with the greatest zeal and intelligence, the interests of these worthy generals. Every day he distinguishes himself by some new crime, and every day is marked by new atrocities.

The Sub-Prefect, principal of the administration, presides with general Lavalette, under a commission denominated *de Siege*; but instead of prescribing any vigorous measures for the promotion of public security, or watching over the execution of the laws, they conspire in devising means to enrich themselves, without the danger of detection.

They repose in the embraces of a young Creole, who, by her lewd and lascivious caresses, obtains the most distinguished favours for the most unworthy objects.

Behold! Citizen General, the representatives of your authority! Judge by them of our situation: and if you are desirous of burying your errors in oblivion, punish with severity the crimes of these usurpers. Such, I assure you, is the earnest prayer of all those who entertain sentiments of probity and devotion to the country which the generals have proscribed.

A true copy,

By the General in Chief of the Indigenous Army.

(Signed)

DESSALINES.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING POST.

Answer of the French Government to his Majesty's Speech.

The lateness of the hour at which the last Paris papers arrived, prevented us from giving at length the remarks and comments made by the government of France, on the speech delivered by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament on the opening of the present session. They constitute documents of the very first importance, and may be justly considered as expressive of the sentiments of Bonaparte himself on the actual state of both countries. We give them in the order in which they appear in the official paper, in a series of notes referring to particular passages of the King's speech.

NOTE THE FIRST.

This note refers to the mention made of the Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

"The Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago St. Pierre, and Miquelon, belonging to the belligerent power which is mistress of the sea. The emphatic eulogies of of his Britannic Majesty, on the great zeal and promptitude of his officers, and the forces which acted under their command are truly ludicrous. There were at St. Lucia 150 men, at Tobago 80, & at St. Pierre and Miquelon a corporal and 9 men."

NOTE THE SECOND.

This note alludes to the King's notice of the state of Ireland respecting the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, and his Majesty's hope that his deluded subjects in that part of the United Kingdom are now convinced of their error.

"We cannot conceive why his Britannic Majesty should not mention the affairs of Hanover, and pass over in silence the importance which his ministers had formally promised in the House of commons to assign to the mediation of Russia; but why should he fail to shew the same prudent reserve relative to Ireland, that unfortunate object of the interest and the solicitude of all Europe? Was it necessary to insult that unhappy Hibernia, which for so many ages has witnessed in the midst of it, the incessant renewal of the massacres of *St. Bartholomew*? Here ambitious men covered with the Roman purple, butcher the protestants; their ambitious men, covered with the English purple, butcher the Roman Catholics! The code by which Ireland is at present governed, is more cruel, more atrocious, than that of Marat. Every Irishman might ask his Britannic majesty, where are the *deluded*? They are rather to be found in a government which supports its despotic authority by means of scaffolds, than among a people who claim liberty of conscience, the privilege of possessing property, and the rights which are attached to the dignity of human nature."

NOTE THE THIRD.

This note is intended as an answer to that part of the King's speech, in which he trusts that his deluded subjects in Ireland, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of the United Kingdom.

"This is really surprizing. Let his Britannic majesty discover, if he can, in the four last years, in the course of which the revolution has been terminated, a single fact to support his arguments! let him mention through the immense extent of our territory, one country where the liberty of conscience has been restrained, where scaffolds have been erected, where conspiracies have been fabricated, for the purpose of destroying men of talents, overwhelming in blood the degrading apprehensions, and the just remorse, by which a violent and tyrannical government is always tormented! Your tyranny over Ireland resembles that of Carthage over the neighbouring States. It is severe and implacable."

NOTE THE FOURTH.

Here on the happy pressure which his Majesty laments, must be unavoidable experienced by his people under the present circumstances, the French government say,

"The war has already cost the English nation 500 millions of livres. On the supposition that it may last five or six years longer, England will have paid three or four hundred millions of additional expense for the Rock of Malta, which cost the knights of St. John 200 millions during the two last centuries."

NOTE THE FIFTH.

This note refers to the magnanimous declaration of his majesty, if the occasion should arise, to share the exertions and the dangers of his people in the defence of their constitution, their religion, their laws, and their independence.

