The Conflictionalia, No. V.

Meffe. ADAMS & LARKIN, HE 11th reason in the report is," befrom impoling any further rellitation on British trade alone, and because it is filpulated that neither the debts due from in dividuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor theres nor monies which they have in the public funds, or in any public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national difference, be isquefferen or confifeated. It is far from being impossible that the exercise of this right may in the opinion of the national legiflature contribute to preferve the prace of our country, and protect the rights and property of our citizens from violation— We therefore effects it highly impalitie that the public faith Boald he pledged that it NEVER fould be exercised."

In my last I attempted to expose the ine-

quality in vertious articles of the Treaty, and particularly in the article to which this reason refers; I will now examine the arguments of the Federalift in oppolition

Sophifier can gain but few profelytes i a country like this, in which wildom is fo prevalent; it is extraordinary therefore fuch weapons to enforce poon his reader observations and arguments totally ferry lant to the real fubject under confiders

The question involved in this reason is not, whether credit has been jefframen tal in the rapid role of our country. It is not whether the United States in the laft was gained by the fequentration or confi-cation of Briefo Debts.

The proper gaeftions for the confidera-

tion of the public, and which are almost too well understood to require illucidation, are these: Have the United Sistes by the are thete: Have the Onice assessing to law of nations a right in the event of war or are national difference, to foquether or conflicte fuch debts? Having fuch right is it positic for the United States to flipmlate by Treaty never to exercife it?
There are certain dates which every na

tion owes to ifelf as well as to other ua tion, the most important of subject is the care and prefervation of itself. This draw the law both of nature and nations street. by croise spon it, seen obligation abjelute of the property of the control of the control of the and intelligentials; and as every duty inp-porter right to every thing uncefury for the diference of it, it follows that the ma-tion whenever its care and preferration fail receive, that a right than to fequetter or conficate fuch debts.

A flate of our changes the condition of the nation, and gives to it rights which be-fore it did not pull it. Thus Yarri ob-ferres, "that when the head of a State or Savernes and overeign declares war against another fovereign, it implies that the whole nation declares war against the other, and that all the fubjects of the one are esemies to all the fubjects of the other inclusively." He allo obferres, " that the fovereign bath na-turnity a right over what his fubjects may be indubted to the enemies, and therefore he may confifcate debts of this nature if ne my conticate cebts of the nature if the terms of payment happen in time of war, or at leaft he may prohibit his fuljedt, frem paying while the war continues." he also adds in a passage immediately factorising the continues of the payment of of war does not fo much as touch the fums which it nees to the enemy, every where, in cafe of a war, funds credited to the

the principles laid down in the two prenare preceding this are clearly recog-nized and shablified by Gratias and Paf-findos and when we examine what ful-lows this last quotation, we shall find that sothing even in Fattel appears to theke nothing even in Fattel appears to fisher the foundation of them—He next observed to force the foundation of them—He next observed to five suff force and force of the force to fish this is a general appear litely adapted by the nations of humpe for the advantage and fatter forcemence—The frustion of clief cannedina, and of this very natural force from the theorem is the force of t on abfoliste degree obligatory on a nation like this, whole fluation in war might de-mand a very different mode of conduct. The friencist with auxiderful paths, aims to address the passion; " there is abfolute degree obligatory on a nation

public are exempt from confication, and

questiation or constitution of this petit be-ing receptor; the sub of the nation with the constitution, the minister feeling ap-terior for the chargeable with the three charges the substitution of the sub

for, as the great fighter of nature, the fafety of the people, a law paramanant to all other public or private schingations, fanctions this act. That are furely export to exercise it. Whether the exercise reprehensible either in individual or matter, which withholds a demand until and its the impolicy of a forender of it by treaty, which is, the real question. Still mand of equal value is reflored, which re-futes to do justice until justice is done. It may be easy and even natural for some to affeme the softere vifage of motalifts, and with faint-like zeal to exclaim at the very appearance without the reality of in-justice in others; but if the imperious neceffity of war can in a moral as well as potion of the life of an individual of the enemy, in the reprizal of his own private pro perty upon the ocean, and his property of a certain description on those, where lies the fetres quality which at once flamps this

all with a peculiar turpitude?

