

effect of making the planters wiser than they were; the Republic has a right to expect, that recovered from their errors, occasioned by a long habit, they will resume principles of eternal justice; that, influenced by the love of their country, they will concur with all their might in the restoration of the order and prosperity of the colony, and that they will assist, with as much eagerness and zeal, the wise and humane views of the government.

In addressing those formerly distinguished by whites and people of colour without possessions, we would say to them, that in a free state, all hands ought to be employed; that every one ought to make a choice of a kind of labour which, in concurring to the general welfare, would procure to the labourer not only existence, but the convenience, of life; that the colonial system being altered, they must no more establish their hopes of fortune on slavery, for it is forever abolished on the whole territory of France. Let every one therefore make the best of his industry, devote himself to agriculture. Let no one ill-founded shame keep him in inactivity, which is as dangerous to himself as it is ruinous to the common weal. Let him be convinced, that no occupation debases man; let him know, that with the wisest people of antiquity, agriculture was considered as the first of all occupations. Let them therefore renounce that state of vagrancy which the laws of the Republic will punish.

In fine, we would repeat to them, that as all the inhabitants in the colony, from this instant, will form but one class, every citizen will have the same privileges; and that the Republic establishes no other distinctions among men, than those of virtue and vice, of talents and ignorance.

In the name of the Republic—in the name of humanity—in the name of the sacred love of country, we invite all citizens to concur with us in the restoration of order and agriculture: We invite them to forget their respective wrongs and quarrels; to make it now their sole business to expel the enemies of the republic, from the territory they have invaded, and then to repair the evils and devastations which have been occasioned by hatred, passion, and civil war.

Constituted authorities will be established throughout the whole colony, agreeably to the constitution;—every thing will be disposed to promote the people;—invite them, therefore, to inform us of all reclamations they have to make, and the means of improvement which they may think most likely to contribute to the public happiness. They will find, in the delegates of the republic, the greatest eagerness to favour their efforts, and to adopt, with unbounded zeal, whatever may increase the safety and prosperity of the colony.

This proclamation is to be printed, published and posted up, wherever it will be necessary, inscribed in the registers of administrative and judiciary bodies; sent to the major generals, the commanders of camps and posts, and the commanders of the ships of the republic.

Done at the Cape, the 25th Floreal, (May 15.) the fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The President of the Commission.

SONTRONAX.

The general Secretary.

PASCAL.

LONDON, April 23.

Sir Sidney Smith's father, a very respectable gentleman, is now in London, lamenting the fate of his son:—but he ought to receive this consolation, that Sir Sidney has suffered no personal injury, and that his bravery commands the gratitude of his country. What father would not wish for such a son!

Mr. Grey gave notice, that as the papers which he lately moved for were before the house, he should on Thursday next move some resolutions, the tendency of which would be, if the house should agree to them, a direct imputation, and afterwards an impeachment against his majesty's ministers for illegal misapplication of the public money.

The redoubted M. de Puiffaye, a principal agitator of the Quiberon Expedition, is not dead, as has been reported to the French Directory. It was said that he fell in an engagement with the republicans in La Vendee; but a gentleman, on whose authority we can rely, assures us, that he now commands a column of Chouans near Fougères, in the Department of Lisle and Vimaine; and that there are letters in London from him, inviting several emigrants to join him, and rally once more round the standard of royalty.

M. de Puiffaye was originally the servant, but latterly the friend and co-adjutor of the famous Count St. Mory's, ci devant comptroller of finance, counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, and a relation of the equally famous Monf. de Calonne.

Puiffaye is well known to most of the emigrants in London; and assisted his master St. Morys in a paper manufactory in Sloan-street. For a further illustration of his character, we refer those who are interested to

The French Princes,
Marshal de Broglio,
Count Meternicht, and
Lord Engin.

BASTIA, March 1.

The King of England and the dey of Algiers have concluded a treaty, in which are the following arrangements. The Algerines may carry their prizes into Corsica, and sell them publicly. Every month a packet shall carry letters from and to Corsica to and from Algiers. The English shall take nothing which they find on board the Algerine vessels, and if any difficulty should arise the dey shall decide upon it. The dey grants liberty to all slaves born in Corsica, and permits the Corsicans to fish for coral upon the coasts of Barbary. Since these arrangements, the dey has received of the vice roy, Elliot, more than two hundred thousand piastres for an Algerine vessel laden with grain. The English court has sent to the dey, a ship of 18 guns, copper bottomed, and since the conclusion of the treaty, has made rich presents to the Algerine ministers. The dey has given to the secretary, who negotiated the treaty, a rich sabre, as a precious mark of esteem.