"Is it the King of England, the head of a nation which rules the seas and sways all India, that holds this language? what! six months have scarcely expired since your Prince, blinded by the shadows of a base ambition, alarmed at the views of the ports of France and Holland, filled with fleets and armies, meditating the invasion of England, comes into the midst of you, and, in his terror, discovers to Europe and France the fluctuations of his Councils; and already hear him talk of marching at the head of his people to defend their religion, their laws, and their independence. What has reduced you to this extremity? Could you have held a different language if you had been defeated at Trebbo, at Thrasymene, or at Cannæ? As yet the contest has scarcely begun; you have experienced no reverses; on the contrary, you have hitherto succeeded in every thing; and, notwithstanding, your cities are alarmed, and, your Councils require to be animated by the declarations of a Monarch, who professes his determination to die at the head of his people! Are the persons who suggest this inconsiderate language to him, unacquainted, that Harold the *perjurer* also placed himself at the head of his people.

Does it never occur to them that the illusions of high birth, the attribute of sovereign power and the purple robe, are in the moment of danger, but weak defences against the casualties of battle? On that tremendous day all men are equal. It is experience, it is the superiority of tactics, and the coolness of the general, that establishes the difference between the victors and the vanquished. A monarch, at 63 years old, who puts himself, for the first time, at the head of his troops, would on the day of battle, embarrass his own people, and increase the chances of success on the part of the enemy. The King of England talks of "the honor of his Crown, the maintenance of the constitution, their religion, their laws, and their independence." Was not the enjoyment of all those inestimable advantages secured by the treaty of Amiens? One would suppose, on reading this speech, that it was not the English ambassador who had the impudence to fix a period of only 36 hours to decide the question of war; and that on the contrary, it was the French ambassador who demanded, at London, that, in 36 hours, the religion of England should be changed, the constitution abolished, and the kingdom dishonored. Could not your religion, your constitution, and your honor be preserved without Lord Withworth's *ultimatum*? What connection has the Rock of Malta and the island of Lampedosa with your religion, your laws, and your independence; It is not for human foresight to penetrate the designs of Providence, and to discover the measures it may sanction in its profound wisdom for the punishment of perjury, and the chastisement of those who create division, excite war, under the vain pretext of secret suggestions of paltry ambition, sport with human life; but we can venture to prophecy the event of this important contest—that you shall not retain Malta, that you shall not obtain Lampedosa; and that you will sign a treaty less advantageous to you than that of Amiens."

NOTE THE SIXTH.

This note is caused by the expression of his majesty's firm conviction that, should the enemy, contrary to all just expectation, attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our coasts, the consequence will be to them discomfiture, confusion and disgrace.

"*Discomfiture, confusion and disgrace!*"—If the king of England is so confident of success, why does he not order his fleets and cruisers to allow us a free passage for a few days? We should see whether the result to the French would be discomfiture, confusion and disgrace! all those rhodomondates are at once unworthy of a great people, and of any man in his sober senses. Had the king of England obtained as many victories as Alexander, Hannibal, or Cæsar, such language would not be the less absurd. The destinies of war, and the fate of battle, depend on a very trifling circumstance! so frequently does fortune prove blind and inconstant! But surely none but a person wholly deprived of his reason could affirm that the French army, which hitherto have not passed for cowards, should reap on the soil of Great Britain nothing but discomfiture, confusion and disgrace!

"As to the presumptuous threats of which the king of England accuses his enemies, it would certainly puzzle his ministers to quote them. When did the first consul, who has the sole direction of all the military dispositions, say that it was his intention to send an army into England? He has hitherto said only that there shall be an encampment at the Texel, Ostend St. Omer, Brest, and Bayonne; and the army has been encamped accordingly. Cannot, then, during war, troops be assembled in camps, without executing presumptuous threats?

"You admit that the French may penetrate into the heart of England. On this supposition you offer to your people the defence of your head and hand, and you assure them, in a prophetic tone that the consequence will be to the French army discomfiture, confusion and disgrace—Granted. But what would you gain by it?—The advantages which you say you will derive from it will be "the glory of surmounting the present difficulties,"—it was much easier not to occasion such difficulties; "of repelling immediate danger." It was much safer to expose yourselves to that danger; "of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength,"—but the treaty of Amiens had fixed the safety and independence of the kingdom of Great Britain: "the result of its own tried energy and resources," what! who ever doubted that your people who rule both hemispheres, are rich, brave and full of energy?

"These expressions, "its own tried energy and resources," should indeed be heard over all Europe. Thus it appears that you fight, merely to shew that you can fight. You load your people with taxes to shew that you are rich. You inflict calamities on the existing generation, to prove that energy which no person was desirous of disputing with you. Europe will decide whether such sentiments are the result of greatness, of weakness, of mind, of wisdom, or of folly.