Having thus demonstrated that this right
does not exist according to the laws both of nature and nations. I will examine whether it be palitic for the United States by a folemn treaty to pledge their public faith never to exercise it.

The term sever, refers to time and imports unlimited duration, the United States ought therefore to calculate with abfolute certainty that no future contingence care ever require a dispensation of this unlim-

The exercise of this right has never yet been refirstled by treaty. It has by com-mon consent resid entirely with the wilmon content renes entirely with the wil-dom and humanity of nations. It is no wooder then, that this felent compail, to novel and extraordinary, thould excite general ferprize. Upon the very face of it, it exhibits firong features of diffruit on the part of Great Britain, and of conficus guilt on the part of the United States. She confiders them as knaves, and proposes to bind them—They acknowledge the charge and consent to be bound. It is singular that the British Minister should ormife the accessive of binding the United states to the observance of faith and biner, and fall more singular that the American Minister should by this public act declare to the world that his country required

The impolicy of the flipulation willfill further appear from other confidera-

Nature as the has veffed every seimal. Nature as the bas verted every assimal, to have the affigured to every nation the weapons most efficiatious for its felf defence. In the forth are assimals in fixed and facosity interior to the Typer, yet are armed with cerusin weapons by which they can keep bitm at bay. In the air are lords in the control of the contro in firength and agility onequal to the Vul-ture, yet are enabled by peculiar powers, to clude his grafping talous. In the scene are fife, mere atoms to the Whale, yet by ordered by nature, that the may thereby preferve without irritation or defination an equilibrium in her praductions. In the extensive forcety of man, it is found that fome nations in power far inferior to others, by peculiarity of fituation or inter-nal refources, are able to refult their encroschments.

The Federalift observes 45 that the nations of Europe have large fleets; that we are without any; that our verifies fail ungoated and anmanned; every moment liable to be taken, while theirs are in many inflances protested with military force."

The very fails by which he thus attempts to heave the paties of this flightation on the part of the United States, I should the state of the United States, I should be stated to the state of the United States, I should be stated to the state of the United States, I should be stated to the state of the United States, I should be stated to the state of the state

felcet for my purpole to expose the impeli-

I admit the noval firength of G. B. and the naval impotency of the U.S. but it is this very inequality of fluation which, I contend demands the most tenacion; care of all our means of defence. Her navies have the power to annay our commerce, and S Window Glafs, which they will fell ve-even to sweep the ocean of our reffels. ry low for ready pay or their usual credit. ecp the ocean of our velicls. dependence on the latter. If the United Cheefe, Pork, Tallow, Towcloth, Cotton States, therefore, poffefs any internal medes and Linnen RAGS, &c. for which they States, therefore, policis any internal medas by which in any fituation, they might countered the exercise of this naval supesime to address the passion; "there is feater an individual (lays he), who would not resolt with hotror at the foggestion. It is not furtender forever, theuse of them, that in the event of war, he was not bound by ever tite no contribute his all to the unition. The nation bath, as has been already shown, a right over the debts which he ower, and by becoming the debtor it is might be exercised; and it is at least his place, takes from him the obligation he was a before under to his beditter, the fetter of our complaints, toucher the late first tits might be exercised; and it is at least the was before under to his beditter, the fetter of our complaints, toucher the late first tits might be exercised.

it is the impolicy of a forrender of it by treaty, which is, the real question. Still however in a contemplation of the vari-oos and extraordinary events which take place between nations, it may not be dif-ficult to imagine that at fome future period, the circumfiances between G. B. and S. might not only render the ex-

estrife of it expedient, but indispensible, An individual who carries his fide arms o defend himfelf againft an affeffin who ato detend numeri againu an ausain who waits him, canno: abfolutely determine that he shall ever sad it expedient to ofe them; still it would be impredent and rath in him to lay them aside, when exposed to

to buy to say them aide, when exposed to continual interviews with him.

