our enemy; every day our ſituation is growing worſe by the ſtagnation which prevails in the different branches of our commerce and induſtry; and the conſiderable ſacrifices which the part we have to bear in this fatal war requires from us, impoſe upon us the unavoidable neceſſity of laying new burthens upon our fellow-citizens, whoſe burthens are already great.

The conſideration of this unfortunate and humiliating ſituation of the Republic would make us almoſt deſpair of ever ſeeing its affairs re-eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation, if we did not feel the moſt lively perſuaſion that all thoſe evils, (though ſtirred up by the injuſtice of a neighbouring power, who has raſhly and haſtily entered into the war) have yet happened under the wiſe and bountiful direction of that all-ruling Providence, whoſe mercy can again cloſe the wounds which we have received from his hand, who can change oppreſſion and adverſity to the ſeeds of future and more laſting happineſs, and has made the hiſtory of our country ſo often bear witneſs of this conſoling truth. It is this encouraging perſuaſion which makes it our duty to recal to our recollection the proofs which we have already experienced of the Divine Goodneſs. Who does not recollect that at the beginning of laſt year, this country was threatened with a moſt deſtructive inundation by the vaſt collection of heaped up ice in our rivers, when our fears were ſuddenly diſſipated, and the country ſaved by a thaw, which brought no miſery with it? Who can conſider, without gratitude, that the contagious diſeaſe, more deſtructive and terrible than the ſword of war, which, in another part of the world, is the ſcourge of a nation, otherwiſe happy in proſperity and peace, and which has already raged with fury in ſome parts of Europe, has not, however, reached us yet, altho' our extenſive commerce expoſed us to more danger than other nations? Who can conſider, without feeling gratitude, that notwithſtanding all the obſtacles which the ſpirit of induſtry (that diſtinguiſhes our nation) has to encounter, ſtill it is not quite ſmothered, but even now inſpires hopes that in happier days it may revive?

Who can ſee, without gratitude, that in the midſt of our increaſing diſtreſſes, there are ſtill found men who have not only the will but the means of relieving the diſtreſſed, and preventing the utter ruin of all the ſprings of induſtry.

Theſe conſiderations, taken together, contain ſome motives for not deſpairing of the return of our former happineſs; how much ſhould we be flattered with this perſpective if rendered wiſer by our misfortunes, we ſhall, for the future, ſubſtitute economy, temperance, and moderation, to that expenſive luxury which has extended to all claſſes of ſociety; if we ſhall learn to be more rigid in our morals, and ſtill more ſincere and upright in our dealings; and if, above all things, we cultivate the reſpect of religion, that reſpect which was the ornament of the firſt founders of our Republic, but which is now ſo miſerably fallen, and which alone can inſure the laſting happineſs of our nation.

Then, doubtleſs, we might hope that the God of our fathers would change our darkneſs into light, and would not ſhut his ears againſt our ardent prayers for the ſafety of the country.

It is for the advancement of this end, and for all theſe reaſons united, that, with the approbation of the legiſlative body, it has been ordered, that throughout all the cities, towns and diſtricts of the Batavian Republic, a day ſhall be appointed for "acts of benevolence and public prayer,"—which we have fixed for Wedneſday, the 7th of March, to give an opportunity to all the inhabitants of the Republic to unite in the temples of their religious aſſemblies, and humble themſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner before God, confeſſing their tranſgreſſions and ſins, to adore even the chaſtiſements which his hand inflicts upon us, to recommend to his favour and protection the urgent wants and intereſts of this country, with a ſincere deſign of rendering themſelves in future worthy of thoſe bleſſings, which are the reward of a virtuous and religious nation. We exhort, therefore, every citizen, upon that day, to pray ardently to God, that he may give us again peace and proſperity; that he may grant that all thoſe ſacrifices we are obliged to make to obtain that object, ſhall tend to lay the foundations of laſting tranquility; that he may bring to the hearts and feelings of the lovers of war, the tears and groans of the many thouſands who ſuffer by it, ſo that, if poſſible, the effuſion of human blood may ceaſe; that he may crown with his bleſſing thoſe conſtituted authorities, whoſe labour tends to theſe objects; and that he may open again the ſources of our national proſperity, and ſecure their poſſeſſion by the concord, virtue, and conſcientious conduct of the faithful inhabitants of this country.