"But were we to admit, from the inconstancy of fortune, and the vicissitudes of war, that the French army might reap in the heart of Great Britain discomfiture and disgrace; admit, in your turn, that an army of veterans, every soldier of which has braved death in so many battles, and conducted by men whom Europe holds in some degree of estimation, may, by its bravery or its evolutions, carry into the midst of you disgrace, confusion and discomfiture. What would be the advantage to France? Not that of surmounting present difficulties—she experiences none; not of repelling immediate danger—in the present contest there is no immediate danger for her; not that of fixing the safety and independence of the state on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energy and resources—her safety, her independence, her force, her own resources, and her energy, are as evident as that the sun shines; they require no trial to prove their existence.

"The consequence would be, that she would wrest from you that trident acquired by 50 years of success, the valor of your ancestors, and preserved by the duplicity of your Cabinet: to avenge that unfortunate country, Ireland, to restore it to the rank of nations, to shed on that land, moistened with blood and with tears, the light of happier and more tranquil days. It would be——

"This speech will be read with attention by all Europe, which will be struck by one extraordinary expression in it. What! the ministers of Great Britain are silly enough to cause their master to declare, on a solemn occasion, that on the fate of one battle depends the existence of that Colossus which crushes both worlds. If on the event of one battle the preservation of a single one of the newly conquered departments of France depended, we are well convinced that she would have made peace, that she would not have resisted your unjust pretensions, and that she would have ceded Malta. Such conduct would have been consistent with the duties imposed on all those, whether chiefs or ministers, whose determinations influence the fate of nations."

REMARK.

We have thought it our duty to give to the public a faithful translation of these important papers, and we may say, with truth and exultation, that there is not a men in this country, nor even one among his Majesty's deluded subjects in Ireland, who will not feel for the sentiments they express those mingled emotions of abhorrence, indignation & contempt, which they are solely calculated to inspire. We have inserted them for the purpose of giving to the country an additional proof, if that were wanting, of the vanity, insolence, perfidy and falsehood, which characterise the enemy with whom we have to contend; but as to the task of considering them separately and entering into any refutation of them, it would be an undertaking no less degrading than unnecessary.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican Electors of the state of New York.

By the Committee of Publication and Correspondence, appointed by a General Meeting of the Republican Members of the Legislature and other respectable citizens to the number of 157, convened from every part of the state, and held at the city of Albany, on the 22d day of February last.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

Since the nominations of the honorable MORGAN LEWIS as candidate for Governor, and the honorable JOHN BROOME as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were submitted to your consideration, circumstances have arisen, which in our opinions justify, if they do not require, that we should again present to your impartial view, some momentous considerations in relation to the approaching election. The virtuous and peaceful citizens of every description cannot but regard with regret, that every call upon them to exercise the first and most valuable rights of freemen, should be the signal to action for those malignant passions which degrade the dignity of the human character. With whatever caution men are selected to fill the most important offices, no sooner are they recommended to the suffrages of the people, than calumny, misrepresentation and falsehood, the most audacious, are employed to lacerate and destroy their public and private characters.

It is our duty to caution you against such artifices; to warn you against lending a ready ear to falsehoods, engendered for the express purpose of deceiving and misleading you. Rest assured, that your republican representatives would not have recommended to you for the first office in the state, a man either unknown to them, or who had not all those qualifications which the exalted station requires. We trust that in the discharge of a duty so sacred, both as regards you and ourselves, our proceedings have been deliberate, and that in a question involving the dearest interests of our country, we were sedulous to present to you a man, whose character, whose services, whose republicanism are above suspicion and without reproach.

Feeling an anxious solicitude to see that course pursued which will not destroy the preponderance acquired by republicanism, we ask your attention to a few serious and interesting reflections. In giving our preference to *Morgan Lewis*, rather than to *Aaron Burr*, we have suffered no personal considerations to influence us; we selected and recommended to you the former from a full conviction that his political sentiments were in unison with our own, and if elected, that he would act in harmony with the government of the union.

