In that declaration, the commissary shall certify that he had been an eye witness to the loading of the vessel, and that the merchandise were by no means of English manufacture, and that they neither came from England, nor from her colonies.

A duplicate of that declaration shall be sent to the minister of the interior, by the commissary of the republic on the same day, on which the vessel shall clear out.

III.

Every captain, by forgetting the above forms, or by change of destination, and will not be furnished with a similar declaration, shall not be admitted into the ports of the Republic but on condition of receiving French manufactures in exchange or barter of equal value with that of his cargo.

The directors of the customs shall send to the Prefect of the department, the state of the cargo, and of the goods taken in return; upon that statement, the Prefect shall grant him permission to clear out.

IV.

The ministers of the interior, and of the finances are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Signed by the first consul
BONAPARTE,
and by the secretary of state
H. B. MARET.

GENERAL PICHEGRU.

In 1789, General Pichegru was only a serjeant of the artillery; but his great talents were so well known, that the royalists wished him to emigrate, and the democrats promoted him, as an encouragement to serve the cause of the revolution.

General Pichegru believed, with many others, that the post of honor was the post of danger; and that the post of danger for all loyal men, was where loyalty was proscribed, and honor and virtue butchered, or sent to the scaffold; that those were his sentiments in 1787, the whole conduct of his life proves.

When other revolutionary generals, as a Jourdan, a Lichau, and an Anselm, by one step from common soldiers, by intrigues, or bloody transactions, were nominated generals, Pichegru's modesty caused him to be promoted by degrees, and seniority; and if chance had not shown the value of his abilities, and necessity and danger urged usurped power to employ them, he would have probably remained amongst the nameless thousands, who have fought or died for a cause they detested.

In the autumn, 1793, general Wurmser forced the lines of Weissemburgh; a short time before, Valenciennes and Conde had surrendered to the English and Austrians, and were taken possession of in the name of the Emperor of Germany; and the promise of the Prince of Coburg to Dumourier, to establish a King of France, was laid aside; this impolitic conduct, determined all true & loyal Frenchmen, sooner to join the colours of rebellion, than to suffer their country to be invaded and conquered by foreigners.

The deputies of the national convention, then at Strasburgh, were organizing an army under the command of general Hoche, to oppose general Wurmser. Hoche had then more presumption than ability; more the courage of a soldier, than the talents of a general; but he was generous enough to acknowledge, that he owed to Pichegru the organization of his army, and its success in retaking the lines of Weissemburgh, and driving the enemy to the other side of the Rhine. Some time after, Pichegru was appointed general in chief of the army of the north.

Of Pichegru's predecessors in this dangerous situation, within nine months, one had been outlawed, and deserted; one killed on the field of battle; and two were guillotined. The officers of this army were ignorant, undisciplined, without talents, and without spirit; and the soldiers worse than the officers, frequenters of clubs, denouncers, and informers against their commanders, whom, from the principles of equality, they hated; and, from experience mistrusted.

How much depends upon the choice of a superior chief is evident, when with such an army, Pichegru, in three months, retook what the enemy, even assisted by treason, had occupied upwards of twelve months in conquering; and in three months more, he added Holland to the other conquests of France.

Under revolutionary governments, founded upon crime and corruption, it is as unsafe to be virtuous and incorruptible, as under regular and moral governments it is dishonorable to be vicious, and degrading to be corrupt.—When Pichegru refused to share the plunder of Holland with the deputies of the National Convention, and even declined an annuity offered to him by the States General he was suspected by the regicides Rewbel and Sieyes, as a royalist; and by the committee of rebels, called the committee of Public Safety, as an enemy to the Republic.

As tyrants are enemies of all mankind, so they suspect all mankind to be theirs; all tyrants are suspicious; revolutionary tyrants suspect even their own shadows: Pichegru was therefore removed in disgrace from the army of Holland.

