

be combated) reduced him, doubtless, to the necessity of adjourning the execution of this useful design.

"Notwithstanding all this, Buonaparte, at quitting us, did not leave behind him a single sou in the military chest, nor any thing capable of being turned into money! He left, on the contrary, a debt of near ten millions, more than a whole year's income in the present state of things, the pay of the army alone is in arrears full four millions.

"Such, Citizen Directors, is the situation in which General Buonaparte has left me to sustain the enormous burthen of commanding the army of the East!—He saw the fatal crisis approaching: your orders have not permitted him to surmount it. That such a crisis exists, his letters, his instructions, his negociation lately set on foot, all contribute to evince; it is of public notoriety, and our enemies appear to me no less perfectly informed of it than ourselves.

P. S. At this instant, Citizen Directors, just as I am making up my dispatches, I learn that fourteen or fifteen Turkish vessels are at anchor before Damietta, where they are waiting for the fleet of the Capt. Pacha, now at Ioppa, and having on board, as I am told, from fifteen to twenty thousand land forces; besides these, there are still fifteen thousand men at Gaza; and the Grand Vizier is marching from Damascus. A few days since he sent us back a soldier of the 25th demi-brigade, who had been made prisoner in the neighbourhood of El Arisch; after having shown him all his camp, he desired him to acquaint his comrades with what he had seen, and to tell their commander to tremble. This seems to announce either the confidence which the Grand Vizier has in his forces, or a wish to enter upon an accommodation. With respect to myself it will be absolutely impossible for me to get together more than five thousand men capable of taking the field against him; notwithstanding this I will try my fortune, if I do not succeed in gaining time by my negociations.—Dgezzar has withdrawn his forces from Gaza, and marched them back to Acie."

Poussielgue to the Directors.

"The enemy loses an army; he raises another instantly. He was beaten at Mount Tabor, two months after he was beaten at Aboukir; the same period is elapsed, and he is again ready to be beaten at Salahieh? But every victory carries off some of our best troops, and their loss cannot be repaired. A defeat would annihilate us all to the last man; and however brave the army may be, it cannot long avert that fatal event.

"The war has deprived us of a number of excellent officers, such as Generals Caffarelli, Dommartin, Bon Rambaut, and Dupuis; it has also deprived us of almost the whole corps of engineers, and of a very considerable part of the chiefs of brigade, both of infantry and cavalry. Several able generals have left us, and Buonaparte has taken with him five.

"The army without clothes, and above all without arms, and without stores of any kind, reduced to less than two thirds of its original numbers, have now no more than eleven thousand men capable of taking the field, although about thirteen or fourteen thousand appear under arms; this is owing to the appearance of a great number of soldiers at the roll call, who prefer, sick and wounded as they are, doing duty at their quarters, to staying in the hospitals or the depots.—When they are wanted to march a little farther than usual or to fight, the force they have put upon themselves instantly appears. Wounds, ophthalmies, dysenteries, and other diseases not less common here, have absolutely disabled the rest of the army.

"Even these who are in a condition to march are exhausted by fatigue, enfeebled by the climate, and the wounds and sickness which they have endured; and their courage is proportionably diminished.

With this handful of men we have covered five hundred leagues of country, overawe three millions of inhabitants, who may be considered as so many enemies, and garrison the holds and fortresses of Alexandria, Rosetta, Ralmanie, Gezeh, Beniouf, Medine, Minlet, Siur, Gize, Kene, Cossir, Cairo, Suez, Mitt Kampi, Salahieh, Arison, Bilbeis, Catic, Damietta, Mansora, Semenoud, and El Benous. Should the Grand Vizier attack us, we cannot oppose more than five or six thousand men to all the Ottoman forces, which will be at his disposal: and should he attack us in two places at once, he will penetrate into the country without a possibility on our side, of preventing him. This would certainly have happened to General Buonaparte, if the Turks, while they were landing at Aboukir, had made the Syrian army advance upon Egypt."

General Dugua to the Director Barras.

"I confess to you, Citizen Director, that I could never have believed General Buonaparte would have abandoned us in the condition in which we were; without money, without powder, without ball, and one part of the soldiers without arms. Alexandria is a vast entrenched camp, which the expedition into Syria has deprived of a considerable portion of the heavy artillery necessary for its defence. Lesba, near Damietta, is scarcely walled in; part of the wall of El Arisch is tumbling of itself. Debts to an enormous amount, more than a third of the army destroyed by the plague, the dysentery, the ophthalmis, and the enemy but 8 days march from us! Whatever may be told you at

Paris, this description is but too true. You know me to be incapable of imposing on you by a false one.

