

where it was applied, as all the money of the same description was, to the support of the war. Subsequent events have been such, that the State cannot, and ought not to pay the same nominal sum in gold or silver, which they received in paper: nor is it certain what they will do. My intention being, and having always been, that whatever the State decides, you shall receive my part of your debt fully. I am ready to remove all difficulty arising from this deposit, to take back to myself the state paper, and to consider the deposit as originally made for myself, and not for you.

These two articles of interest and paper money, being thus settled, I would propose to divide the clear proceeds of the estate (in which there are from eighty to one hundred labouring slaves) between yourself and Kippen and Co. two-thirds to you, and one-third to them; and that the crop of this present year, 1787, shall constitute the first payment. That crop, you know, cannot be got to the warehouse completely till May, of the next year; and I suppose that three months more will be little enough to send it to Europe, or to sell it in Virginia, and remit the money—so that I could not safely answer for placing the proceeds in your hands, till the month of August; and annually every August afterwards, till the debt shall be paid. It will be my interest, and my wish, to get it to you as much sooner as possible, and probably a part of it may always be paid some months sooner. If the assigning the profits, in general terms, may seem to you too vague, I am willing to fix the annual payment at a certain sum. But that I may not fall short of my engagement, I shall name it somewhat less than I suppose may be counted on. I shall fix your part at one hundred pounds sterling annually, and as you know our crops of tobacco to be uncertain, I should reserve a right, if they fell short one year, to make it up the ensuing year, without being supposed to have failed in my engagements—but every other year, at least, all arrears shall be fully paid up.

My part of this debt of Mr. Wayles's estate being one-third, I should require in that proportion as I pay my third, I shall stand discharged as to the other two-thirds; so that the payment of every hundred pounds shall discharge me as to three hundred of the undivided debt. The other gentlemen have equal means of paying, equal desires, and more skill in such affairs. Their parts of the debt are, therefore, at least as sure as mine, and my great object is, in case of any accident to myself, not to leave my family involved with any matters whatever.

I do not know what the balance of this debt is; the last account current I saw, was before the war, making the whole balance, principal and interest, somewhat about nine thousand pounds; and after this, there were upwards of four hundred hogheads of tobacco, and some payments in money, to be credited. However, this settlement can admit of no difficulty; and in the mean time the payments may proceed, without affecting the right of either party to have a just settlement.

Upon the whole, then, I propose, that, on your part, you relinquish the claim to interest during the war; say from the commencement of hostilities, April 19, 1775, to their cessation, April 19, 1783, being exactly eight years; and that in proportion as I pay my third, I shall be acquitted as to the other two-thirds. On my part, I take on me the loss of the paper money deposited in the treasury. I agree to pay interest previous and subsequent to the war, and oblige myself to remit to you, for that and the principal, four hundred pounds sterling annually, till my third of the whole debt shall be fully paid; and I will begin these payments in August of the next year. If you think proper to accede to these propositions, be so good as to say so, at the foot of a copy of this letter. On my receipt of that, I will send you my acknowledgment of it, which will render this present letter obligatory on me; in which case, you may count on my faithful execution of this undertaking.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
SIR,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It will be observed, that the preceding letter is dated at Paris, in 1787: Mr. Jones, to whom it addressed, awaited Mr. Jefferson's return to America, and authorized his agent to settle with him there. Immediately after his arrival in Virginia, in the fall of 1789, he procured a meeting with the agent and the gentlemen interested, and an amicable settlement was made in writing on the principles of the letter. Mr. Jefferson immediately sold property again to the whole amount of the debt, and in the course of the first and second years delivered over the obligations received for it to the agent, who took on himself the collection of the money; so that now it is seven or eight years since he has paid up this debt. From the foregoing facts it appears that Mr. Jefferson, before the present government existed, before he could have known that it was thought of, and at a time when there was no power to compel him to payment on account of Mr. Wayles's debts to British merchants, made a voluntary offer of settlement, on the most favourable terms which they have obtained under the judicial system of the United States. The claim under the payment into the treasury of Virginia, was so well founded, that it received the sanction of the circuit court there, although that decision was afterwards reversed by the supreme court. Every body who attended on the court, will recollect the impressive argument of Mr. Marshall (now Secretary of State) in support of the decision of the circuit court, and it will ever remain a doubt whether it ought not to have been affirmed. It is highly honourable to Mr. Jefferson, to have waved a legal defence, which was complete at the time (as the courts of Virginia were sovereign) so precious in its general merits, and, as it respected himself, rendered perfectly just, by the sacrifice of as much property as was sufficient to pay the debt. It is enough to say, that no British creditor, even where

payment could not be alleged, has ever obtained more from the Federal Courts than Mr. Jefferson voluntarily paid. There was another claim made by the agent of the same house of Farrell and Jones, against the executors of Mr. Wayles and another, for a cargo of about 4000l. value, to be sold on commission, on account of the consignees: Mr. Wayles assisted in the sale, but died soon after; and the whole collection survived to the other consignee; who received it, wasted it, and died a bankrupt; the agent thought he would try the chance of recovering the money from the executors of Mr. Wayles, though they had not received it; but on the hearing, seven of the jury determined at once against their liability, but the twelfth dissenting, the case was laid over to the next Federal Court; when a second jury concurred unanimously with the eleven of the first, gave a verdict for the executors, and agreeably to the opinions of Judge Iredell, who had presided at one hearing, and of Judge Patterson, at the other. General Marshall, and Judge Washington, then of the bar, were the counsel for the executors. Palpably unfounded as this claim was, the trumpet of calumny whistled it, when it suited a particular purpose, from one-third of 4000l. to 40,000l. and from a groundless claim, to an unquestionable debt, which was to swallow up Mr. Jefferson's fortune!