To attain this ſalutary object, the government of the ſtate ordains, that the preſent proclamation ſhall be made as public as poſſible, and that the adminiſtration ſhall take diligent care, that the ſaid day ſhall be celebrated throughout the Republic, with decency, ſolemnity, and in a manner ſuited to its object, and that on that day the exerciſe of all profeſſions or trades ſhall be ſuſpended, as well as all public amuſements, that no obſtacle or trouble ſhall occur to the good diſpoſitions of the religious friends of their country, and that the moſt holy name of God ſhall be every where glorified and implored with all becoming reſpect.

At the Hague, Feb. 6, 1804.

A. F. R. E. VAN HAERSOLTE.

By order of the government of the ſtate.

C. G. HULTMAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

There was a conſiderable freſh in the Potomac on Monday laſt—The water roſe to a great height, and moſt of the wharves in George town were covered. It is with pleaſure we learn very little injury was ſuſtained—And though report was buſy in detailing the wonderful ſights in the Potomac: and men floating on logs through the river crying for ſuccour in vain, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs ſwept down the ſtream without the poſſibility of eſcape; veſſels ſinking by the force of the whirlpools. Fiſhermen carried away entangled in the very nets they had prepared for the finny tribe and a thouſand ſtories equally alarming, yet we find on enquiry there was no foundation for ſuch. It is true the ſcene at the Little falls was ſufficiently terrific to have excited a thouſand fears and apprehenſions.—It was at the bridge the greateſt damage was ſuſtained—there the water roſe to a height nearly with the top of the abutment which is almoſt 40 feet above the river in common tides—and by its great force carried away what is called the land bridge on the north ſide of the Potomac—but the main arch withſtood its moſt fierce aſſaults.—Large trees and great quantities of timber were borne down the river and the ſhores were lined with adventurers endeavouring to ſave fuel for themſelves and their neighbours—and it is with ſatiſfaction we ſtate much was ſaved and to-day wood has been purchaſed at half the uſual price.

The freſh ſubſided yeſterday—the damage ſuſtained by the bridge company which we underſtand is not great, is the only loſs of any conſequence we have heard of—The neceſſary repairs will no doubt ſoon be made and the communication reſtored—the interruption however cannot laſt long. *Waſh. Fed.*

NATIONAL JUSTICE!

Extract of a letter from Halifax.

"Capt Collins, of the brig Rover, privateer, belonging to Liverpool, (N. S.) who ſometime paſt plundered the ſch. William Wright, Capt. Odlin from Cape Francois, for Philadelphia, has been, by order of Governor Wentworth deprived of his commiſſion.—The owners of the privateer have proved to the ſatiſfaction of the king's attorney general, that capt Collings acted contrary to their orders.—The money and goods plundered from on board the William Wright, they have agreed, at their own expence and riſk, to return to the owners, by delivering them at Philadelphia or New-York, and to pay for the ſeamen's cloathes."

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Yeſterday arrived, the ſhip John and Alice, capt Dunlevy, from Greenock, and has politely handed us a Clyde Commercial Liſt of the 17th of March, and a Liverpool paper of the 14th, containing London news of the 12th, from which we have only time to extract the following:

LONDON, March 12.

An expedition ſailed on Thurſday evening againſt one or more of the enemy's ports which it is confidently believed we can hermetically ſeal up by ſinking a number of large veſſels, deeply and heavily laden, in the mouth of them. Boulogne is the port which can be ſo ſealed up, and the thouſand and one gun boats it contains, be eaſy rendered uſeleſs. On Thurſday evening, ſeveral large ſhips, conſiſting of two ſixty fours, ſome frigates, and bombs, with ſeveral gun brigs, ſhaped their courſe for Boulogne. A very heavy firing was heard at Dover the whole of Friday—towards the evening it was more heavy, and the houſes at Dover were ſhaken by it; it continued during part of yeſterday.—It is ſuppoſed that the expedition which ſailed on Thurſday evening was engaged in accompliſhing its object.—The large ſhips which have ſailed are, it is ſaid, loaded with ſtones, and theſe ſtones united together by iron bars and chains, ſo as to form one ſolid maſs—and theſe are to be ſcuttled ſide by ſide, ſo as to lay the foundation for an embankment of ſand, in the ſame manner as the French themſelves ſucceeded by means of cones at Cherbourg:—The whole of this will be done under the cover of our blockading ſquadron. The immediate good to be derived from it, is that it will give our ſhips increaſed depth of water in approaching the port, and enable them by a concentrated fire of bombs, to burn the whole force aſſembled.

