

LETTER FROM MR. KING.

The following is from the London Telegrams of the 13th September:

A letter of which the contents are a copy, containing information of much importance, was on Saturday transmitted by the Ambassador American, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson.

18 Baker Street, Sept. 13.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE just received a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, August 27, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the Gazette, of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. Barthélemy, the Ambassador at Lille, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed that no such order was issued; and further, that none such would be issued, unless the British government did not authorize the seizure of our vessels.

Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our commerce, I am not delayed communicating it to you, and wish you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our countrymen concerned in commerce as you may meet with.

I am, &c.

"RUFUS KING."

John Johnson, Esq Consul
to the U. S. A.

(BY DESIRE.)

BOSTON. 24th Sept. 1796.

At this important crisis, George Washington having declined to serve as President of the United States, after the 4th of March, and John Adams having been held up as a candidate to succeed him in that office, it conceived a duty to submit to the consideration of the citizens of the United States, sundry political doctrines and opinions on government, written by Mr. Adams, whilst minister at the court of London, in his book entitled "A Defence of the American constitution." Let the independent citizens of America, determine how far Mr. Adams has apostasized from all his former sentiments in favour of American liberty and independence, in writing this Eulogium of monarchy and the British constitution, and consequently, how he is to be regarded as a fit person to be elected President of the United States.

AMERICANUS.

1. Vol. I.
2. A limited monarchy may be justly denominated a republic.
3. Wealth, birth, family pride respected by all people.
4. Wealth, birth and virtue, form the best men.
5. A commonwealth can no more consist of a people without gentry, than of a gentry without people.
6. Kingly government best, Tyranny worst: No city is more wretched than that under Tyranny; nor any more happy than that under regal power.
7. If the power of negotiation and of treaty be in one man, there can be no intrigue.
8. Had Epaminandros lived to display his talents as a legislator, the world might have been blessed with an English constitution, two or three thousand years sooner than it was.
9. Limited Monarchy the best government superior to republicanism.
10. Distinctions of poor and rich, as necessary as labour and good government.
11. Poor are destined to labour—the rich, by advantages of education, independence and leisure, to superior stations.
12. Men of property and family, fittest for public service.
13. Rich, well born, well educated, must be preferred to office, otherwise the people themselves will despise them.
14. Ministers of the executive only ought to be responsible.

FRANCE.

Capitulation of the Fort of Konigstein, occupied by the Imperial Troops, agreed upon and concluded between Citizen Moreau, Chief of Battalion entrusted with sufficient powers by the General of Division Moreau, Commandant of the right wing of the French Army of the Sambre and Meuse and Major W... Commandant of the said Fort, for the Imperial Majesty.

Head Quarters Frankfort, 6th Thermidor, 4th Year.

ART. I. THE fort of Konigstein shall be given up to the troops of the French Republic the 8th Thermidor, July 26, precisely at five o'clock in the morning.

II. Till the surrender of the fort takes place there shall be a truce on both sides, during which there shall be no firing by either: The garrison may draw water from the brook which flows at the bottom of the fort, and the road from Limbourg to Frankfort shall not be passable in that part immediately under the fire of the fort.

III. The garrison shall march out on the 8th Thermidor from the fort of Konigstein, at five in the morning, with arms and baggage, and the honours of war.

IV. On the arrival at the Glacis, the garrison shall lay down their arms, the cavalry shall give up their horses, and become prisoners of war. The troops of the garrison may nevertheless retire to their respective countries, after taking the oath not to serve until the expiration of the war or until a complete exchange between the troops of the French Republic and her allies.

V. There shall be a sufficient escort appointed to conduct the garrison to the first post of the Austrian army.

VI. The officers shall keep their swords and baggage.

VII. The military chests, and effects belonging to the Emperor and empire, and every other prince at war with the Republic, shall be delivered into the hands of a commissary nominated by the Commanding General.

VIII. The papers, plans, records, and memorandums, relative to the said fort, which shall be found therein, shall be given up to the officer of engineers appointed by the General to receive them.

IX. As inventory of the cannon and warlike stores found in the said fort, shall be made out, and delivered to the officer of artillery appointed by the General to receive the same.