During the first seven months in '94, Pichegru marched between victory and the guillotine; ten victories could not have saved him from perishing on the scaffold, had he met with one defeat. After the death of Robespierre, until he left the command of his victorious army, he had no other choice left, but to dishonor his victories by crimes and plunders, or to expose himself to be degraded by plunderers and criminals, Pichegru chose the latter.

The grenadier general, Jourdan, had in the summer, 1795, advanced into Germany, as a fool, and in the autumn, retreated as an ignorant coward. The Directory, which had now succeeded the Committee of Public Safety, applied again to Pichegru to assemble and organize the dispersed, defeated, and discouraged remnant of Jourdan's army.—Pichegru took the command on the Rhine, but even the talents of a Pichegru could not effect impossibilities; the siege of Mentz was raised; Manheim was captured by the Austrians, and Pichegru, some time after, finding all his labours rewarded with mistrust, ingratitude, and calumny, resigned his command in disgust, and retired to live upon a small farm near Besancon, the only fortune of the saviour of his country, and the conqueror of Brabant, Flanders and Holland.

In 1797, Pichegru was chosen one of the representatives of the people of the Council of Five Hundred, and was by his comrades called to the chair as its first President; his abilities were envied by one part of the Directory, and his moderation suspected by another; his modesty was called a secret ambition, his prudence a concealed vanity; his loyalty, hypocrisy, and his popularity conspiracy; and after these liberal suppositions, he was, on the 4th of September, 1797, condemned, *without a trial*, to be transported to Cayenne.

In 1796, when Bonaparte was promoted to the command of the army of the Alps; this army, as well as the army commanded by Moreau on the Rhine, consisted chiefly of officers instructed, and soldiers disciplined by Pichegru; that such an army, accustomed to success and elevated by victory, should defeat the dispirited, divided and betrayed Austrians and Sardinians, was not surprizing; but that the general, to whom all those advantages might be ascribed, should experience from the base jealousy of the base mind of the base Bonaparte, envy, hatred, and persecution, instead of praise, amity and gratitude, is surprizing in the abominable annals of the French rebellion. Bonaparte's *extorted addresses* from this very army, and his *forged accusations* against Pichegru were the only motives the infamous Barras and his accomplices condescended to publish in vindication of this their revolutionary crime; Bonaparte's forgery was intended as a justification of Barras's guilt in sending his rival Pichegru to exile and death, from which he escaped, as is well known, in a most miraculous manner.

Notwithstanding what Bonaparte has done to injure Pichegru and to undermine his reputation, he is yet regretted and beloved by the French army, and praised and esteemed by the French nation as the only republican general who has not sullied his victories either with rapine or murder, by plunder or proscriptions. These are unpardonable crimes in the opinion of the guilty Corsican, who fears the unfortunate Pichegru in exile, more than the fortunate Moreau in affluence, and in the neighbourhood of his usurped throne; because Bonaparte knows, that esteem founded on merit, is more to be apprehended than fortune founded upon change; he knows that the pure Moreau has once dishonored himself by falsely denouncing his friend and benefactor Pichegru, to whom he is indebted for his first military instruction and promotion.

Whilst in 1794, Pichegru commanded the army of the north, the national convention ordered no quarter to be given to Englishmen: at the risk of his own life, Pichegru spared the lives of Britons; the murder of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa, in 1799, tells the world how Bonaparte would have acted with Englishmen in 1794.

All the conquests of Pichegru did not cost the lives of so many Frenchmen as Bonaparte's two battles of Lodi and of Arcole. Pichegru was the father and friend of his soldiers; Bonaparte is their oppressor, destroyer and prisoner; Pichegru was more careful of the life of a soldier than of his own; Bonaparte willingly sacrifices all the soldiers of France to advance his outrageous ambition: Pichegru served his countrymen, from the love of country; the Corsican Bonaparte has served France to enslave Frenchmen; Pichegru owed his promotion to his merit; Bonaparte to his own crimes and to the intrigues of Barras; to the victories of Pichegru France is endebted for Brabant, Flanders and the New Provinces on this side of the Rhine; to Bonaparte, or rather to his intrigues and breach of treaties, France owes Piedmont and nothing but Piedmont: poverty and proscription are the rewards of the Great Nation for Pichegru's virtue and services; with an usurped throne and an unlimited power has Bonaparte recompenced himself, his plots and crimes, at the expence of the honor and freedom of the Great Nation: to all good and virtuous men, however, the honorable exile of Pichegru is preferable to the guilty usurpation of Bonaparte. In few words, between Pichegru and Bonaparte every thing is opposite; nothing is common between them; the distance is as great as between virtue and vice.

