

LONDON, JULY 7.

It appears that of the twelve judges who sat on the trial of Moreau, 4 voted for death, 4 for acquittal, and 4 for 2 years imprisonment.

Admiral Lord Duncan, it is understood, is to succeed Admiral Lord Cornwallis in the command of the Channel fleet.

Mr. Pitt, we are sorry to say, appears to be in a very indifferent state of health.

The long-threatened invasion, many correspondents from the coast persist in saying, will take place in the course of next week.

On account of the adverse state of the wind, the greater part of the blockading squadron has been obliged to return to Dungeness roads.

The King of Naples (according to Dutch papers) has at last agreed to evacuate his fortresses, to be occupied by French troops.

It is stated that Lord Nelson has sent a squadron to Corfu, to act in concert with the Russian ships which have arrived there.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Sir John Borlase Warren at Petersburg, which are said to be of a very important nature.

A private letter from Vienna, of the 6th inst. states, that on the 2d. the French Ambassador, Champagny, went to Court in state, and had a private audience of the Emperor.

The coronation of Bonaparte, it is said, is to be postponed to the 9th of November.

RATISBON, JUNE 17.

A copy of the note presented to the French Ministry, by the Russian Charge d'Affairs D'Oubril, relative to the late occurrences at Ettenheim, is now circulated here; it is as follows: "According to the order which the undersigned Charge d'Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has received from his Court, he hastens to inform the Minister of the French Republic that his illustrious master has learned with equal astonishment and concern, the event that has taken place at Ettenheim, the circumstances that have accompanied it, and its melancholy result.

All these considerations have not permitted the Emperor to pass over in silence this unexpected event, which has spread consternation through all Germany.

His Imperial Majesty has held it to be his duty, as Guarantee and

the States of the Empire, the manner in which he views an action which endangers their security and independence. The Russian resident at Ratisbon has in consequence received orders to deliver in a note to the Diet, and to present to it and to the head of the Empire, the necessity of remonstrating to the French government against this violation of the German territory.

His Imperial Majesty holds it in like manner to be his duty to notify his sentiments directly to the French government, by the undersigned, as his Majesty is assured that the First Consul will hasten to attend the just remonstrances of the German Political Body, and feel the pressing necessity of taking the most active measures to relieve all the governments of Europe from the alarm he must have occasioned to them, and put an end to an order of things too dangerous to their safety and future independence.

The undersigned hereby fulfils the commands of his illustrious master, and avails himself of this opportunity to communicate to the Citizen Minister for foreign affairs, the assurance of his high esteem.

June 18.—Though this is the day appointed for taking into consideration the Russian note delivered into the Diet, nothing has been done relative to it, nor have any further observations been made on the subject. The Minister of the Elector of Baden, however, has frequent conferences with the deputies for Austria, and the Arch-Chancellor Elector relative to this notice.

LOUISIANA REMONSTRANCE.

By a late arrival from New-Orleans, papers of that place to the 1st Aug. have been received. From one of these, is extracted a translated copy of the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Louisiana to Congress, praying to be admitted into the Union.

To the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, in SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Convened.

WE the subscribers, Planters, Merchants, and other inhabitants of Louisiana, respectfully approach the Legislature of the United States, with a memorial of our rights, a remonstrance against certain laws which contravene them, and a petition for redress to which the laws of nature, sanctioned by positive stipulations, have entitled us.

Without any agency in the events which have annexed our country to the United States, we yet considered them as fortunate, and thought our liberties secured, even before we knew the terms of the cession. Persuaded that a free people would acquire territory only to extend the blessings of Freedom—that an enlightened nation would never destroy those principles on which its government was founded—and that their representatives would disdain to become the instruments of oppression, we calculated with certainty, that their first act of sovereignty would be a communication of all the blessings they enjoyed, and were the less anxious to know on what particular terms we were received.

We knew that it was impossible to be citizens of the United States, without enjoying personal freedom, protection of property, and, above all, the privileges of a free representative government, and did not therefore imagine that we could be deprived of these rights, even if there should have existed no promise to impart them; yet it was with some satisfaction we found these objects secured to us by the stipulation of a treaty; and the faith of Congress pledged to us for their uninterrupted enjoyment; we expected them from your magnanimity, but were not displeased to see them secured to us as a right, and guaranteed by solemn engagements.