March 11.

His Majeſty is conſiderably better to-day than he has yet been ſince the beginning of his illneſs.

March 12.

"His Majeſty continues to recover."

(Signed by the four Phyſicians.)

The intelligence which has been for ſome time circulated of the ſailing of the French fleet from Toulon, is repeated on the authority of letters brought by the Liſbon mail of Saturday, and of one received from our ſquadron off Ferrol. At Cadiz it was generally believed that the enemy's fleet put to ſea on the 23d of January: No official communication of this event has reached the Admiralty; and we have been favoured this morning with the peruſal of letters from Ferrol, which poſitively ſtate that the French ſhips were ſtill in Toulon on the 14th ult.

March 9.

The Moniteurs of the later dates are principally filled with congratulatory addreſſes to the Firſt Conſul from the national inſtitute, the conſular guard; and the different military and clerical authorities, throughout the whole of the republic, different extracts are alſo given from the Courier de Londres, as a proof that the aſſaſſination of the Firſt Conſul was an event which had for ſome time paſt, been confidently expected by the French emigrants in this country. Madam Lajollais, the wife of the principal agent in Moreau's conſpiracy was apprehended at Straſburg, and her papers ſeized as ſhe was on the point of ſetting off for Paris. The Firſt Conſul affected the utmoſt tranquility on being informed of the conſpiracy. He gave orders for releaſing Gen. Moreau's brother and his ſecretary; and took occaſion to obſerve to the grand judge who had waited on him to know his pleaſure reſpecting the conſpirators "that if the tranſaction involved one of thoſe meaſures in which nothing was to be conſulted but the ſafety of the country, the conſpirators would have been carried before a court martial and executed the ſame night. But this" ſaid he, "requires only the ordinary criminal procedure; & it is my deſire that all its forms ſhould be ſcrupulouſly obſerved." A few hours after the releaſe of Moreau's ſecretary, an order was again iſſued for his apprehenſion, in conſequence of freſh information which very deeply implicated him in the conſpiracy; in the mean time however, he has effected his eſcape from Paris.

Letters from Ruſſia aſſert, that the emperor Alexander has fully agreed to enter into a convention with Great Britain and ſome other powers, the propoſed object of which is to preſerve the integrity of the Ottoman empire. It is alſo ſaid, that a further augmentation of his military force is immediately to take place, and that orders have actually been given for the ſailing of the Ruſſian fleet.

March 10.

We had yeſterday another ſeries of the French papers, up to the 26th ult. but they contain nothing which has not been anticipated. There has not any thing tranſpired in this country which can lead to a deciſion as to the fate of Moreau. The progreſſive feelings of the firſt conſul, reſpecting this general advancing from reſpect to coldneſs, and from coldneſs to hatred, we have already ſtated. When Moreau made his famous retreat in 1800, Bonaparte received him with open arms, and preſented him with a brace of piſtols inlaid with diamonds, declaring at the ſame time, that they did not equal the number or brilliancy of his exploits. It was only when he returned from the victory at Hohenlinden, that Bonaparte felt "a rival near the throne." It was then that he was firſt received with that coldneſs which has ſince been followed up by every poſſible ſymptom of hate, marked with every ſpecies of aggravation. The firſt conſul deteſts Maſſena as much as he fears Moreau, and yet the former obtained an unexpected degree of promotion for no other purpoſe than that the latter ſhould not be the only general in chief on half pay. Some of the uninformed papers have ſaid that Moreau was ſelected as a victim on account of his wealth. This is not, and cannot be true. When he wiſhed to buy the eſtate of Groſbois, which was valued at 400,000 livres, (about 15,000 ſterling) his mother-in-law lent the money, ſtating at the ſame time, that the reputation of general Moreau was of itſelf a full ſecurity.

The report ſpread of the execution of Moreau and Pichegru is certainly not entitled to credit. The Courier de Londres of laſt night ſays, that Maſſena and Carnot have alſo been arreſted. This we are alſo inclined to diſbelieve. Thoſe men and Moreau could never have acted on ſimilar principles ſo as to ſubject themſelves to the ſame accuſation.

