

"*Portsmouth 19th Dec. 1791.*
"Sergeant Major Cobbett having
"most pressing applied for his dis-
"charge, at Major Lord Edward Fitz-
"gerald's request, General Frederick
"has granted it. General Frederick
"has ordered Major Lord Edward Fitz-
"gerald to return the Sergeant-Major
"thanks for his behaviour and conduct
"during the time of his being in the
"regiment, and Major Lord Edward
"adds his most hearty thanks to those
"of the General."

After having laid these pieces before
my reader, I beg him to recollect what
the *Argus* of New-York and the *Aurora*
of Philadelphia have asserted concerning
Peter Porcupine's being flogged in his
regiment for thieving, and afterwards
deserting. The monstrous, disorganizing,
democratic gang were not aware
that I was in possession of such uncontro-
vertible proofs as these.

I hope, I may presume that my char-
acter will be looked upon as good, down
to the date of my discharge; and, if so,
it only remains for me to give an account
of myself from that time to this.

The democrats have asserted, as may
be seen in the preface, that I got my liv-
ing in London by "garret-scribbling,"
and that I was obliged to take a *French*
Leave for France, for some "night
work."—Now, the fact is, I went to
France in March, 1792, and I landed
at New-York in the month of October
following; so that, I had but three
months to follow "garret-scribbling"
in London. How these three months
were employed it is not necessary to say
here, but that I had not much leisure for
"garret-scribbling" the ladies will be
well convinced, when I tell them that I
got a wife in the time. As to the charge
concerning "night work," I am a-
stounded I must plead guilty, but not with
my "fingers," as these malicious fel-
lows would insinuate. No, no, I am no
relation to Citizen *Plato*: the French
ladies do not call me, the *Garçon Fendu*.

Before I go any further, it seems neces-
sary to say a word or two about "French
Leave." Did this expression escape the
Democrats in an unwary moment? Why
"French Leave?" Do they wish to in-
sinuate that nobody but *Frenchmen* are
obliged to fly from the hands of thief-
catchers? The Germans, and after
them the English have applied this de-
grading expression to the French nation;
but, is it not inconsistent, and even un-
grateful, for those who are in the inter-
est, and perhaps in the pay of that mag-
nanimous Republic, to talk about
"French Leave?" It is something cu-
rious that this expression should find a
place in a paragraph wherein I am ac-
cused of abusing the French. The fact is,
the friendship professed by these people
towards the French nation, is all grim-
ace, all hypocrisy: the moment they
are off their guard, they let us see that it
is the abominable system of French ty-
ranny that they are attached to, and not
to the people of that country.—"French
Leave!" The leave of a runaway, a
thief, a *Tom Paine*! What could the
most prejudiced, the bitterest English-
man have said more galling and severe
against the whole French nation? They
cry out against me for "abusing" the
countrymen of Naniz and other places,
and for accusing the demagogue-tyrants
of robbery; while they themselves treat
the whole nation as thieves. This is the
democratic way of washing out stains;
just as the sweet and cleanly Shelah
washes her gentle Dermot's face with a
dishcloth.

Leaving the ingenious citizens to ex-
tricate themselves from this hobble, or
fall under the displeasure of their ma-
jors, I shall return to my adventures.—
I arrived in France in March, 1792, and
continued there till the beginning of
September following, the six happiest
months of my life. I should be the most
ungrateful monster that ever existed,
were I to speak ill of the French people
in general. I went to that country full of
all those prejudices, that Englishmen suck
in with their mother's milk, against
the French and against their religion: a
few weeks convinced me that I had been
deceived with respect to both. I met
every where with civility, and even hos-
pitality, in a degree that I had never
been accustomed to. I found the peo-
ple, among whom I lived, excepting
those who were already blasted with the
principles of the accursed revolution,
honest, pious, and kind to excess.