"A numerous army is assembled in Syria; fleets of which we know not the strength, threaten our coasts, which we know to be accessible in many places.—The commander in chief cannot bring together more than 7000 fighting men. The enemy have it in their power to make three separate attacks at the same time—what can 7000 men, and these necessarily divided, hope to do?"

The letter of Buonaparte to the Grand Vizier is a composition of hypocrisy, meanness, and a clumsy attempt at imposture upon a subject, on which, according to Kleber, that officer must have been full as well informed as himself.

From the Vassachusetts Mercury.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AT a time like the present, when the enemies of our government assume the garb of friends; when a faction the most inveterate seeks shelter in the sanctuary of federalism; when the most zealous partizans of a foreign power, have the effrontery, both in conversation and in their publications, to style themselves Patriots, Republicans, Constitute Republicans, Federalists, Real Federalists, &c. and not only so, but to brand the true friends of our happy constitution with the odious names of Aristocrats, Monarchy-men, &c. when, to conceal their dark designs, language is thus grossly abused; is it not desirable to fix a criterion, by which all men may be enabled to distinguish between real and pretended Republicans? If the old adage be true, that "mankind are governed more by names than things," it becomes a matter of inconceivable moment, that in all great national concerns the true meaning of important terms be clearly ascertained; especially of those, under which, during political contests, the great body of the citizens do, in a sense, entitle themselves, and with which the fate of the constitution may be intimately connected. Such, it is conceived, are the terms Republican, Federalist, &c. terms which men of very opposite views respectively, if not exclusively, appropriate to themselves. All call themselves Republicans, and most say they are Federalists. But with what propriety we shall soon see.

As the object of this essay is, if possible, to remove from our political hypocrisies the mask, by which multitudes have been so long deceived, the plainest style will be adopted, in order to guard every honest man, even of the lowest capacity, against mistakes, and to prepare him to act, on the approaching elections, with greater discernment and decision.

Few words are more equivocal, that is used in a greater variety of senses, than the term Republican. This arises from the various nature of different republics. Thus there are democratic, aristocratic and monarchical Republics, according as the Supreme Power is lodged in the hands of the People, a Senate, Consuls or an Individual. Republics are again divided into hereditary and elective; and each description is so variously modified, that is, the Supreme Power is proportioned and disposed of in such a variety of degrees and shapes, that no two republics, perhaps, were ever the same in form or constitution. The kind of republics indeed are as numerous as the nations that have adopted them. Hence we read of the Athenian, Spartan, Roman, Venetian, Batavian, Helvetian, and French Republics, with many more; all which are so many different species or forms of what is called a republican government.

In order then to know what republicanism is, in any one of the nations just named, we must know the particular form of government adopted by such nation. Hence the same conduct, which would be deemed loyal in one republic, might be sedition or insurrection in another; since it is the particular constitution of each, that alone determines what is, or what is not, genuine republicanism in such republic.

To apply these observations. The people of these States, under singular advantages, and upon mature deliberations have solemnly united themselves under a Republican form of government; a form which as far surpasses, as it differs from all other republican forms; which has excited the admiration of the world; and to which our citizens are generally and justly attached. This form is no other, than "The Constitution of the United States," constructed by the wisdom of our ablest politicians, adopted and ordained by the People themselves, and bearing the signet of their immortal WASHINGTON. This is the magna charta of our Rights, Liberties and Independence; this is the creed of every faithful citizen. It is this Constitution then, and not any European form, that determines what American Republicanism is. This contains and defines the Republicanism we are all bound to support. Hence it is easy to see that the term Republican, as applied to a citizen of this country, means nothing more, nor less, than a person, who sincerely approves the constitution of these United States, and the regular administration thereof, and uses his best endeavours to support the same. Approbation of the Administration as well as of the Constitution, and endeavours to support both, are here added; because it is absurd to suppose that a man can sincerely approve the constitution, and yet by words or actions oppose its regular Administration, or, more properly, not endeavour to support both. Hence also we derive the criterion so much needed, viz. An American Republican, is one who sincerely approves the Constitution of the United States, and its regular Ad-

ministration, and cordially endeavours to support both. Nothing short of, or different from this, can entitle any man to the appellation of an American Republican.—He may indeed be a Batavian Helvetian or French Republican, because he may admire and wish to support those Republics; but, destitute of the qualities just named, he cannot be an American Republican.