With a firm persuasion that these engagements would be sacredly fulfilled, we passed under your jurisdiction, with a joy bordering on enthusiasm, submitted to the inconveniences of an intermediate dominion without a murmur, and saw the last tie that attached us to our mother country, severed without regret. Even the evils of a military and absolute authority were acquiesced in, because it indicated an eagerness to complete the transfer, and place beyond the reach of accident the union we mutually desired.—A single ma-

executive and judiciary powers, upon whose laws we had no check, over whose acts we had no controul, and from whose decrees, there is no appeal, the sudden suspension of all those forms, to which we have been accustomed, the total want of any permanent system to replace them, the introduction of a new language into the administration of Justice, the perplexing necessity of using an interpreter for every communication with the officers placed over us, the involuntary errors of necessity committed by judges, uncertain by what code they are to decide, wavering between the civil and the common law, between the forms of the French, Spanish and American jurisprudence, and with the best intentions, unable to expound laws, of which they are ignorant, or to acquire them in a language they do not understand—these were not slight inconveniencies, nor was this a state of things calculated to give favourable impressions, or realise the hopes we entertained.—But we submitted with resignation, because we thought it the effect of necessity. We submitted with patience tho' its duration was longer than we had been taught to expect—we submitted even with cheerfulness while we supposed your honorable body was employed in reducing this chaos to order, and by your legislative fiat, calling a system of harmony from the depth of this confused, discordant mass. But we cannot conceal, we ought not to dissemble, that the first project presented for the government of this country, tended to lessen the enthusiasm which, until that period had been universal; and to fix our attention on present evils, while it rendered us less sanguine as to the future; still, however, we wished to persuade ourselves that further enquiry would produce better information; that discussion would establish our rights, and time destroy every prejudice that might oppose them. We could not bring ourselves to believe that we had so far mistaken the stipulations in our favour, or that Congress could so little regard them, and we waited the result, with an anxiety which distance only prevented our expressing before the passage of the bill. After a suspense which continued to the last moment of the session; after debates which only tended to shew how little our true situation was known, after the rejection of every amendment declaratory of our rights, it at length became a law, and before this petition can be presented will take effect in our country.

Disavowing any language but that of respectful remonstrance; disdaining any other but that which befits a manly assertion of our rights, we pray leave to examine the law erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, to compare its provisions with our rights, and its whole scope with the letter and spirit of the treaty which binds us to the United States.

The first section erects the country south of the 23d degree, into a Territory of the United States, by the name of the Territory of Orleans.

The second gives us a Governor appointed for three years by the President of the United States, the fourth vests in him and in a council also chosen by the President, all Legislative power, subject to the revision of Congress.—Specially guarding against any interference with public property either by taxation or sale. And the fifth establishes a judiciary to consist of a Supreme Court having exclusive criminal and original jurisdiction without appeal, for all causes above the value of 100 dollars; and such inferior Courts as the Legislature of the Territory may establish; the Judges of the Superior Court are appointed by the President to continue in office four years. This is the summary of our Constitution. This is the accomplishment of a treaty engagement to "incorporate us into the Union, and admit us to all the rights, advantages, and immunities of American Citizens." And thus is the promise performed which was made by our first magistrate in your name, that you would "receive us as brothers, and hasten to extend to us a participation in those invaluable rights, which had formed the basis of your unexampled prosperity."

Ignorant as we have been represented of our natural rights, shall we be called on to shew that this government is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty.

Uninformed as we are supposed to be of our acquired rights, is it necessary for us to denounce that this act does not "incorporate us in the Union," that it vests us with none of the "rights" gives us no "advantages," and deprives us of all the "immunities" of American Citizens.

If this should be required, we think neither task will be difficult.

On the first point we need only appeal to your Declaration of Independen-

writings of your revolutionary patriots and statesmen, to your own professions and public acts, and finally legislators, to your own hearts, on which the love of civil liberty and its principles are, we trust, too deeply engraved to be ever totally effaced.

A Governor is to be placed over us, whom we haven't chosen, whom we do not even know, who may be ignorant of our language, uninformed of our institutions, and who may have no connections with our country, nor interest in its welfare.

The Governor is vested with all executive, and almost unlimited legislative power, for the law declares, that "by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Body, he may change, modify, and repeal the laws." &c. but this advice and consent will no doubt in all cases be easily procured, from the majority of a council, selected by the President or Governor, and dependant on him for their appointment and continuance in office; or if they should prove refractory, the power of prorogation frees him from any troublesome interference, until a more prudent selection at the end of the year, shall give him a council better suited to his views; the true legislative power then is vested in the Governor alone, the council operates as a cloak to conceal the extent of his authority, to screen him from the odium of all unpopular acts—to avoid all responsibility, and give us the faint semblance of the representative assembly, with so few of its distinguishing features, that unless the name were inscribed on the picture, it would be difficult to discover the object for which it was intended.

Taxation without representation, an obligation to obey laws, without any voice in their formation, the undue influence of the executive upon legislative proceedings, and a dependent judiciary, formed, we believe, very prominent articles in the list of grievances complained of by the United States at the commencement of their glorious contest for freedom; the opposition to them, even by force, was deemed meritorious and patriotic, and the rights on which that opposition was founded, were termed fundamental, indefeasible, self evident, and eternal; they formed, as your country then unanimously asserted, the only rational basis on which government could rest; they were so plain, it is added, as to be understood by the weakest understanding; not capable of alienation; they might always be reclaimed; unsusceptible of change, they were the same at all times, in all climates, and under all circumstances; and the fairest inheritance for our posterity, they should never—it was firmly asserted—they should never be abandoned but with life.