People may say what they please about
the misery of French peasantry, under
the old government; I have conversed
with thousands of them, not ten among
whom did not regret the change. I have
not room here to go into an inquiry in-

to the causes that have led these people
to become the gulfed labourers, the
slaves, of a set of wretches such as the
world never saw before, but I venture to
predict, that, sooner or later, they will
return to that form of government under
which they were happy, and under which
alone they can ever be so again.

My determination to settle in the Uni-
ted States was formed before I went to
France, and even before I quitted the
army. A desire of settling a country, so
long the theatre of a war of which I had
heard and read so much; the flattering
picture given of it by *Rasselas*; and, above
all, an inclination for doing the world good,
led me to this determination. It would look
a little like counting for me to say, that
I had imbibed principles of republicanism,
and that I was ambitious to become
a citizen of a free state, but this was
really the case. I thought that men en-
joyed here a greater degree of liberty
than in England; and this, if not the
principal reason, was at least one, for
my coming to this country.

I did intend to stay in France till the
spring of 1793, as well to perfect my-
self in the language, as to pass the win-
ter at Paris; but I perceived the storm
gathering; I saw that a war with Eng-
land was inevitable, and it was not dif-
ficult to foresee what would be the fate
of Englishmen in that country, where
the rulers had laid aside even the ap-
pearance of justice and mercy. I with-
ed, however, as the *Fama*, and had actu-
ally hired a coach to go thither. I was
even on the way, when I heard, at Ab-
beville, that the King was dethroned
and his guards murdered. This intel-
ligence made me turn off towards Ha-
vre-de-Grace, whence I embarked for
America.

I beg leave here to remind the reader
that one of the lying paragraphs, lately
published in the lying *Aurora*, states,
that I was whipped at Paris, and that
hence I bear a grudge against the French
Republic. Now, I never was at Paris,
as I can prove by the receipts for my
board and lodging, from the day I entered
France to that of my leaving it; and as
to the Republic, as it is called, I could
have no grudge against it; for the ty-
rants had not given it that name, when I
was so happy as to bid it an eternal ad-
ieu. Had I remained a few months
longer, I make no doubt that I should
have had reason to estimate it as every
other man, woman, and child has, who
has had the misfortune to go on under its
iron anarchy.

[to be continued.]

P A R I S.

Nov. 4.

The arrival of an English courier, and
the celerity of his journey, have given
birth to a thousand conjectures. Our
politicians (and who is not one now?)
have racked their invention to divine the
cause of his coming. Most of them
have drawn from it an opinion favourable
to an approaching accommodation be-
tween France and Great-Britain. If
such a courier is really arrived, we be-
lieve the object of his mission to be, to
propose an exchange of the Dutch Ad-
miral de Winter for the English com-
modore Smith.

Gen. Bullair, in answer to the new
system of arming an infantry of small
cruisers, instead of squadrons which we
are unable to maintain, and to contri-
bute to perfecting the object, propose a
new kind of artillery, more light, which
shall enable ourselves to 20 to 24 guns,
to defend themselves against ships of
64 guns, which are a kind of ships the
English employ to annoy their fleets of
merchantmen. The following is what
the General says in a letter to a journal-
ist:

Corvettes, carrying from 20 to 25
guns, made after my invention to carry
24 pound ball, need not fear to engage
vessels of 64 guns and especially vessels
of 94 guns, such as the English use as
convoys for their merchantmen, and car-
ry only 18 pounds on the first deck.
The battery is often useful when en-
gaged against an admiral's shipward.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 6.

It must give great satisfaction to the
public to know, that that gallant and
active officer, Sir Tim. Williams, is
safely arrived off the *Humber*, and has
brought with him the *Jupiter* of 74 guns,
Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow's
prize, which he found at sea in a most
leaky and distressed condition; so much
so, indeed, when he came up with her, the
officers and people on board proposed
to take the men out and destroy the ship,
contending themselves every moment in

danger of going down. Sir Tim. Williams,
however, by persuasion and good ma-
nagement, and by the utmost exertions,
got them to remain on board, erected
jerry masts, secured her rudder, and took
her in tow. He has thus preserved a va-
luable prize and trophy of victory, as
well as released from an eminent danger
the lives of a great number of brave de-
serving men.