Bonaparte accuses Pichegru of having carried arms against his own country; when Pichegru has not even carried arms against the *foreigner* tyranizing over his countrymen; Bonaparte says, Pichegru is a royalist; Pichegru loves his country and mankind; and wishes therefore rather for a monarchy under a legal sovereign, than a monarchical Republic, and republican tyranny under a Corsican Usurper.

MORE OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Mr. Long, the merchant, who was taken into custody on Saturday last, underwent an examination yesterday, by the privy council, and was brought up to day again and examined at great length. After his examination he was remanded to prison. Attempts continue to be made, or alarmists propagate the reports, almost every night on the out posts of our yeomanry. On Wednesday night five shots, quickly after each other, were fired at the centinel on the canal bridge, Drumcondra. The circumstance excited considerable alarm in that neighbourhood, and the yeomanry, inhabitants, &c. thinking an attack was made on the post, flew to arms, repaired to the place, and scoured the road for a considerable distance, in a direction from which the shots were fired. A man named Duignan, who kept a chophouse called the Struggler, in Cook-street, or near it, has been taken at Clara, in the Queen's county. A Frenchman, supposed an emissary, was taken up yesterday.

August 20.

Captain Hepenstal, of Sydymount, and some of his corps, apprehended, a few nights ago, a fellow of desperate designs, as a leader of insurgents. On Tuesday last two men from Harold's-Cross, were committed to the prevost, by Mr. Justice Bell, charged with wishing the Tree of Liberty to be planted at the Castle gate, the magazine to be blown up, and many other expressions of the most inflammatory and treasonable nature. A few nights ago Mr. Wilson also took into custody four persons in a public house in Milk-street, in the Liberty, whom he heard toasting "the boys of Prosperous, Rathangan, &c." These boys, it will be observed, were the rebels who committed atrocities in those places during the late rebellion. Tuesday night last, Mr. Wilson apprehended Mary Ennes and Michael Daly; charged with having carried away gun-powder from the rebel manufactory of it in Patrick-street; and on Wednesday night, the same very active officer took into custody Thomas Maguaran, and Daniel Finn, charged with being employed in that manufactory and concealing fire arms which were in that place. The division of the city of Dublin into districts is completed, according to the plan recommended by government. The districts are 50 in number, and it will be necessary, allowing ten to each, to have 500 persons as inspectors. Every stranger coming in and going out will be known by this plan. The old market-house in Thomas street is formed into a barrack, and a place of great strength, for a certain portion of the military. We believe there will be some pieces of cannon in it, to command the avenue of Thomas-street, westward and others in opposite direction. The windows all around will be so contrived, that those inside can fire outwards at all points, and not in the least be exposed to danger themselves. A barrier is erected on the Upper Coombe, in the Liberty, at the end of Skinner's-alley, where a centinel is placed; another is put at the Lower Coombe, and at the corner of Francis-street. They are formed of wood, like those which are upon the canal bridges. On Wednesday night last, about half past nine o'clock, a ruffian rapped violently at the door of Mr. James Butler, of Thomas-street, a most respectable man, and demanded entrance, rushed in, and ordered the servant to shut the door immediately; on refusal he threatened to knock her down, and affecting official business and authority, he proceeded to Mr. Butler's bed-room, and desired that he should take the arms from under his bed. Mr. Butler immediately removed his bed to shew him he had not any thing concealed, and suspecting the villain's intention was to rob the house, seized him, and, assisted by a gentleman of the Rotunda Corps, conducted him to the watch-house, from whence he was brought before Alderman Rose the next morning, and, on examination, ordered on board the Tender.