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

MILAN, JULY 9.
Our Archbishop returned the day before yesterday. Our city is filled with French Generals. The French army occupies all the military positions fixed by the Convention. Loison's division is at Brescia, Lorges at Carpe, Meolis at Bologna. The citadel of Milan is in the number of fortresses to be demolished. The demolition is already begun. It will serve only as barracks for troops.

FRANCE.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Massena, General in Chief, to the inhabitants of Piedmont.
Head-quarters, Milan, July 13.

Piedmontese People,
I am informed that in some provinces of Piedmont, there is a manifestation of insurrectional movements; that there even exists some armed collective bodies. What can be the object of such movements? They threaten the public tranquillity and the safety of the army. Is this the price which the French Government ought to receive for the generous conduct which it has observed towards Piedmont? And shall agitators deceive themselves with respect to the moderate use it makes of its strength and its victories? Piedmontese people, animated with the same spirit of peace and justice that actuates my government, I wish only for your happiness and tranquillity, but do not treat as an illusion the baneful consequences of the rebellion to which these proceedings lead. You will bring down death upon your heads, desolation among your families, and the devastation of your properties. It is then, in the name of your existence, of that of your wives, of your children, and in the names of your dearest interests, that I summon you to return to order. Do not shut your ears to my voice when it speaks to you the words of peace! Do not compel me to make preparations of force. The moment when you shall oblige me to march the French columns against you, will be that of exemplary punishment. Enjoy, inhabitants of the town and country, enjoy in the bosom of your families, the powerful protection which the French army assures you, and fear to turn against you the arms made for your defence, and to provoke the heroes who bring friendship to the people of all nations, but who have never been insulted or assassinated without signal vengeance.

This proclamation shall be addressed to the Provisional Government of Piedmont, and to the General commanding there, that they may each in their proper place give it the greatest publicity. It shall be printed in the two languages, published, and posted throughout all Piedmont.

MASSENA.

Head-quarters, Milan, July 13.
Massena, General in Chief, informed by the official reports of the French military authorities, that the city and county of Lucca have insulted the Republic, its Government and principal citizens by some public acts; considering that justice demands punishment of such irregularities, and that the pressing in-

terest of the army requires that the country as well as the city of Lucca should contribute to its wants—decrees,

1. There is imposed a contribution of a million, French specie, on the country and city of Lucca.

2. Five hundred thousand livres shall be paid within five days after the notification of the present decree, to the Provisional Government of that country. The other five hundred thousand in the following decade.

3. The Commissary in Chief is charged with the execution of this decree. He shall nominate in consequence, a commissary at war, who shall be charged to receive the said contribution.

4. The Generals commanding the country and city of Lucca shall grant the assistance of the armed force for the execution of the present order, whenever they shall be required to do so by the commissary at war appointed by the commissary in chief.

MASSENA.

Decree of July 10.

The Councils of the Republic, upon the report of the Minister of the Interior, and having heard the Council of State, decrees as follows:

1. The days of the decades are the only ones recognized as National authority.

2. The celebration of holidays are only binding on the Constituted Authorities, the Public Functionaries, and those in the pay of government.

3. Ordinary citizens have the right of providing for their want of attending to their affairs every day, taking their repose according to their own pleasure, the nature and nature their labour.

4. The days of fairs are to remain according to the Republican calendar.

BUONAPARTE.

The First Consul to the Prefect of the Department of La Vendee.

Paris, July 26.

An account has been given to me, Citizen Prefect, of the good conduct of the inhabitants of Noirmoitier, La Cosniere, Babatre, and Beauvois, in the different descents attempted by the English. I have not been left in ignorance of those who shewed the most attachment to the government. Choose me a dozen of the inhabitants who have behaved best in these affairs, and send them to me at Paris, accompanied by the officers of the Gendarmerie who led them. I wish to see these brave and good Frenchmen. I wish too, that the people of the capital shall see them, and that they should carry back with them at their return the satisfaction of the French people. If, among those who have distinguished themselves there are any priests, send them to me in preference; for I esteem and love priests who are good Frenchmen, and who know how to defend their country against the eternal enemy of the French name, those wicked heretics the English.

I salute you,

BUONAPARTE.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The Counsellors of State Chaput, Champagny, and Emery, appointed to enquire into the Royalist conspiracy, mention the following circumstances in their report:

It was particularly among the papers seized at the house of the widow Mercier, that the proofs and details of the conspiracy were found.