We are ſtill at a loſs to account for the embargo which cuts us off from all communication with the northern ports. Some accounts ſay, that it is occaſioned by a large expedition which is on the eve of ſailing. Others ſay, that the French have taken poſſeſſion of Elſineur, and the ordinance has in view the ſafety of our merchant veſſels. We know not what to ſay in the midſt of ſuch various conjectures. This buſineſs formed the buz of converſation yeſterdey in the houſe of commons. It was one which every perſon had heard, but which no one could explain.

The new Coalition—We were ſlow in yielding our aſſent to a proceeding ſo prepoſterous, and to the amalgamation of things ſo diſcordant. We have reſiſted evidence on this ſubject, which on any other occaſion would have borne with a full conviction. We are, however, given to underſtand, from full authority, that an arrangement is to be made to-morrow, at a dinner given for the purpoſe by the earl of Carliſle. The marquis of Buckingham, lord Grenville, Mr. T. Grenville, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and ſeveral other members of both houſes to the number of forty, are to be preſent. The names of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Erſkine are not in the liſt which we have ſeen. It will be for time to ſhew, whether, on this occaſion, Mahomed went to the mountain, or the mountain came to Mahomed: or in other words, whether the Grenvilles and Windham party have deſcended from their eminence of hauteur and inveteracy, in order to join Mr. Fox; or whether the latter has ſurrendered his opinions in part, in order to facilitate that unnatural junction. If it ſhould appear that thoſe parties, each preſerving their opinions, have only united for the temporary purpoſe of ejecting a miniſter, who has deſerved ſo well of his country, the people at large will not heſitate to beſtow on this coalition thoſe epithets which it ſo richly deſerves, but which, for the preſent, we forbear to apply. Mr. Pitt's name we ſhould have ſtated, is not in the liſt which was yeſterday circulated in the houſe of commons.

General Pichegru had lodgings at Brompton. He was there within theſe theſe three weeks, and, if we are well informed, is there ſtill. At all events, we are certain that he could not be in Paris at the time ſtated in the report of the French miniſter of juſtice!!!

This morning we received a ſeries of the Moniteurs to the 7th inſt.

The account which we inſerted yeſterday relative to the apprehenſion of general Pichegru, is genuine. We find it given verbatim in the official journal of the 29th ult. There is not the ſlighteſt notice taken of general Moreau's arreſt, nor have any meaſures been adopted that tend to ſhew the line of conduct which the Firſt Conſul intends to purſue with reſpect to him; the grand object of the French government is to implicate, by every poſſible means this country in the conſpiracy imputed to Pichegru, and we already diſcover the activity of its reſearches in looking for proofs from a recollection of rumors, reports, conjectures and ſurmiſes, in various parts of the world. Letters and extracts of letters to this effect are given in the Moniteurs, for the purpoſe of ſhewing that the aſſaſſination of Bonaparte had been long determined.

FALMOUTH March 6.

It is reported that Sir E. Pellew has received advice that the French ſquadron which ſailed from Toulon during Lord Nelſon's abſence at Algiers, has arrived at Carthagena, they are now ſaid to conſiſt of 14 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, &c. The ſquadron under Sir Edward are the Tonnant 80, Malta 80, Spartiate 74, Ganges 74, Northumberland 74, Ardent 64, and Nimble cutter. It appears that the Huſſar frigate was bringing diſpatches from Sir Edward Pellew, when ſhe was loſt on the Saints. The Spaniards were fitting two ſhips of the line at Ferrol. An expreſs arrived here laſt night from Portreath, ſtating that a French brig privateer had captured off the Land's End the following veſſels, viz. Morriſtown, Harris, and Betley, laden both with copper ore, for Cardiff; and Brothers, Dolton, with coals, from Swanſea. The latter was abandoned by the Frenchman on the appearance of a lugger, after robbing the capt. of ſeven guineas, his watch, &c. The Morriſtown was recaptured by capt. Oughton and a party of ſea fencibles from St. Ives, and carried in there. After retaking this veſſel capt. Oughton proceeded for another brig, which proved to be the French privateer, which fired ſeveral broadſides at the boat, but fortunately not a ſhot took effect.

DOVER, March 9.