To determine fature by paff events, (and the role of decision cannot be very insecurate) it is not impossible that G. B. might again in defiance of the laws of nature and nations, let loofe piratical privateirs upon our reffels—and in equal defiance of the maxims of juffice, authorly refufe indemnimaxims of julice, authority refute indemni-fication to our citizens; would it impair our credit at home or abroad, or enkin-dle the abhorrence of any nation in Eu-rope, or of any individual, should the United States, under these oppression circum-flances resort to this expedient, in order to relieve their injured, their diffeelied, their relieve their injured, their dutteues, mear plundered citizens?—They might thus either themselves indemnify them, or in-duce G. B. to render them justice. In either

might demand that 14th and most oreactua-alternative, an appeal to arms.

Has past experience convinced in that the simplicity of the British cabinet is in-capable of broading michiefs to this coun-try? Has her magnanimity on former oc-casions justified the idea of our feetings. without defence? Has her generous can-doct towards as raifed a demand of graft once towards as ratied a demand of gesti-inde, a difcharge of which, requires this extraordinary engagement? These vare questions which require serious and faits-fractly answers, before the public will a give with the Federalist, in the justice, the reciprocity, or the policy of this slipula-tion.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Juf pullijbed, and for fale, at the Book

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehensive System of Geography, by way of question and answer, by Nathaniel Davigot.—Alfo, Raffelas, Prince of Abiffinis.—An Afasic elude his grassing talous. In the areau

Tale.—By Samuel Jelensun, L. L. D.—Also,
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aph over his majestic Greength. It is to
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Said Botler has on hand, and keeps onilantly for fale, all parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Pfalm Books, Ac-count Books, and Cent Tables, whole fale and retail; Metchants may be supplied on restonable terms, and every favor ac

Otis and Fobes,

HAVE for Sale, at their flor in Cum-tion for Sale, at their flor in Cum-mington, 20d. 10d. and Sd. Nails, cut Stingle and Tack, du.— Grinefinnes, W. L. and N. E. Rom, Salt, Tet, Raifins, Redwood, Brimfloot,—Alfo, English and Hardware GOODS, Crockety Ware, 6 by S Window Glafs, which they will fell ve-ture for reader one or their effect. They world likewife inform those win are incepted to them, whose accounts are become proadly, that they expect a settle-ment by the art of October next—those who do not comply must expect to receive fourthing in the muse of the Common wealth, greeting.

N. B. Wanted, Flaxfeed, Beef, Butter

will give a generous price and pay par Cash if required. Cummington, Aug. 28, 1795.

ington, Ang. 28, 1795. Clothier's business carried on in all its various branches .- All those who are definous of having their clothes dreffed, may depend on having them done with neatoes and dispatch; and the least favor gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

ROCER WING ALSO, the folicriber has lately fet up the BLUE DIE-be flatters himfelf that he shall carry on that branch to the advan-tage of al; his employers.
Williamsbargh, 1st Sept. 1795.

To the Public.

HEREA'S a Bill was found againd me for feeding the county fand, north of my boufe, natiower than what it was formerly layed out—I with your indugence fo far as to fecure the crop that is now on the land, and promife to remote the fence the north and for for whome the fence the north and fail of my house to the original width.—I with the sence the norm and tourn inde of my hoofe to the original width.—I wish fulfable notice may be taken of the raid from Capt. Samuel Fairfield's house to the meeting house, as in many places in the narrow, and in others is removed.

ANDREW GATES (Williamsburgh, Aug 28, 1795.

We the subscribers being appointed, and having scorped the trust of Administrators on the effect of Mr. SETH BARDWELL, late of Hanfeld, in the county of Hamphire decaded, all persons indebted to faid estate, are briefly asset of the county of the persons in the county of the persons in the county of th periors interest to the chare, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment and those to whom said chate it indebted are requested to exhibit their demands for

HANNAH BARDWELL, NOAH BARDWELL, BENJAMIN SMITH. Admin'ts feld, August 25, 1795.

Hattade, August 35, 1795.

THE funderiter terms appointed administrator on the client of PHINE.