HAMBURG, April 19.

The forced loan has met with such success that the assignats have entirely disappeared in France. This circumstance favors particularly the circulation of the mandates, as many citizens who are still in arrears have no other choice left but to pay in cash or subscribe for mandates.

We are authorized to announce that a great many Americans residing in Holland, England, and other European states, are drawing up an address to be presented in the name of their countrymen to the Emperor for the delivery of La Fayette.

CADIZ, 18th Ventose, April 7.

Three milliards of false assignats, which the English wanted to pass into France, have been stopped at the custom-house of Cadiz. The governor has, in every respect, completely seconded the wishes of the Republicans. He manifested an intention of punishing the Irish houses which directed the movement on board the French fleet.

Citizen Dumanoir, commander of a vessel, according to letters of the 27th Ventose, has gone to Madrid, for the purpose of making, in conjunction with our ambassador, complaints to the Court of Spain on the conduct of the Irish.

PROCLAMATIONS.

RICHERY Commander in Chief of the Naval forces of the French Republic in the Bay of Cadiz.

The mutinies which appear daily on board of different vessels of the fleet, and the outrages of the law and contempt of the oath to remain faithful to it ought not to remain unpunished. It is time at least to prove to the mutineers and to the chief of the rebels, that

the days of pardoning are passed, and that those of national vengeance are arrived.

A grand measure is taken. The French Republic though in foreign country shall cause its laws to be respected. The Spanish Government is interested in the maintenance of good order and subordination.

In consequence orders are given to each captain on the police to be observed on board the vessels of his division, and in the name of the law all good citizens are commanded to obey his orders, and not to involve themselves in the inevitable misfortunes which must result from their disobedience.

(Signed)

RICHERY, Commander.

And sealed with the seal of the Republic.

Cadiz, March 9.

In consequence of the information which has been given me of the complete revolt of the Frigate Friponne, I hereby in the name of the law, declare to the whole republic and all good citizens that the crew of Friponne is in a state of revolt against the laws.

Therefore all the individuals who compose that crew, are, from this moment proclaimed rebels.—The captain and etat major of the said frigate are commanded to give no farther orders to the crew, and to consider them no longer as French Republicans. Let the wretches tremble, and the national thunder, which always punishes the criminal, is ready to fall on their heads.

(Signed)

RICHERY.

From the account which citizen Bourieau, commander of the frigate Friponne, has rendered to me of the return to order of the crew of the said frigate who were declared rebels to the law of the Republic, by a proclamation of yesterday at three o'clock in the evening. It is ordered that citizen Bourieau, lieutenant of the fleet shall resume the command of the Friponne, assemble immediately his crew on the quarter deck, and announce to them that they shall be no longer considered as rebels, if the principal chiefs and instigators of the mutiny are instantly arrested, put into a boat and conducted on shore, to be guarded in a place of security until they shall be sent to France to be tried.

All the crew of the Friponne are held responsible for any obstructions which may be given to the measure, which can alone save them from the rigor of the laws.

(Signed)

RICHERY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Friendship, captain Moulder, 20 days from Cape Francois, who confirms the arrival of the French fleet of 14 sail of men of war at the Capes, viz. two 74's the rest 50's, 40's, and 36 guns, with 5000 troops, and brought in three British prizes, and one Portuguese ship from Brazil to Portugal, with bars of gold and gold dust, estimated at 5,000,000 of money. An Embargo had been laid for four days before he sailed, in consequence of some expedition on trait.

Captain Moulder further informs, that 10 sail of the line were daily expected at Cape Francois, from Rochfort, with troops on board.

SHIP MOUNT VERNON.

A letter from Capt. Dominick late master of the Mount Vernon of this port to Messrs Willings and Francis dated 10th inst. off Wilmington, contains the following information.—“That they had not dimitted their Pilot more than two hours—Cape Henipen bearing west distant about 6 leagues, Thursday morning eight o'clock when they observed the Schooner Flying Fish about one league ahead, who immediately bore down upon them, fired a shot and ordered their boat on board; which was complied with. The boat with the second officer and 4 men went on board to know their commands; the officer and men were detained by the privateers which sent the boat back with 14 armed men and orders to capt. Dominic to send the Ship's papers, saying in the mean time that the ship was laden with naval stores. The captain accordingly carried his papers, which the pri-