These were the sentiments of your predecessors, were they wrong? Were the patriots who composed your councils, mistaken in their political principles? Did the heroes who died in their defence, seal a false creed with their blood? No they were not wrong! the admiration of the world, the respect still paid to the living, the veneration accorded to the dead, attest the purity of their principles, and prove the truth of those maxims, which rendered their lives a blessing to their country, and their deaths glorious in its defence—arg truths then so well founded, so universally acknowledged inapplicable only to us? Do political axioms on the Atlantic, become problems, when transferred to the shores of the Mississippi? Or are the unfortunate inhabitants of these regions the only people who are excluded from equal rights, acknowledged in your declaration of independence, repeated in the different state constitutions, and ratified by that of which we claim to be a member? Where, we ask respectfully, where is the circumstance that is to exclude us from a participation in these rights? Is it because we have not heretofore enjoyed them? This, on the contrary, would seem a reason to hasten the communication, to indemnify us by a futurity of freedom, for the years we have been deprived of it, and enable us experimentally, to compare the blessings of a free government with the evils of another dominion. But the present situation of affairs, forms no pleasing contrast with that which is past; and if we did not count with confidence on a change in the system you have adopted, the prospect before us would not afford matter for consolatory anticipation; for though a peace is fixed for the absolute government placed over us; though a year may terminate, the equally objectionable system which succeeds it, yet what is to follow? Liberty? Self-government? Independence and a participation of the advantages of the Union? If those were offered to us as the reward of a certain term of patience and submission, though we could not ac-

tion in our misfortune; but no manifestation of what awaits us at the expiration of the law, is yet made.

We may then again become the victims of false information, of hasty remark, of prejudiced opinion; we may then again be told that we are incapable of managing our own concerns, that the period of emancipation is not yet arrived, and that when in the school of slavery we have learned how to be free, our rights shall be restored. Upon the topic to which this leads we are reluctant to speak. But misrepresented and insulted, it cannot be deemed improper to shew how groundless are the calumnies which represent us as in a state of degradation, unfit to receive the boon of freedom. How far any supposed incapacity to direct the affairs of our own country, would release the U. States from their obligation to confer upon us the rights of citizenship, or upon what principle they are to become the judges of that capacity, might, we believe, fairly be questioned—for we have surely not become fitted for the task since the signature of the treaty that was before that period—and that no such incapacity was then supposed to exist, is evident from the terms of that instrument, which declares that we are to be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the constitution. If the U States then may postpone the performance of this engagement, until in their opinion it may be proper to perform it, of what validity is the compact, or can that be called one, of which the performance depends only on the will of the contracting party.

(To be concluded in our next.)

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS For the Cure of Agues, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine have proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a Bottle. These Drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low, marshy countries, where the worst sort of Agues generally prevail; which, unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on Dropsies, Putrid Fevers, and a variety of Complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other Medicines are daily offered to be public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of; but being a very nauseous Medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often kills, and children and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost. For want of a more easy and pleasant Remedy.

Extract of a letter from Dr. C. Soper, Kent Co. Delaware. "I have given the Ague Drops to a Number of patients this Fall, and with constant success; in some obstinate cases the effect like a charm—the disease yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after resisting the barks for months, though they had been thrown in, in the largest doses."

From Dr. J. Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania. "I CAN at any moment, if you think proper to advertise them, procure the certificates of very respectable persons in this place and its vicinity, of the efficacy of the Ague Drops and Worm Lozenges, the latter very effectual as a vermifuge, and successfully used in diarrhoea and dysentery, complaints which have been very prevalent here."

From Mr. Gleason White, Annapolis. "I have sold many of the Ague and Fever Drops to people in the country, and have not known any to fail curing.—The Lozenges have sold very well lately—I hear of several cures such as bringing worms from Children, and doing much good to persons of a bilious habit."

From Mr. Rob. Mercer, Printer, Frederickburg. "The Ague Drops have cured in every case I have heard of, and increases in demand, as the ague and fever prevail very much here every fall. Some interested Doctors have done all in their power to depreciate their value, pretending they do not act mildly; but the people will not easily believe what so obviously contradicts their senses—I know young Children who have taken it, and no other effect was perceived but the ceasing of the disorder."

To the Public. I hereby certify, that on the fifth day of July last, I was taken ill of the ague and fever, and a short Time after two children in my house became sick of the same complaint—when hearing of the ague drops advertised in the Carlisle Gazette, I purchased a bottle from Mr. Dawson, by the use of a small part of which my ague ceased for some time—the said bottle of drops stopped the ague on the two children—and had we made use of a sufficient quantity of the drops I believe a perfect cure would have been effected. I found them innocent and safe, as taken according to the printed directions. GEORGE CROCKER.

Sir, I have made use of your ague drops—they have operated mildly—and according to my wishes, have performed a cure on me, without producing any inconvenience—I think them a safe and excellent medicine, and would have recourse to them again as a cure for the ague in preference to any other medicine. I am sir with gratitude, your obedient servant, JOHN KUSSEL.

These drops are sold by J. Gales, at a dollar and a half a bottle.