Hence also, we learn the meaning of the term Federalist. As the great American Republic is composed of sixteen individual states, confederated under one common league or covenant, with great propriety called "The Constitution of the United States;" and for brevity's sake, the "Federal Constitution;" so the term Federalist must mean a friend of this Constitution, or a Republican in the sense just explained. In a word, an American Republican and a Federalist are terms of the same import, except that the last may have some appropriate reference to the individual States thus united.

Hence it follows, that any man, whom conversation or writing, assumes the title of Republican or Federalist, while in his heart he is disaffected to the Constitution of these States, or its regular Administration, however pleased with that of France, is a gross Impostor, and a treacherous friend to the Peace, Constitution and Independence of his country.

AN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Another instance of American Gallantry.

By the schooner Eliza, capt. Fairchild, arrived here yesterday morning from the Havannah, we are informed that the ship Nancy, capt. Joy of Boston, had just arrived at that port. The Nancy on the 25th of February, in lat. 23, long. 58, fell in with a French privateer, of 14 guns, and full of men. The Nancy mounts ten sixes, and had 27 men. An engagement immediately commenced, which continued, off and on, for 24 hours, during which time the privateer made 3 most desperate attempts to board the ship, and was actually foul of her for three hours at one time, and tho' every exertion was made to board her, yet such was the active bravery of the American tars, that they kept off the enemy with pikes, cutlasses, &c. great numbers of whom fell lifeless from the shrouds and bowsprit on deck and into the ocean. While one part of the Nancy's crew were thus defending themselves, the other was employed in planting shot into the privateer, and, from her shattered condition, there is little doubt of her having gone down, as she was not to be seen in the morning. As their separation was in the night, and as the privateer's sails and rigging, as well as those of the ship, were almost all cut away, it renders the improbability of her escape more strong. The privateer must have lost many. The Nancy had one man killed and four wounded.

This news may be depended on, for the mate of the Eliza noted it from the mouth of capt. Joy.

April 9.

Saturday's Boston papers brought London dates to Feb. 3, received there by the Thomas Russel, from London. The following paragraphs we did not discover in our papers by the Supply:

London, Feb. 3.

We have accounts from Brittany of a desperate battle between the Chouans and General Brune's forces, 5000 of the latter being killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Rumour may have augmented these numbers; but it is certain, that government has received information by a brother of d'Autichamp, who arrived on Friday, that the Chouans, were from fifty to an hundred thousand men, and that hostilities had actually recommenced.

Accounts from Egypt are extremely contradictory. Some assert that the Grand Vizier has been defeated by Gen. Kleber on the confines of Syria, and has lost his camp, part of his baggage, and several thousand prisoners. This news comes from Constantinople; but later Vienna accounts appear to doubt the intelligence.

The Brest fleet appears on the point of sailing, and the channel fleet is ordered to resume its station off that port immediately.

Paris, January 24.

An official letter from Toulon, dated January 6, says, "Rear Admiral Perre's Squadron, one of 74 guns, and four corvettes, is ready for sea. The ships are laden with provisions and warlike stores."

Expedition supposed for Egypt

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Morris, of the frigate John Adams, March 8th.

"On my last cruise, which commenced on the 24th of January, and expired on the first of March, I recaptured the American sch. Isabella, of and from Portland, bound to Trinidad, a prize to the French corvette Le Berceau, and captured three French privateers—the 1st. Le Gembeau, a small boat with 8 swivels and 16 men; the 2d. l'Heureuse, a schooner of 35 tons, 4 guns, and 50 men; she had taken two prizes, which reduced her to 29 men, threw 3 of her guns, boat, spare spars, &c. over in the chase.

"The other the General Massena, of 30 tons, 6 guns and 49 men, 30 hours from Guadalupe, had taken nothing; threw 4 guns and boat over in the chase."

From St. Sebastians, January 18.

"It is considered here, that our envoys have arrived in Europe, at a very favourable period; and that they