The Committee of the Royalists, which directed the conspiracy, resided at Paris, whence it carried on its correspondence with England and the interior of the Republic.

The members who composed the committee were:

Hide the elder, known in the correspondence by the name of Paul Berri, P. B. and Neuville.

Dubois, a person of consequence, who was the mainpring of every movement, and enjoys the confidence of the Princes.

Ferrand travelled between London and Paris.

This committee was organized before the 18th Brumaire, and at that time Hide and Ferrand were in London, occupied in planning an attack against the Directory.

But the 18th Brumaire suspended all measures, and the English Ministry was desirous of ascertaining the character of that character of that revolution. It was at length determined to go on.

Hide proceeded to organize a counter police at Paris, the direction of which he assigned to Duperon, under the name of Marchand. The former lists were gained over to his views, and he entered into a correspondence with Pichegru and Lar, the former of whom was to head the insurgents in the West.

Amongst other measures, he attempted to destroy Buonaparte in the public opinion, by circulating

calumnies, and he strove to corrupt the Generals, Ambassadors, &c.

Communication was kept up with Brest, of which place it was hoped the conspirators would make themselves masters. A small army was actually organized at Paris, which was to march the moment the princes landed.

The Royalists being at length convinced that the First Consul had no idea of restoring Royalty, proceeded to the execution of their plot, which they reduced to the following heads:

1. To excite and organize the war in the West with activity.

2. To keep it alive by frequent disembarkations.

3. To place Pichegru at the head of the Royalists in the West, and Willot at the head of those in the South.

4. To take possession of Brest, according to the plan proposed.

5. To prevent the Council of State from meeting, and the Duke of Orleans from landing.

6. To corrupt the military, to deceive the people, and render Napoleon odious, by means of journals, newspapers, &c.

7. To prevent the Council of State from meeting, and the Duke of Orleans from landing.

8. To promise peace, and inspire confidence in national domains, and in their rights.

9. To organize a small army in Paris, under the command of the Chevalier Joubert.

The instant the Prince landed, it was resolved,

1. To disorganize the Republican police, by posting up a list of spies and informers, who had received each 2000 francs.

2. To assassinate Buonaparte and his colleagues.

3. To dispatch couriers in all directions with proclamations and journals, announcing the restoration of Royalty, and the joy of the people at the downfall of the Republic.

The agents of the committee at London, experienced in the mean time procrastinations on the part of the English Ministry, both with respect to remittances of money, and the sending of the Prince; the army of the West wished peace, the Republican army grew every day stronger, and the Chiefs of the Insurgents laid down their arms.

Thus perished the hopes of a handful of banditti and assassins, furious enemies of their country, and the cowardly deceivers of our foreign foe, with regard to the disposition of all France.

The Committee and Generals were fully convinced of the necessity of having a Prince at the head of the Royal army. They looked upon that measure as the only one which could secure success to their cause; but the Count d'Artois constantly rejected the entreaties that were addressed to him, and the only answer which he made to the reiterated solicitations of the Chiefs, was a promise that he should arrive the moment they were ready to receive him at Brest.

The following means were concerted to obtain possession of Brest:

1. Twelve thousand of the Royal army, of whom three thousand were to be dressed in the Republican uniform, were to be ready at ten leagues from Brest.

2. Couriers were to be dispatched, having false orders, signed by the Minister, and addressed to the Commanders by sea and land, directing them to cause all the disposable troops to march towards Canelle, or St. Malo, where the enemy might be thought to threaten a descent; and at the same time informing them that they should be replaced by three thousand troops of the line, who were advancing by forced marches.

3. The telegraphs were to be burnt, to cut off all communication with Paris.

4. On the day subsequent to the departure of the garrison of Brest, the Royal army was to push on as the night fell, and the three thousand men dressed in the Republican uniform, and forming the advanced guard, would arrive at Brest at break of day, and render themselves masters of the principal posts.

5. It was to have been announced by signals to the English fleet, that Brest had fallen into the hands of the Royal army.

6. Proclamations were to have been issued in the name of the King. Three millions were to have been distributed. Monsieur (Count d'Artois) and 12,000 Russians were to have entered had the wind been favourable. Meanwhile a single Commander in Chief, by sea and land, was to have concentrated all authority, and combined every power.

Note: The details of the execution are developed in the plan.

We hear from Frankfort, that on the 12th of July, the Emperor went to the play. When he entered the theatre, a general cry of "Peace!"

Peace!" was heard on all sides. His guards demanded silence; but the cry increased still more. At last the noise became so great, that the Emperor was obliged to quit the theatre before the curtain was drawn up.

The advanced guard of the army of reserve, commanded by General Brune, is passing the Jura, to enter into Switzerland. The body of the army is encamped in the wood between Dijon and Auxonne, where General Brune himself has his headquarters. The convoys of artillery which have been assembled at Paris, at Lyons, and at Geneva, have all departed, in order to form the park of reserve of that army.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.
The Emperor of Russia has ordered the evacuation of the Kingdom of Naples, and the evacuation of the Kingdom of Sicily.

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