HAS LYMAN, late of Hadley, in the cicanty of Hamphire decaded—define all performs indebted to faid effart to unknown and the company of the company o duce G. B. to reader them juite. In cost mediate payment: and all periods that but ther cafe, they might accomplift which decompts, not heretofore exhibited in the without this expedient, in their hardest commissioners appointed to receive an might demand that last and most decaded examine the claims of said ellar, saideful calciumities, an appeal to arms. mediate payment : and all perfons that ha foon as may be. LEMUEL WARNER, Alm'r.

Hadley, July 7, 1795.

A LL perions trateband to the mate it ceated, are defined to make immediate pay.

Thene to the fublerithers, executors on fail

thate and those who have chains on fail to exhibit them for fer

HANNAH COWLES,
OLIVER DICEINSON.
Amberff, Acc. 13, 1795.

The Subtcriber hereby notifies all those who have not fetde their Notes, given to the late co-patter thip of Williams & James, that their note will be put into the hands of an attorney to collect, unless paid previous to the fifth of Oftober next.

JOHN JAMES,

Golben, Aug. 30, 1795.

A LL perfors indebted to the chate of Lieut. Toficib Bond, late of Convey, deceased, street, Toficib Bond, late of Convey, and the chate of the chate to the fubicriber for fertlement.
PEGGY BOND, Admin'rs.

Copway, Aug. 17, 1795.

All persons indebted to the late Company of Tappan & Foul are requested to make payment used to furfil day of October dext, or their take and accounts will be put into the badde an attorney to be collected. Northampton. August 26, 1765.

Ran away from the fub feriber, on the 16th left, an indested a prentier, by the name of Henry Herry; about 17 years of age, of a light complex ion, thore cutl'd bair, about 5 feet as about 17 years age, of eight compared ion, thore cut i'd hair, about 5 feet and half high, had on when he went away, seed brown cost, London brown eef, further trowfeer, ee. Wheter, will take op his apprendice, or give information others be is, shall have two pence old tenor result, and no charges paid.—All persons are forbid trading or harbouring him on my secour, for I will not pay any costrast of his attention the bid. his after this date.

ASNER BARNARD.

Northampton, August 17, 1795.

** TICKE IS in the Haward College Lottery, third class, may be had of Dr. Ebenezer Hawt.

Wanted.

Good Journeyman to the Clothier A Good Journey man to the Chart affire Lad, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprente

to the above butness—to one good accoragement will be given.

ELIJAH HERRICK.

Charlemone, Aop. 18, 1795.

WANTED, 22 an apprennee to the tive BOY, about 14, years of age. — Enquired for the point of BOHAN CLAP. Northampton, Aug. 12, 1795

#3 Subtembers to Dr. LATRIOP Thankfgiving Sermon, are defired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COT-TON AND LINEN RAGS.

Banissiic

NORTHAMPTON. (Maffaringins) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 16, 1795.

[NUMB. 472]

OBSERVATIONS to the new FRENCH | upwards, who are to hold their feats for 4

OBSERVATIONS as the NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

THE new construction of France, as reported to the Convention by the comments of eleven, efforts many effects that manners, and the control of the construction of which the construction of wide months. It is evident that the French construction of the construc but repained those any speculation, shich they have beretotous wantonly in-calged, and that they begin to think and all in deletence to the common fense and scenence of markind. A confidencing of the report, shall I think, be peculiarly infinitive to nor American Jacobine, who have looked with impationate upon the dech and bollevers in our political infitucent, because they are not exactly con-gonal to the theories at Peris. If we can but perfeade them to continue a little longer in the practice of receiving implicitly their creeds from France, they will, I cent, too be as peaceable, orderly and obedient

fit of cultures as any in the community.

Our mill fargaine democras mail now renounce their faith in the infatibility of French doffrings, and relactantly acknowlidge, that the prefent Convention, as well as the preceding legillative and conflituent allemblies, have been involved in numerous errors, for for is the language of the report. They must admir, that the con-flication of 1793, which rejected the idea of a firm executive power, and cool permanent Senate, was a perfidious thing, medi-tated amidd torrigue and ambition, and inimical to fecurity, liberty and focial harroop. They must now agree to diffully the democratic forests, which have been influented in forest, and recommended in all the districts introgenout the Union, for the parpose of reviewing and censuring the