It was on a cruise, after his attack of
the *Brutus* of 74 guns, Rear-Admiral
Blois, that he fell in with the *Jupiter*.—
In regard to that attack, so honorable to
his intrepidity, there has been a mis-
statement in the papers: for it was not
the weight of metal that obliged him to
desist, greatly superior as that must have
been to what the *Endymion* could shew;
but the Dutch Admiral sneered off, as
well as two brigs and a schooner gun-
boat that were with him, and got into
Goree, at the imminent risk of losing his
ship on the sand, with the loss, as we are
credibly informed, of a great many of
his men, whereas the *Endymion*, had
not one man killed. There will, no
doubt, be an official account of this af-
fair, which reflects the utmost credit on
the *Endymion*, as the *Brutus*, we under-
stand, had not suffered in the action be-
tween the fleets, having quitted the
line very soon after its commencement.
It was late in the day when Sir Thomas
first discovered her, and she was close in
shore.

He bore up, closed upon the enemy
and resolutely commenced the attack,
pouring in a well directed and raking
fire, as well as exchanging several broad-
sides. Night coming on, he was obli-
ged to desist, as the wind, lee current,
proximity of the shore and being surround-
ed with sands, rendered fighting in the
dark infinitely hazardous. He was in
the Night joined by the *Beaulieu* and
they took a position as well as circum-
stances would permit, to prevent the e-
scape of the Dutchman, not doubting
but a renewal of the attack in the mor-
ning would force him to strike. When
day-light appeared, however, they had
the mortification to see him run off, ha-
ving it is supposed, thrown overboard
his guns in the night, and otherwise
lightened the ship, to enable him to
clear the sands.

Nov. 5.

The Pope, it is said, has been again
conspiring against the French Republic.
This infallible head of the Church is
now in his dotage, but it certainly is
extremely indiscreet in his friends not
to give him a chance of dying at home
in peace. They should recollect, that
though young Princes and Bishops may
do well to roam about Europe, a man of
eighty is rather too old to begin his tra-
vels.

When Captain Burgess, the officer
who fell in the late glorious action, drew
up his ship to attack the Dutchman op-
posed to him: "Now boys," said he,
"Prove that you're true Britons;" and
instantly poured a most tremendous
broadside into the enemy.

Admiral Duncan on his return to Yar-
mouth roads on the 2d ult. in the even-
ing, was visited on board the *Venerable*
by the Vice-Admiral and Captains,
when he signified in his plain and affa-
ble way—

"I shall not gentlemen, put foot out
of the ship. Your supplies of water and
provisions shall be sent to you in the
morning, and I hope to be able to sail
again in twenty hours, when an early
meeting with the enemy will give us
cause to rejoice. To complete there-
fore, my wishes, the caulkers shall go o-
ver my ship's bows in the morning, and
do their best to keep her afloat."

The Stadtholder has now a very for-
midable navy in the British ports; it
is a very doubtful point however, whe-
ther in the event of his restoration he
would carry many of them back again.
There would be a good many charges
for keeping and repair, for the payment
of which he would be forced to leave
them in pawn.

The destruction of the Batavian navy
must produce the greatest fermentation
in the interior of Holland, and cause an
universal detestation of a revolution
which has annihilated the political and
commercial consequence of the new re-
public.

The Stadtholder's party was before
formidable, and we should not be at all
surprised to see a second *De Witt*'s
affair succeed the present immeasura-
ble disgrace of the once flourishing and
happy Hollanders.

NEGOTIATION AT LISLE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS LAID BE-
FORE PARLIAMENT.