At the Wexford Assizes, David Doyle was indicted for seditious words. On the trial, had before the hon. Baron Smith, it was clearly proved that he had, in the presence and hearing of many persons, damned the king, the Duke of York, and all the royal family—also, that he said damnation to Geo. Guelph, (distinguishing his majesty by that name) and making a motion with his scythe, as if he was mowing, declared he would cut down all loyal men as he would grass. The prisoner called no witnesses, but some of the evidence offered on the part of the crown having excited a slight surmise of his derangement, the court took great pains to investigate the matter—and his lordship charged the jury that if a reasonable doubt of the man's insanity could be entertained, they should acquit him. After some deliberation, they, however, found him guilty. In pronouncing judgment, Baron Smith observed, that whether he was disloyal or insane, it must be alike inexpedient to let him loose upon the public; he therefore sentenced him to six months imprisonment. The assizes of Wexford having proved a maiden one, Baron Smith was, according to ancient usage, presented with a pair of white gloves, fringed with gold. Saturday last the assizes for the city of Limerick ended, which we are happy to say, not only proved maiden, but that a single person was not convicted of any offence.

August 21.

The government which, previous to the 23d ult. was so remarkable for indolence and incredulity, which could not be persuaded to believe that any conspiracy existed, is now still more remarkable for such exertion as appears in many respects unnecessary. Their conduct, of course, betrays more of their fears and their weakness, than of their resolution and wisdom. The city is divided into ten districts, over each of which an officer is appointed to preside; and under him are ten other officers, whose business it is to visit every day the several houses within their departments, in order to ascertain the number of inhabitants in each. Their return is transmitted every evening to the office of the superintendant magistrate, and from it government is able to know what number of persons arrive at and depart from the city every day. The utility of this arrangement I shall not question; but I am firmly persuaded, that the inconvenience, vexation, and perplexity which the inhabitants are compelled to indure from it, will be a greater drawback from its advantages. A domiciliary visit, at any hour of the night that the whim or prejudice of a police officer may urge him to make it, cannot, you may easily imagine, be very pleasant. As to fortifications, they are multiplied to such an extreme, as to surprise the intelligent and alarm the timid. The market-house in Thomas-street, an old tottering fabric, which had been pronounced useless some years since, and which has actually been considered so since the erection of a market-house at the Canal Harbour, has been lately fitted up with a view to impede the progress of an enemy from the west end of the town, and to command the different avenues in that quarter. The 93d regiment has been appointed to garrison this tower of strength. The arches of this house are filled up, and a balcony is constructed on the first floor, upon which the soldiers can draw up and from which they can fire with certainly the best effect. The Liberty being considered the principal rendezvous of the rebels, barriers are about to be erected at the entrances into Francis-street, Meath row James-street, &c. The whole city is surrounded by an oak paling of considerable height; and at every avenue into town there is a gate of the height, at which a centinel is posted. It is intended to surround the Castle with a strong wall, and for the purpose several houses in Castle-street, Dame-street and Ship street, have been purchased. The new buildings in St. George's lane have been bought up for barracks, which are to have communication with the Lower Castle-yard. The royal exchange has also been purchased by government for the purpose of barracks; and it is intended to place some cannon on that part of it which fronts Parliament street, Essex-bridge and Capel-street, and also on that which is opposite to Castle-street. By these means, the principal approaches to the Castle will be commanded. The ci devant Parliament House, and the celebrated academy in Grafton-street, are converted into barracks. The city is literally crowded with soldiery: two regiments have arrived since the 23d ultimo. It appears that the county of Meath has been proclaimed in a state of insurrection, or in danger of being so.

August 21.