proceedings of government; because, how can we conceive the idea, according to Pailly D'Anglas, of 6000 primary afternblies deliberating upon the laws? This would believe all the power upon the tire bulent and idle, and to establish a legish-tive body without dignity of liberty. They have not only abolished these societies by law, but they appear to recal them to u more only to express their desellation of class, which are emphasically the con-centration of all the elements of diforder,

and organization of anarchy. But what will these people say, when they are told fasther by their teachers, that shifulde equality is a chimera—that a man must possess a certain degree of property befare he is fit to be a ruler—that bired fervants, persons who have never learns a incchanical art—persons who cannot read and write—or vegahouds or backtupts, are not competent to have any voice what, ever in election or in government. How prodigiously such a test would have this. ed the " noify throng" who lately aff m-hed in our firecis to pass resolutions against

the treaty?

But notwirhflanding the French appear
to be raught, by fad experience, the foll,
of Utopian feltems, and by their change of fertiment, to have diffreshingly embarrassed their blind admirers. I am far from con-fidering their late work as a fit parem for bdering their late work as a fit patern for initiation. It appears these in the burry of their eftage from the ruiss of sourchy, they are proceeding fift to the other ex-turne. They have engrafted into their re-port of a new confittation, principles of aitlectary, our to be found, and I trail, never will be found in the government of the United States. It is much more ariftheratical than any of our conflitutions.

This will appear in examining the confirm of their legislative and executive

Ctenments.
The divition of their legislature into two heries a noticious and important change.

A fingle house must ever be the sport of sizions, becase, as they truly observe, it rish lane to the 11th July.

The number of statehouses burnt to the control of the number of statehouses burnt to the control of the number of statehouses burnt to the number of statehouses are numbered to the number of statehouses and the number of statehouses are numbered to the numbered to the number of statehouses are numbered to the number firm leffin which they might have read

ears, and one half of the body to be chang ed biennisily, and the whole to be elefted

ed brenshilly, and the whole to be eledled by the people.
This budy is organized in a manner tim-ilar to the American Senste. The dura-tion, but appearsh the gradual change of the marathers, is calculated to preferve fultematic vice;-to give fahility to public mentures --- to communicate to the new members with our returned every two house, we offer the compt by mean of the coll members who are left. So far the con-filturious is found. So far it is necessary in the fallity by which he is followed the collection. ditution is found. So far it is necessary to check the sansbility, the propentity to change the pessions of a more popular houte, and a firm independent Senare is truly the anchor of fafety in a Comm realth, against florms which afually affail

it. But by the report of the French confti-tution, the other house, a council of 500 is organized precifely in the same manner, and them is no difference between them. except it he in the ages and number of the members. Here then, are in fact, two Se-nates containing between them the whole leg flatire power of the nation, and calculated by their firecture and duration to purfue one uniform line of policy, and to communicate in regular fuccessop, from one moiety of the houle to the other, the fpirit of the bady. I give a decided prefer-core to the confliction of the UnitedStates, which admits the people to effect a total change in one integral branch of the legifchange in one integral branch of the legi-latore every rive year, and thereby to break up entirely in that house, every ap-perance of concerted plans, and enimete it at once and throughout with the preva-lent pullons of the day. A well infrust-ed Senace, will be able always to check the intermerance which that house which has

ed Senace, will be able always to check the intemperance which that hoefe might be inclined to indulge.

The French have proposed to organize their executive power in the fame way.—
It is to conflit of five persons appointed, but not removesable by the legislature, and only one fifth of the body to be renewed annually. Here is the fame eighematic policy, the openion of corps imperfied on the executive beanch, and it is thould fail at any time to be powerned by that spirit, it any time to be governed by that fpirit, it will be a council of faction and cabal, fo faral to the energy which ought to characterife the department. The unfillfulnels of this firectore is ton obvious to require any comment, and my object in these obof our National Government, against vieldof our National Government, againtly seld-ing a halfs approbation of this fidden and furprizing alteration in the politics of France. It appears to me, in the organi-zation of their legislative and executive, in forreunding each of them with a perma-nent military force, and in making proper-ty an indifferentiale qualification for office, the the Eventual Contract of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of that the French are about to depart from the genoise features of a republic, and to establish an eletice arithment; in its sead, As AMERICAN.

