

of my services. Whatever his natural parts may be, I cannot recognize, in his few and idle years the competence to judge of my long and laborious life. If I can help it, he shall be on the inequest of my *quantum meruit*. Poor rich man!—He can hardly know any thing of public industry in its exertions, or can estimate its compensations when its work is done. I have no doubt of his Grace's readiness in all the calculations of vulgar arithmetic; but I should suspect that he is very little studied in the theory of moral proportions; and has never learned the rule of three in the arithmetic of policy and state.

His Grace thinks I have obtained too much. I answer, that my exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of pecuniary reward could possibly excite; and no pecuniary compensation could possibly reward them. Between them and me there is no common measure. Such services, if done by able men than I am, are, quantities incomparable. Money is made for the comfort and convenience of animal life. It cannot be a reward for that mere animal life men are capable of, but never can inspire. With submission to his Grace I have not had more than sufficient. As to any noble use, I do not know how to employ, as well as he, a much greater fortune than he possesses, in a more beneficial application. I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and ease, much more than he does. When I say I have not received more than I deserve, is this the language I hold to Majesty? No!—Far, very far from it! Before that presence, I claim no merit at all. Every thing towards me is favor and bounty. One style to a gracious benefactor; another to a proud and insulting f.c."

## F R A N C E.

### THE REAL STATE OF PARTIES.

Our Readers will thank us for laying this abstract before them, of the opinions of the most enlightened Work published upon this subject:—

#### *Of Paris and the Departments.*

During two years the picture of the interior of Paris has been that of all France. We should now deceive ourselves by adopting such a notion. The Departments, losing that stupid homage for the Capital, the result of their enthusiasm for the Revolution, have diminished their sum of gratitude to its authors. Paris, therefore, must no more be solely regarded.—It has long been a scale to determine the progress of public opinion: at present it would lead only to a fallacious estimate.—We must observe the whole of France.

It is not sufficiently remarked, perhaps that in this people, infinitely less light than they have been deemed, although the revolutionary passions are silent, the opinions that gave them birth are not destroyed. The delirium of democracy, it is true, excites only disgust; but the first ideas propagated with so much address, have taken a deep root in the minds of many. We must cease to confound, therefore, the general horror against the system of terror with all ideas of returning to *Monarchical Government*. There are in France various opinions, inclinations, and interests; but no party, properly so called, united with force, or even inclination, to attempt the shaking off a republican yoke. Factions are no more. The Republicans, really such, are a power and represent the state; the Jacobins dispersed, without leaders, without apparent resources can only serve as instruments to any new faction, which, by collecting their scattered wreck, may think of reviving *sans-culotism*, and reigning by the influence of terror.

The Royalists, by which are to be understood all who prefer any Monarchy to the Republic, form, no doubt, the *passive majority* of France. We may reckon among their auxiliaries, in secret, the multitude of *Egoists*, the *Dubious*, and the *Indifferent*—Persons, whom inclination, habits, and interest, would make Royalists if monarchy should ever recover favour, and they could with security announce their support—but the roy-

alists, monarchists, and aristocrats, spread over the vast territory of France, bury deeply in their breast this bent of inclination; have no implicit confidence in each other; nor are recovered from the panic terror, in which, for thirteen months, they have been. Let us distrust, therefore, all exaggerated opinions while estimate is impracticable; but, while we refrain from a confidence that is fatal, let us equally avoid a fruitless discouragement.

#### *Of Republicans and Monarchists.*

France is therefore split into two grand divisions—*Republicans* and *Monarchists*. If the latter have the majority, returning opinion and experience for them; the former have in their interest, power, places, reward to bestow, and punishments to inflict; armies obeying, the habit of living in and swaying popular commotions, and the certainty of being supported by all the creatures attached to the new order of things. We must reckon among the arms of the Republicans the unlimited freedom of the press—a freedom upon which too much stress has been laid, and which has never dared to attack principles, but always has confined its warfare to persons.

The Republic, *one and indivisible*, merits that title only under two views. It is *one* to make obeyed the authority it has created—and *indivisible* to resist the efforts of its external enemies, but under the other. Now, that discussion is without acrimony and without danger, the Republicans are daily weakened, inasmuch as the return to Monarchy becomes a new object of speculation.

#### *Of Royalists and Monarchists.*

These characters have only one point of union, the destruction of the Republic. Of this the government well knows how to profit. The Monarchists who are royalists, sought to slide into the Committees when *terror* was overthrown, but they shewed themselves to soon, and thus fell into the same fault as the Royalists of all classes. The Monarchists, we repeat, form the majority of the Republic—but of these not one hundred individuals agree upon the mode of recompensing the Monarchy. The Aristocrats, pure Royalists adhering to the ancient constitution of the kingdom, form almost a fourth of the majority. The reason is clear—the greater part of the individuals of this class, appertaining to the first orders of the state, are either out of the kingdom, or have perished upon the scaffold—the rest, escaped from the prisons of Robespierre, spread thro' the interior, broken by the recollection of miseries endured, still tremble with alarm, and endeavor that an existence, which has to them been long a burthen, should be completely forgotten.

