

Mr. Kitchell moved, that the committee should rise and report the resolutions submitted some time since. It being remarked that these resolutions were yet to be determined on, having never been reported to the House, they were again read; and then a motion for the committee to rise and report, was made, and agreed to. The committee accordingly rose and reported the resolutions which were taken into consideration by the House. The items of the estimate were again read—the sum in the estimate for the support of expenses of the loan offices, occasional considerable contributions—the accounts of the federal loan offices were again called for; that from the office of New-York being read, it was remarked that the amount of this account exceeded that of Pennsylvania, and indeed of all the other accounts. This disparity, it was said, was very extraordinary, and did not appear to be accompanied with any sufficient reasons, for its great difference; and though the accounts had been settled by the proper officers of the Treasury, yet that they were liable to be reviewed by the House.

Some remarks in opposition were made. The question on agreeing to the sum reported in the estimate for the loan offices was carried in the affirmative.

The House having proceeded through the items included in the several resolutions— A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto. And Messrs. Lawrence, Baldwin, Smith, N.H. Steele and Giles were appointed.

A motion that the estimate of contingencies received from the War Department, with other papers relative to the estimates of appropriations, be referred to the select committee was, after some debate, superfluous by a motion to adjourn.

[In consequence of a proposition from the King of Prussia to Gen. Dumourier, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities between Prussia and France, the basis of which was that Louis XVI. should be expelled from his confinement, and admitted to share in the new Government. Gen. DUMOURIER, sent the following beautiful and spirited Manifesto, to the Monarch to whom it is addressed.]

SPIRIT OF ELOQUENCE.

TO THE FRENCH ARMY.
COMRADES IN ARMS,

THE following are the reasonable propositions which I made to the Prussians, after receiving two messages requesting an accommodation.—The Duke of Brunswick lent me for answer an insolent Manifesto, which will irritate the whole nation, and increase the number of its soldiers. Let us observe no longer to our friends—let us attack their tyrants, and make them repeat of having polluted the land of France.

DUMOURIER.
MEMORIAL to the KING of PRUSSIA.
THE French nation has unshakably decided its fate, and foreign powers cannot refuse to acknowledge the truth of this assertion. They no longer are the National Assembly, whose powers were confined; who will require to be constrained or abrogated, to have the force of laws; who possessed only a contested authority, which might have been considered as usurped; and who had the wisdom to appeal to the whole nation, and to request of themselves the eighty-three Departments to put an end to their existence, and to supply their place by a representation invested with all the powers and complete sovereignty of the French people, authorized by the Constitution itself, under the name of the National Convention.

This assembly the first day of its sitting attacked by a spontaneous movement, which is the same throughout the whole empire, decreed the abolition of monarchy.—This decree was everywhere received with great joy; it every where augmented the energy of the people; and at present it would be impossible to make the nation re-establish a throne, over-torn by the crimes which surrounded it. France then must necessarily be considered as a Republic, since the whole nation has declared the abolition of monarchy. This Republic must either be acknowledged or combated.

The powers armed against France had no right to intermeddle in the debates of the National Assembly on the form of its government. No power has a right to impose laws on a great nation; they therefore refused to employ the right of the sword.—But what has been the result?—The nation has been more incensed; they are opposed force to force, and the advantages certainly which the numerous troops of the King of Prussia and his allies have gained are of very little consequence. The resistance which he meets with, and which increases as he advances, is too great to prove that the conquest of France represented to him as very easy, is absolutely impossible. Whatever difference of principles may exist between the respectable monarch who has been misled, and the French people, neither he nor his Generals can any longer consider that people, or the armies which oppose him, as a collection of rebels.—The rebels are those insatiable nobility, who after having so long oppressed the people in the name of monarchs, whose throne they themselves took, have completed the disgrace of Louis XVI. by taking up arms against their own country, by filling Europe with their falsehoods and their calumnies, and by becoming by a conduct so foolish as it is criminal, the most dangerous enemies of Louis XVI. and of their country. I have often myself heard Louis XVI. lament their crimes and their chimeras.

I may leave the King of Prussia and his whole army to judge of the conduct of these dangerous rebels—are they attacked or despised? Do not require an answer to that question, I already know it—yet these men are suffered to remain in the Prussian army, and to form the advance guard of it, with a small number of Austrians, as barbarous as themselves.