Advices by the lateft arrivals.

COPENHAGEN, June 13. We begin to receiver, little by little, from the great confernation the free had thrown ail the inhabitants into. Government coatinues to adopt meafores to eafe the deployable condition of the lower class; they teceion bread and heer gratis and have permission to creft, in the pub lie places, 227, even in the bornt calle of Christianburgh, workshops of wood. An extraordinary court of police, confishing of three affestors, has been instituted in our citadel, to affift the mafter of police in his

mounts to 943, and 20 have been damaged.
The number of houses defroyed by the The fiftin which they might have read The number, of hours corroyed by use in the acromalated experience of every fire in 1728, amounted to 1650, and that the first of the first to 74. The hours burned fitting affecting the state of the first to 74. The hours burned in the larger fitting and of other constraint, that which a propertion was made to divide the legislature into two branches, there were 89 to the first that for most to most to that firm at prefent. The Hermitist that for most then note in its found. There change of opinion in the space of sacretings to the consistence of a sacreting to be compared of married and a widowers, of 40 years of sage and

fruck; great preparations are making there; and we have advices that every thing is trady for an attempt to crofs the river.

Gen. Pichegen whits the different flations

is so strongly characterised.

A letter from Frankenthal, dated the 21th inft. contains the following intelligence:—"I announced to you in my last that the head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle had been established here. The news of the capture of the im-portant city of Luxemborg had no food-er reached the commander in chief officially, than he changed that disposition, by returning to Worms, attended by the military administrations. We are assured that this change has been made for the

circulated, fhould not be very

fo long circulated fpeedily realized.

MENTZ, June 2.

At the inflant we had made every preparation for a fortic on the befrigers, a
contier from Ealle arrived with an order,
directing General [Clairfayt to fuspend
forther befrillites. We are momentarily u expettation of intelligence of a peac in expectation of intelligence of a prace-being concluded between the Empire and the French Republic. The treaty is faid to be founded on the balls of the flatar que

DIET OF RATISBON, June 13. The vote of Spires flates, that France capti to be fatisfied with the rights and palifilions guaranteed to ber by the preceding Treaty between her and the Empire. It is of opinion that no Deputation from the Empire flouid be appointed, but that its Imperial Majeby flouid be investigated with fall investigate consists with this

that his Imperial Majedy thould be inveil-ed with full power jo negociate, with this referre, that his Imperial Majedy flould inform the Diet, from time to time, of the pragress of such negociation. It is hoped that the conclusion of the Diet, refjectling negociations for peace, will be immediately draw up. In the Electural College, Mayence, Cologne, Savany, and Branderburgh, have yone for the mediation of the King of Froffia, and and in the College of the Princes one of and in the College of the Princes, out of fifty-five votes, forty have said in the fame way, and three have declared themfame way, an interest of the there are only twelve woices for investing his Impe-rial Majerly with the fole power of nego-# IUNE 16.

In the fixing of the Diet on Wednelday, Pomerani delivered a supplement, the con-tents of which are as follows : "Animated by the fincere attachment which his ma-jelly the king of Sweden feels, for the in-terest of the Germanic Empire, he has ob-fere'd, with forrow, the heaking out of a war which has now been carried on for syears with inexpressled of the syears with inexpressled on the syears with inexpressled on the syears with inexpressled on the syears which inexpressled on the syears of the syears of syears where the syears of our neighbours had not been shad with the syears of our neighbours had not been fabristed to the desision of the sword, but had been still our neighbour that he was the syears of the syears

had been left to be fettled in an amicable had heen left to be feitled in an amicable having received, on the 14th of June, the manner beweit the parties. A very final part of the enormous expenses occasional part of the enormous expenses occasional to the parties of the enormous expenses occasional parties of the enormous expenses of the first beautiful part of the princes of the empire, a whole jointy.