No. 1.—An official note from Lord
Grenville, dated Westminster, June 1,
1797, to the French Minister for Fo-
reign Affairs, expressive of the wishes of
his government to "enter, without de-
lay and in such manner, as shall be judg-
ed the most expedient, upon the discus-
sion of the views and pretensions of each
party for the regulation of the prelimi-
naries of Peace, which may be definiti-
vely arranged at a future Congress."

No. 2. Official note, dated Paris,
June 4, from Charles Delacroix, Mini-
ster for Foreign Affairs, in answer to the
above, stating, that the Executive Di-
rectory will "receive with eagerness the
overtures which shall be made to it by
the Court of England—desiring, howe-
ver, that instead of a Congress, they
should proceed to negotiate for a definiti-
ve treaty."

No. 3. From Lord Grenville, June
8, in reply, importing, that the British
government, ever anxious to contribute
to the re-establishment of a permanent
Peace, will not delay to send to Paris or
such other place upon the continent, as
may be agreed upon, a Minister, to treat
with one appointed by the Directory.
The necessary passports are required of
the French Minister.

No. 4. From Citizen Delacroix, June
11, transmitting the passports required
above, and nominating the commune of
Lisle as the place of meeting for the re-
spective Plenipotentiaries.

No. 5. A blank passport, signed by
Delacroix and T. Guiradet.

No. 6. A note from the Minister
Grenville, June 17, acknowledging the
receipt of the French passport; but ob-
jecting to its efficacy on account of its
differing in form from those usually de-
livered on former similar occasions.
Lisle being agreed upon as the seat of
negotiation, it is understood that the
King's Minister "shall have liberty to
dispatch his couriers directly from Lisle
to Dover, through Calais, &c." It al-
so states on the subject of the negotia-
tion, that the powers of the English Mi-
nisters will authorize him to conclude
"any articles or treaties, whether pre-
liminary or definitive;"—but that the
formation of a separate treaty would be
incompatible with the regard which the
King has for the interest of his allies.
It concludes by requesting a passport
drawn up in the usual manner, and by
informing the French Minister that his
Majesty, had appointed Lord Malmesbury
his representative of this important
occasion, who would repair to Lisle as
soon as a day should be agreed upon for
the Plenipotentiaries to meet.

No. 7. From the Minister for fo-
reign affairs, June 20, in reply, an-
nouncing the expectation of the Direc-
tory, that the respective Plenipotentia-
ries will begin immediately to treat of
a definitive treaty; including, on the
part of his Britannic Majesty, such si-
mplications as he shall think proper for
her Most Faithful Majesty, and on the
part of France, what may be deemed
for the interest of his Catholic Majesty,
and the Batavian Republic. The Direc-
tory accepts Lord Malmesbury, though
another choice would have appeared
more auspicious. After requiring that
all couriers for the English Court shall
be conveyed by French packet boats, it
is added that all packet boats, bringing
over couriers, &c. shall make no unne-
cessary stay in their port—and that cou-
riers shall be dispatched as seldom as
possible, their frequency being one chief
cause of the rupture of the former nego-
tiation. It concluded with remarking
that another passport for Lord Malmes-
bury's suite would be unnecessary.

No. 8. From Lord Grenville, June
26, to the French Minister, acquiescing
in the regulation of dispatches enjoined
by the latter, and informing that on the
30th of the present month (June) Lord
Malmesbury would depart for Lisle.

No. 9. From the French Minister to
Lord Grenville, June 29, announcing
that the Plenipotentiaries of the French
Republic were already assembled at
Lisle; and that every preparation for a
speedy communication between the Bri-
tish Minister and his Court had on their
part been made.

No. 10. A dispatch from Lord
Malmesbury, dated Lisle, July 6, inter-
forming that he had a conference with the
French representatives, and exchanged
their powers.

No. 11. The appointment by the
Directory, of citizens Leconteur, Ple-
ville le Pelley, and Meret, to negotiate