#### *The Constitutionalists*

Are nearly in the same predicament as to union, whatever may be pretended—although they are generally found in the *Magistrates* of the *Departments*, and have filled up in the National Guard of Paris the room of the *Terrorists*, who were driven out. But

#### *The Feuillans.*

Are too weak to be feared, and their party so forgotten, that La Fayette would not find an hundred partizans in all Paris.

The term *Constitution* need explanation.—No one is fool enough to be still attached to the impracticable theory of 1791.—It is generally despised, but becomes a point of union as the first round of a ladder, that may without convulsion and bloodshed, conduct France up to Monarchy once more.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

#### *Official account of the Repulse of the English from before Leogane.*

[We have been favoured with a sight of an account of the siege of Leogane, drawn up by the Brigadier Generals Rigaud and Bauvais, from documents furnished them by Renaud Desfruisseaux, who commanded in the besieged place. It is more minute and lengthy than our readers could wish to be troubled with; we have therefore preferred to present them the following abridged, which contains every particular of consequence.

The English at Port au Prince, to facilitate their meditated attack upon Leogane, which is about 7 leagues distant from the first mentioned place, had corrupted Pierre Dieudonne and Pompee who commanded the republican volunteers encamped in the environs of Port au Prince, at Lee Charbonnier, Rivierefroide and Crete. Piquans; but the plot was discovered and the traitors were sent to Leogane to be tried.

This arrested for a short time the projects of the English. They, however, having got together at Port au Prince the commanders of the Mole St. Nicholas, St. Marc and l'Arcatare, digested their plan of attack and began its execution by driving in the posts in the environs of Port au Prince. These trifling advantages encouraged them in their attack upon Leogane.

The Republicans in Leogane had received information of their intentions and had put the place in the best situation of defence. But tired of expecting the English, Rigaud and Bauvais whose presence was wanted at Caye and Jackmel, left the defence of Leogane to Renaud, having taken every previous measure for the security of the place.

A few days after their departure, the English fleet, consisting of four vessels of the line, one of three decks, six frigates, one corvette, several armed brigs and other vessels and about fifty transports left Port au Prince and appeared before Leogane.

The ships of war on the 21st of March cannonaded fort Cair from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening; but the fire from the fort obliged them then to slip their cables and steer off, and to tow off one of the ships more disabled than the rest.

During this cannonade the enemy had landed their troops at Ester and Petite-riviere, under the protection of the remaining ships of war. The Republican detachments appointed to prevent the descent, were prevented by the fire from the ships, and returned to town.

Major-General Bowyer, commander in chief of the enemy's troops, headed the troops landed at Ester, composed of several bodies of English infantry, and of part of the colonial cavalry, commanded by Col. Grant, and encamped on the plantation Buteau, whence he detached a strong column, with four field-pieces, which commenced the attack of the town, on the side of the post called Liberty. The firing was warm on both sides; but after half an hour's firing, the column was thrown into disorder and were obliged to fall back upon the main body.

The division that landed at Petite-riviere headed by Baron Montalembart, composed of colonial forces, of emigrants of the legion of Lapointe and of the Chasseurs of Desfources, remained as a corps of observation.

In the night of the 21st to the 22d, the English constructed a battery opposite to the bastion of Liberty, at pistol shot distance from the fosse. At break of day the works were perceived, and a well supported fire of artillery and musketry so well directed, that after a bloody conflict of three hours, the English were obliged to abandon their entrenchments.

They then attempted to carry the place by assault, the attack being covered by the fire of four field pieces. They neglected no means to make this attack successful,—ladders, fascines, &c. they had every thing in abundance. They were suffered to reach the edge of the fosse, when a general fire from the garrison, kept up with constancy, obliged them to fly with precipitancy. They dispersed, abandoning their tools, arms, &c. and two brass six-pounders, &c. which the republicans took possession of, having made a sortie and pursued the flying enemy.

The division of Montalembart made an attempt to protect the retreat of the English, with a detachment of cavalry; but a well directed fire from the bastion of Equality, obliged them to retire.

#### AUTHENTIC COMMUNICATION.

[An authentic copy of the following interesting paper has been handed to us, and we hasten to publish a translation of it.] AURORA.

STEPHEN LAVEAUX,

General in Chief, Governor of St. Domingo, and