Let us now come to the Austrians since the fatal treaty of 1795. France, after sacrificing the natural allies, became a prey to the ambition of the Court of Vienna. All our treaties served to facilitate the advance of the Austrians. In the beginning therefore of our Revolution—at the opening of the National Assembly, under the name of the States General, the intrigues of the Court of Vienna were multiplied to deceive the nation respecting its real interests; to mislead an unfortunate King, surrounded by bad advisers, and finally to render him persecuted.

It is the Court of Vienna, that has occasioned the down fall of Louis XVI.—What has been done by that court, the crooked policies of which are too subtle to display a bold and open conduct? It represented the French as monsters, while it, and the criminal Emperor, paid emissaries and conspirators, and kept up by every possible means the most fatal discord.—This power, more formidable to its allies than its enemies, has engaged us in a war against a great King, whom we esteem; against a nation which we love and which loves us.—This perversion of all political and moral principles cannot long continue.

The King of Prussia will know one day the crimes of Austria of which we have proofs, and will abandon us to our vengeance. I can declare to the whole world that the armies united against the forces which now invade us cannot be induced to look upon the Prussians as their enemies, nor the King of Prussia as the instrument of the perfidy and vengeance of the Austrians and the Emperor. They entertain a nobler idea of that courageous nation, and of a King whom they wish to consider as a good and honest man.

The King says they cannot abandon his allies—Are they worthy of him? Has a man who has associated with robbers, a right to say he cannot quit his society? He cannot; it is said, break his alliance—upon what is it founded? On perfidy and projects of invasion.

Such are the principles upon which the King of Prussia and the French nation ought to reason in order to understand each other.

The Prussians love Royalty, because, since the Great Elector, they have had good Kings;—and because he who now conducts them is doubtless worthy of their affection.

The French have abolished Royalty, because, since the immortal Henry IV. they have always had weak, proud, or timid Kings, governed by ministers, confessors, insolent or ignorant ministers, base and sycophantic courtiers, who have afflicted, with every kind of calamity, the most beautiful empire in the universe.

The King of Prussia has too pure a soul not to be struck with these truths. I present them to him for the interest of his own glory, and above all for the interest of two magnanimous nations, the happiness or misery of which he can secure by one word; for as it is certain that his arms will be resisted, and that no power can subdue France, I shudder when I think on the dreadful misfortune of seeing our plains strewn with the dead bodies of two respectable nations, from a vain idea of a point of honour, for which the King himself will one day blush, when he sees his army, and his treasure sacrificed to a system of perfidy and ambition, in which he has no share, and to which he is rendered the dupe.

In the same degree that the French nation become a Republic, is violent and capable of making every effort against its enemies, in the same degree it is generous and affectionate towards its friends. Incapable of bending its head before armed men, it will give every favour, and even expend its blood for a generous ally; and if ever there was an epoch when the affection of a nation could be depended on, it is that when the general will forms the invariable principles of a government.—It is that which treaties are no longer subjected to in various politics of Ministers and Courts, and that the King of Prussia will contract to treat with the French nation; it will become a general law, universal, and unchangeable ally; but if the illusion of a point of honour prevails over his virtues, his humanity, and his real interests, he will then find enemies worthy of him, who will combat him with regret but to the utmost, and who will be continually succeeded by avengers, whose number daily increases, and whose no human efforts will prevent from living or dying free.

It is possible, that the King of Prussia, contrary to the rules of true policy, immutable justice and humanity, should consent to be the instrument of the will of the perfidious Court of Vienna, should forsake his brave allies, and his treasures to the ambition of that court, which in a war it has been directed to undertake, has the justice to expose its allies, and to furnish only a small contingency, while it alone, were it brave and generous, ought to support the whole burden?—The King of Prussia at present can act the noblest part that any King ever acted. His operations alone have been attended with success; he took two towns; but this success was owing to treachery and cowardice.—Since that he has found free and brave men, from whom he cannot withhold his esteem. He will still find a greater number, for the army which flows his march excites every day; it is excellent discipline, and animated by the love of France. It has been freed from traitors and cowards, who might have excited an idea that France could be easily conquered, and instead of defending, it will soon attack, unless a reasonable negotiation make a distinction between the King and his army, whom we esteem, and the Austrians and the Emperor, whom we despise. It is time that an open and sincere explanation should terminate our discussions, or confirm them, and enable us to know our real enemies. We will combat them with courage; we are upon our own soil; we have to avenge the excesses committed in our fields; & it may be readily believed that we will gain the Republic, proud of their liberty, much by the

bloody war, which can never end but with the entire destruction of the oppressors or the oppressed. This dreadful reflection ought to agitate the heart of a just and humane King. He ought to consider that instead of protecting his ally, Louis XVI. and his family, the more he continues our enemy, the more he will aggravate their calamities.