It is known to you, that Mr. Burr has long been publicly accused of intriguing with federalists at the last presidential election, to supplant that illustrious statesman, who now presides with such singular advantage to his country over the affairs of the nation. Whether these accusations be with or without foundation, it is not for us to pronounce; suffice it to say, that at the meeting of the senators and representatives in congress, Mr. Burr did not receive a single vote as Vice-President, for the next election. We are ignorant that he resigned his pretensions, and therefore cannot but view this omission to nominate him, as high evidence that suspicions exist to Mr. Burr's prejudice on the ground of republicanism—suffice it to say, that Mr. Burr has recently had resort to the laws of his country, to test the correctness of the charges against him, but at a period so late as to preclude an investigation until after the election. Whilst, therefore, these suspicions exist, and when they operate to exclude him from the Vice Presidency; and whilst the result of a legal investigation is unknown, it appeared to us wholly improper, and jeopardizing your dearest interests, to recommend him to your notice. If Mr. Burr is guiltless, and shall evince his innocence, we would be among the first to proclaim it; but until that period shall arrive, we conceived it most prudent to select a character on whom suspicion had not attached, and whom we know to be above it.

Under these solemn convictions, we deprecate the support of Mr. Burr by our republican fellow citizens, as fraught with the destruction to principles we revere and hold sacred. It has long been a maxim among our political adversaries "*to divide and conquer*:" This maxim we now see them putting into practice; look, fellow-citizens, at the supporters of Mr. Burr—what political sect do they generally compose? Are they not federalists? The answer is obvious—consider well, if Mr. Burr should be elected by such means, what character his administration would assume. Can you believe that a man who would owe his election to the professed enemies of your national and state administration, would himself be cordial to those administrations? Do you believe that a man elevated to the Chief Magistracy by our political opponents, would cherish and patronize republican men or republican principles?

There is, fellow citizens, a plain course to be pursued: Persevere in the support of Morgan Lewis, Esq. and the ascendancy we have so nobly acquired, will be maintained: then indeed our republican principles and our republican institutions will be preserved and perpetuated.

To descend to an answer to the innumerable falsehoods and misrepresentations with which your ears are continually assailed, against the republican candidate, would be tiresome, and is certainly unnecessary. Call to mind these hackneied artifices on former occasions: what crime has not been charged by the same men, and with the same end in view, against Mr. Jefferson—than whom a greater patriot, or more enlightened philanthropist exists not. Call to mind the calumnies propagated against your venerable Clinton, whose integrity and patriotism have endeared him to his country.

An attempt has been made, and will be persisted in, to alarm you against the support of judge Lewis, arising from his poverty & his connexions. On these objections we deem it necessary to submit to you a few remarks. A moderate competence, sufficient to place a man above dependence, surely cannot be a solid ground of objection: on the contrary, it affords a security which we cannot hope for in one whose fortune is yet to be made. But where is the evidence of immoderate wealth? If we look at his habits of life, it is not thence to be inferred: for we find him devoting the time he can spare from his official duties to the cultivation of a farm.

If he is connected with a numerous family, since when has this become a crime or an objection in a country whose strength and riches depend on its population? The list of offices with their emoluments, which has been published for mischievous purposes, is not only exaggerated, but strained far, very far, beyond the truth. Connexions has been stated which do not exist; emoluments have been detailed, not founded in fact; and, to swell the list, offices depending on the free gift of yourselves have been pressed into the service. This, fellow-citizens, is a stale devise, and if it proves any thing, it is, that a cause which requires such feeble support is incapable of better. We live in a country free beyond example; and whilst we hold, that merit alone ought to be the test for office, we can never yield our assent that it ceases to have its claims because the individual may be connected with this or that family.

To enumerate the blessings we enjoy under our present governments, would be to suppose you incapable of discerning what is universally felt and acknowledged. Will you risque your present enjoyments by severing yourselves from your republican friends, and thus yield the result of all your struggles into the hands from which you so nobly wrested abused power?

We have thus performed our portion of duty by warning you against the evils that may impend. In justice to the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow-citizens in general, we feel happy in discovering, that they have correctly discriminated; that they have seen the dangers we have in part exhibited, and are determined to withstand them.

Fellow-citizens, ARISE ONCE MORE IN YOUR STRENGTH, AND REPUBLICANISM WILL TRIUMPH.

John Tayler,	*Committee of Correspondence.*
Ezra L'Hommedieu,	
Robert Johnston,	
Caleb Hyde,	
John Woodworth,	
Sylvester Dering,	
Lucas Elmendorf,	
Alex. Sheldon,	
Jedediah Peck,	
Henry Rutgers,	
Peter H. Wendover,	
Benjamin De Witt.	

WANTED,

At a very healthy situation,

five miles from Petersburg, Virginia, a private TUTOR, capable of teaching the Greek, Latin, and French languages. To a single man, well recommended, a liberal salary will be allowed and proper accommodations furnished. Letters addressed to G. M. Petersburg, with the postage paid on them, will be attended to.

Dinwiddie, April 21—w3t