X. The sick and wounded who shall not be in a state fit to be removed, shall be taken care of as humanity dictates, and treated as the rest of the garrison.

XI. The carriages necessary for transporting the officers baggage shall be furnished by the French.

XII. The commandant of the fort shall be preceded by an officer, to inform the Imperial General of the army of this capitulation. This officer may depart the 24th July.

XIII. Hostages shall be delivered as well for the execution of the present Capitulation, as of the Truce above mentioned.

There shall be duplicates of these articles. Given and concluded at Konigstein, the 4th Thermidor, July 22, 4th year of the Republic.

(Signed) MARAUD,

Chief of Battalion.

(Signed) WAUKA,

Major of the Imperial army, commandant of the fort of Konigstein.

(As an exact copy)

(Signed) ERNOUF,

General of Division, Chief of the Etat Major General.

A statement of cannon and warlike stores in the fort of Konigstein, at the time of Capitulation.

	Brafs Cannon.	Pounders.	Pounders.
48	2	10	2
39	3	7	3
24	7	6	16
11	2	4	6
18	8	8	29

Iron and brafs mortars of different calibres, 12

Total 172 Cannons.

Muskets	5000
Cartridges for do.	1,500,000
Gunpowder	1900lb.
Cast Iron	20,000

LONDON, August 27.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 26.

"This morning the Ratler cutter, a very fast sailing vessel, received orders to sail instantly with dispatches for the West Indies. She is no doubt to apprise our commanders in that quarter of a visit that may be expected from our old deviant allies the Spaniards.

"P. S. The Chichester man of war is just arrived, with the rest of the men of war, and the fleet from Smyrna, Turkey, &c. under their convoy, consisting of above fifty seven sail of merchantmen.

"Orders are issued from the board of ordnance, to supply the different castles and garrisons in this kingdom, with ammunition and military stores of every description."

A letter from Darmstadt of the 14th, assures, that the Austrian army was retreating to the interior of Bohemia. Lefebvre's division was at Indenbach: Colland's before Frappach, and Bernadot's near Schaumbach.

It was yesterday again reported that a fleet from Brest was at sea; but it has probably no better foundation than one of the same kind in circulation last week.

The sailing of the Spanish and French fleets from Cadiz is no longer doubted. A mercantile house in this city has, we hear received a letter from Cadiz, dated the 4th inst. in which it is stated, "That the fleets have just sailed, and that the division of Admiral Solano is believed to be gone to the West Indies.

Mr. Hammond's mission has been noticed in the Paris papers. Le Batave, on the supposition that it was immediately intended for the French directory, states that it had been rejected. This intelligence, however, must in all probability be premature, as there is every reason to suppose that the first object of Mr. Hammond is to have an interview with the King of Prussia, who by his artful policy has now erected himself in the character of a mediator of peace and arbiter of the fate of Germany.

A very hot press took place a few days ago on the river Tyne, below Newcastle, by which a number of useful seamen were procured. Similar measures have been adopted at other ports in that quarter.

According to letters from Stutgard, we learn that the billoon which is attached to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is about to be put forward from thence towards the Danube, to be used in examining the camps and entrenchments of the Austrians on the other side of that river.

Lieutenant Bidwood, of the Penelope cutter, arrived in town on Thursday with dispatches from Admiral Jarvis; left him cruising off Toulon, with 12 sail of the line, in expectation of being shortly joined by rear Admiral Mann's squadron. This officer has also brought letters from Sir Gilbert Elliot at Corsica. He had a long audience yesterday with Lord Spencer.

Mr. Solano, brother to the Spanish Admiral and general in the service of his Catholic Majesty, is gone with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, towards Ulm on the Danube.

The business in the Admiralty department is become so very pressing, from the present exigency of the times, that boards are held every day for the purpose of expediting affairs.

The Mediterranean homeward bound fleet, amounting to 57 sail, under convoy of the Chichester, and the Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets arrived last night off Portsmouth.

Mr. Hammond was met by Sir Morton Eden's Chaplains, who arrived in town on Monday last, on the road to Berlin, where the King of Prussia now is.

Yesterday morning a servant of Col. Crauford arrived in town with dispatches from the