The loudeſt firing heard here this war has prevailed all to day on the French coaſt. Some of the houſes ſhake with it, and it is not doubted to be chiefly bomb-firing. It continues as I write this, but no intelligence relative to it, has arrived. Probably a large ſquadron of veſſels of all deſcriptions, which went out of the Downs, yeſterday evening, are engaged with the enemy, and, as the wind is off the French coaſt, and very light, there cannot be a more favorable opportunity for the veſſels to ſtand in with tide. Whether they are trying to ſink any veſſels, or not, this ſeems not to be a trifling engagement.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

Preſidency of Joubert—Sitting of Feb. 17.

The Tribunate met at a quarter before two.

A ſecretary read the minutes of the former ſitting, which were approved.

Moreau wiſhed to ſpeak.

The Preſident—"You ſhall have an opportunity of being heard, but you muſt not interrupt the order of the day."

The Preſident then read a letter from the Secretary of State, which announced that three Orators of the government were directed to make a communication to the Tribunate.

In a few moments the counſellors Trielhard, Lacuee, and Fleurieu, were introduced.

Citizen Trielhard ſpoke. [See the report of the Grand judge.]

Joubert, the Preſident, replied in the following terms;

"*Citizens Counſellors of State, and Orators of government.*

"When a great empire, after long ſtruggles, is at laſt placed on its baſis, what can the efforts of enemies, or the delirium of paſſions accompliſh againſt it? If our firſt thought is always for the people, muſt it not alſo embrace the chief whom they have choſen, and whom our affection, as well as our reaſon would daily call to the ſupreme rank, had not France already inveſted him with a power equal to her confidence? but what an epoch is this for hiſtory? what a leſſon, for nations! the French made no call, on account of a perjured government, but to their courage.—The enemy's government, however, organiſed aſſaſſination, and to complete the evil, we find involved in their plots, a name which has long been accompanied with illuſtrious recollections. Citizens, ſoldiers, functionaries, we ſhall anſwer to our own time, to future ages, and to hiſtory, which never has had events ſo important to relate, and which notwithſtanding awaits new prodigies. We all anſwer for the life of Bonaparte, whoſe exiſtence ſecures to France her glory and proſperity."

The Tribunate ordered the report of the Grand Judge, and the Preſident's ſpeech to be printed.

The Preſident—"I conſider myſelf as ſpeaking the ſentiments of the tribunate, when I propoſe that they ſhould wait on the Firſt Conſul, to expreſs the horror which ſuch an attempt excited in their minds, and to felicitate him on his eſcape from the danger which threatened him."

This motion was unanimouſly agreed to.

Moreau—"Citizen preſident, I deſire to be heard."

Preſident—"I thought you had waved ſpeaking."

Moreau—"You have heard the orators of the government—you have this morning read the order of the governor of Paris. Both theſe publications are in part directed againſt Gen. Moreau. I cannot ſee without the greateſt ſorrow that ſo much pains have, for a long time, been taken to calumniate a man who has rendered important ſervices to the Republic, and who has not at this moment the liberty of defending himſelf. I declare to the whole nation that my brother is innocent of the atrocities aſcribed to him. Let him have the opportunity of juſtifying himſelf, and he will clear himſelf from thoſe imputations. I requeſt in his name, in my own, in the name of his afflicted family, that the trial be conducted with the greateſt ſolemnity. I requeſt that he may be tried before one of the ordinary tribunals; it will be eaſy for him to prove his innocence. I affirm that all that has been ſtated is an infamous calumny."

Curee—"The emotion which our colleague feels is juſt."

Moreau—"It is not an emotion of tenderneſs, it is the expreſſion of truth and indignation."

[Citizen Moreau left the Tribune.]

Curee reſumed—"He ſpeaks for his brother. What upright mind has not approved the emotion which hurried away his feelings? A great conſpiracy is announced and is about to become the ſubject of legal inveſtigation. The defence of General Moreau ſhall have before the tribunals all the latitude, all the freedom, all the ſolemnity of which ſo great a cauſe is ſuſceptible. But what ought you to do it not to ſhew a deſire (and I am ſure your deſire is ſhared by the government) that the General ſhould be found innocent of an accuſation which intereſts the internal and external ſafety of the Republic, and therefore ought to be carefully inveſtigated and judged whatever may be the ſervices of the man involved in it?"

Citizen Treilhard wiſhed to addreſs the tribunate.

Preſident—"I muſt obſerve to you, citizen orator of the government, that no propoſition has been made, that there is no queſtion under conſideration. You however, may ſpeak."

Treilhard—"Citizens, the ſpeaker who preceded at this tribune him you now hear, has done what he thought