The Lord Mayor has issued this day a proclamation enjoining, under the penalties of the Insurrection Act, all the inhabitants to be at their homes after nine o'clock every evening, military persons, yeomanry excepted, and for all house-keepers to put on their door lists of their inmates. The counties of Kildare and Meath are placed out of the King's peace, and subjected to martial law. Nightly drills of pikemen are certainly taking place through some parts of the country. The carter of a Mr. Elmore of the county of Kildare, returning home at a late hour, a few nights ago, saw three or four hundred persons in a field exercising, and having reported the circumstance to his master, the field was visited next morning, when it clearly appeared that it was a body of cavalry which have been exercising. A curious circumstance is said to have been discovered to-day: in some of the lumber or turf boats on the canal, several men being engaged in the insurrection of the 23 July, were discovered between decks wounded. As the period approaches for trying the persons now in custody on rebellious charges, the police of the city is assuming a more vigilent complection. Arrests continue, and many persons for seditious conversation, have been put on board prison ships. A person named Lynch, residing in Lucan, and who was implicated in the rebellion of 1798; was arrested on Saturday, charged with renewing his treasons. The county of Meath has been proclaimed. A militia man, it is said, has been taken up in Kilkenny, found in the fact of drilling rebels. It is said that in various parts of the country there is too much reason to suppose that nocturnal meetings of the rebels take place for the practice of the pike exercise.

Philadelphia, October 13.

VALUABLE DONATION,

To the Library Company of Philadelphia.

At Chevering, England, at a very advanced age, died the Rev. S. PRESTON, many years rector of that Parish. The property which he has left behind him is, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, bequeathed to charitable institutions.

To the College of Philadelphia he has given his valuable Library and some money in the American Funds, to be applied to keeping the books, engravings &c. in good order.*

* The London Editor is erroneous in his statement:—The noble bequest, here mentioned, is to "the Library company of Philadelphia," and not to the "College."

[The above article is extracted from a late English publication, as is also the following history and character of the Doctor, for the particular appropriation of whose property the Library Company of Philadelphia is most probably indebted to a citizen of Philadelphia, who, during his travels in Europe, was fortunate enough to become intimately acquainted with him and used his influence for the advancement of science in his native Country.]

This gentleman who was educated at Oxford, had, at an early period, a favorable opportunity of visiting the continent of Europe, with a respectable family. During his residence in Italy, he cultivated a naturally good taste for the fine arts, he selected a small but valuable collection of books on this subject, and returned to his native country gratified and improved. In a short time after he was presented with a small living in Hartfordshire, in which he resided, till he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury with the rectory of Chevering. During the American war, he was a zealous friend to Liberty; and in the year 1790 attached himself to the Kentish committee who, in conjunction with the Yorkshire and other committees, were at that time endeavouring to obtain a radical reform in the commons house of Parliament; and to diminish the public expenditure of the country. He saw, with cordial approbation, the revolution of France of 1789, and was so much interested in that event, as to collect several valuable things connected with it, particularly the engraved likenesses of all the members of the National Assembly. With the subsequent proceedings of the French Revolutionists he became disgusted, and after the death of Louis XVI, and the demolishing of the French Church, he could no longer endure to speak upon the subject. In the year 1792, he became an alarmist, and was from that period to his death an enemy to all innovation, and a zealous friend of Mr. Pitt's administration. Mr. Preston was kind and truly benevolent, the duties of his office he performed with assiduity and zeal. With the fine arts and modern polite literature, he was very conversant, and in his study he could always find amusement and was ever ready to communicate knowledge to the young. He excelled in the art of improving and laying out ground in the best taste, and was frequently applied to by his opulent neighbours for advice on this subject. He never loved money but for the purpose of rendering himself useful, and tho' he had lived 30 years at Chevering, yet he had not raised his tythes.—His income was exceedingly moderate, but he knew how to relieve the distress of the poor, and when his infirmities rendered him less capable of discovering where his bounty might be best bestowed, he without ostentation, and even with studied privacy, made a respectable friend his almoner to the poor of the parish. He was sincere and ardent in his friendships, but *humanum est errare*, violent in his resentments, and could perhaps never cordially regard those who differed materially from him