I hope, for my part, that the King, whose personal respect, and who has shown me marks of esteem which do me honour, will be pleased to read, with attention this note, dictated by the love of humanity and my country. He will pardon the hurry and incoherence of the style of these truths from an old soldier, occupied still more essentially with military operations which must decide the fate of the war.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

ROME, September 29.

IN this place the friends of the French are more numerous than you can imagine, and the people want nothing but a leader to crush the Papal authority, and rescue themselves from superstition and oppression. Four thousand men were last week raised, and ordered to the banks of the Tyber. They desired to know for what purpose they were embodied, but their requisition was denied. However, having come to the knowledge that they were to embark for the purpose of assisting the Austrians to fight against the liberties of France, those Citizen Soldiers to a man laid down their arms, and sold their regimentals to the Jews.

The statue of St. Peter, in St. Peter's church, has been stripped of its gorgeous and costly apparel, in which the Saint is annually dressed, in compliance to the birthday of his Holiness the Pope. He now appears in his natural simplicity, wearing the uniform of Louis XIV. The Pope and his Cardinals have put on sackcloth and ashes, and the statue of Paulinus is covered daily with flowers.

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FARNCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

By the arrival of a Packet from England, at New-York, London Newspapers have been received in the 20th November; by which it appears that the French continue to be every where triumphant, and that they have made themselves masters of a very considerable part of the Austrian Netherlands.—The following paragraphs are all that we have time to extract for this week's paper.

“I hasten to inform you, citizens, that I, this day, made my entry into the capital of Flanders, without the smallest difficulty or opposition.—My advanced guard, under Major General Lamorriere, found there only some soldiers, who had concealed themselves, and some deserters. Lieutenant General Lamour, the Austrian Commander, had arrived there four or five days before Courtry and Menin, with four or five thousand men for Alost and Brussels. If my army had not attacked Courtry, it would have been able to overtake his rear; but the troops must take some rest. I will expect, however, that after my advanced guard had had repose, some of his baggage, which he embarked on the Scheldt, may fall into my hands. General Dumourier has desired us to march upon a line with him; he shall not find us lagging in the rear, though we are not as well provided with stores as he is.”

LA BOURDONNAYE.
BRUSSELS, November 4.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the French made an attack upon the advanced posts of the Imperial troops on the side of Brussels, with an intention either to recover Courtry, or to force the Imperial army to retreat. Baron de Krume, colonel of the regiment of Belder, instantly placed himself at the head of a division of Hussars, in order to sustain the out posts; and he fell upon the French with such impetuosity, that he killed 300 men, and made 500 prisoners, among whom is one of their chiefs, whose name we are unacquainted with.

The French in the course of yesterday still attacked the advanced posts on the side of Tournay, and have been repelled with some loss.

These reiterated successes ought not to abandon their acquainted with the unexampled actions of the Imperial troops; for General Edouard, Comte de Chilly, having arrived at Namur after several forced marches, offered to permit his harassed troops to take repose; but they all waved their hats in the air, and demanded to continue their route, and after their arrival at Mons, requested to be led against the enemy.

NOVEMBER 9.

You must have observed in my last, that the affair in this country were taking a very different turn from what had been expected. The event of Tournay, and what had been expected. The French struck on that day, the Austrian army near Mons, with so much impetuosity, that in the action, which lasted from 8 in the morning until 4 o'clock, the Imperial army was completely routed, and retreated in confusion to a league beyond Mons.—At six in the evening, Dumourier sent a trumpet to offer the place to capitulate.

The capitulation was accepted, and the French took possession of Mons on Wednesday at 12 o'clock at night. As soon as the superiority of the French army was known, orders were sent to the troops in Flanders to fall back upon Mons, and succours were sent for to Prince Hohenzollern's army. All these precautions, notwithstanding, we have to avenge the excesses committed in our fields; & it may be readily believed that we will gain the Republic, proud of their liberty, much by the

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