any assistance could be given, she went over the side, together with the main-topmast, which gave the enemy the opportunity of making off. This she embraced with all possible expedition. Our following here was impracticable. One half hour more assistance of the main mast would certainly, have made her our prize. Her battery was either deserted by the men, or dismantled by our cannon: for it was entirely silenced at one o'clock, when our mainmast went over the side. We are now running down to Jamaica to refit. You can have an idea of the figure we cut. There is not a spar or fathom of rigging abaft the foremast. We are just able, securing the crippled foremast, to set a foresail and foretopmast. We have this day rigged a mizen-stay-