The prince of Coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a built of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a very which, in its conference said effects, has in the prince of coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a below his warf of the empire; a very, which, in its conference said effects, has in the prince of coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a below from the prince of coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a below from the prince of coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a below from the prince of coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a warring that the prince of coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande and the first of the late Louis. All the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbrim, in the Britgau, a coande celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molbri and rein and milety to the some empre-German armies, in conference, proved-not victorious, and redoubled vignor was infufficient to regain what had been loft. A neighboring independent flare was o-verpowered, and the north of Germany even expoled to the dangers of an invation.

Great movements are making in the error by of the Lawer Rainay a part of the the King of Trillia, moved by the general major to the King of Trillia, moved by the general major in the counte of the prefent year, and the conflowards the Upper Raine, and the way to Greatmap to effect a particular to achieve the banks of the cification with that crountry. Her Majoffs the bing of Sweden, finding it just to achieve the country of the conflower of the the ling of Sweden, finding it just to ac-knowledge France as a republic, hefitates not a moment to join in the abovemention-ed treaty, in the quality of Duke of Pa-merania, and of corrie to retule, on his part, all farther contributions to that war of the Empire."

of the Empire."

Munfler declared in fahltance as follows:

His Electoral higher's of Cologos has, as Prince Billup of Monfler, fulfilled all his dottessas a flat of the empire, during the war, and to evade all other conneftions, even given up the most advanta-geous treaties of fublidy, and recalled his troops. Unexpediedly, however, the ter-ritories of Manster had been descried by the Imperial troops, who had been quar-tered there during the winter, and only to the quick approach of the Profilm army. Manter owed its preferration. It was purpole of approaching Mentz, a place a folely the prefence of the victories Prul-gainst which all the ribors of the French fan 1000ps, the good order and difeipline armies in this quarter are to be directed, they had observed while in that country, if the reports of peace, which there been and the line they had drawn with the

and the line they had drawn with the French, that gave fecurity to the executry of Monfler; without it even being obliged to contribute towards lifelf; an advantage which his Highnels not only without focure for future times, but also to fee extended over all his Co chates."

Spires, Saxe Weimar, Sixe Gotin, Saxe. Effects, Saxe. Altenbarg, Hencherg, Hof. 16 Darmäralt, Bamberg, Wirzbourg, Mecklenbourg, Schwenia, Mecklinbourg, Goritow, Hohespallern, the Counts of Wettersa, Franconia, and Welphalis, have all wistel for the mediation of the Kine of voted for the mediation of the King of Prulia which has been palled over in fa-lence by Paffus, Liege, Kempton, Schwar-zenburg, the Prelates of Sushia, Stratthurg

Count Lehrbach has been here for fer eral days, and it is expected he will flay a few days longer: His prefence, and the journey for Vienna which is to follow. journey for Vienna which is to toutow gives us hope that things will foon come to

gives us hope that things will from come to a final determination.

JUNE 19.

The day before yearenay the Elector of Bayasia fent in his declaration, in which, amongst other things, he is-y, "His Impe-rial Majetty should be requested, on the nial Majelly flound he requested, on the part of the Empire, to propose a pract of the Empire, to propose a pract of the Empire of the Empire occupied by that power, during the carrying on of the negociations, in which the mediation of his Puellin Majelly might be of the through fervice. In these regociations the relitation of things as they had been before the war: the acknowledging the treaty of Weisphalls as a fendamental law, and other treaties that had caused his word in the forman creating and the kines. ween the German empire and the kingdom of France : a fufficient reimbulment of the flates of the German empire, who had fuffered during the war ; and perfett fecurity to the German Empire for the fu-

recurry to the German Emerie for the fatters, onghi to be demanded."

Labrek and Holdrin-Oldenberg, join the majority, Hildchler and Endembers, agree to all propolitions made in the Diet.

Nothing occurred in to-dary futtion.

The Hildcor of Meniz hoped to be able to

the elector of Men's nopen to be able to the course of a week.

LONDON, July 7.

Address of the Prince De CONDE.

According to letters which having been received from Bifle, the Prince of Condo having received, on the 14th of June, the news of the death of Louis XVII, dif-

of the unfortunate Louis XVI. his Auguat confort, and his respectable fifter, been closed, when they have again been opened to unite those illustrious victims the most interesting object of our love, our hope and our essent. The young desertant of so

