the order of Baronet a diminutive of Barron. Upon the establishment of this order a number of persons said they were gentlemen, and they would not become Baronets, and so the force of that corruption then failed in much of its intended effect. This sort of artifice Ministers feel they cannot long profit by, and therefore they attempted our lives. They think that we are afraid to die, they mistake, but that proves to me that they themselves are under the influence of terror. Gentlemen, I am happy that the ingenuity of the Minister was not exhausted here, for he, to carry on his plan, has invented a tax on houses. I am glad he has—by this tax you will know how many houses there are in the country, and if Mr. Pitt will give us a register of the house keepers, who support him, we shall be able to tell to a unit how many fools there are in the country."

A speedy removal of the stinking Rubbish of the present administration.

The Chairman said he had been desired to give a toast—

The right hand of the People.

An effectual stop to the National Leak.

In the course of the evening Mr. Took said that the Chairman (who from his exertion, was a little hoarse) had desired him to give to the company the following toast; it was the sentiment of Mr. Fox; he should give it in the words of that gentleman—

'Destruction to that Administration who have destroyed more lives in foreign conquest, than Louis the XIVth, and attempted more lives at home than Henry the VIIIth.'

This being drank with three times three, and with rapture,

An Elector whose name we do not know, said as they had drank the universal cause of Liberty, he should be glad if Mr. Horne Tooke would state to the meeting, whether it is consistent or within the bounds of a member of Parliament to explain his opinion upon the subject of Parliamentary reform. He understood Mr. Fox did not like Universal suffrage and annual Parliaments: and if Mr. Fox continued an enemy to reform he would remain in a minority. And If Mr. Tooke was an enemy to reform he would remain in a minority also. He wished Mr. Tooke to inform the people how to regain their rights, and expel these Ministers.

Mr. Tooke said nothing in the world ever gives me more pleasure than to be called upon as the gentleman has done. It is the manner in which gentlemen should call upon those persons who are their Representatives, who offer to become their Representatives and scrutinizing every sentiment they hold which relates to public Liberty. I am called upon for two things, one which I can answer, and one which I cannot. As far as relates to myself I am able to do it, and am glad to do it; but when I am called upon to explain the sentiments of a gentleman who is absent, I must beg to be excused. I think the best, and Hope the best of Mr. Fox, although there are some things unexplained by him.—However it is possible the moment may arrive when you and I, and all of us, may compel him to explain himself, even if he were not inclined to do so.

The gentleman has supposed, that if I were in Parliament, I too should have continued in a minority. I believe not, for both the Majority and Minority would have been unanimous to hang me. For the means which the people ought to pursue to obtain a reform in Parliament, I say, they ought to pursue any effectual means in their power. Individuals cannot do much; but, though the means they pursue should produce the most sanguinary measures on the part of the minister, they ought not to desist, for liberty may arise out of their blood.

'The privates in the rank.—The convicted patriots of New South Wales, and the tried patriots all over the world.'

Several songs were sung, and the evening ended in a very convivial manner.—The company appeared to be very well satisfied with all the occurrences of the day.

COMPLAINING REPUBLICANS.

HOLLAND.

MIDDLEBURG, JUNE 9.

A Fast Day to be kept in this place having been resolved on, a proclamation to that purpose was yesterday issued, and is thus singularly prefaced:

The President and Council of Middleburg, to their fellow citizens.

"HEALTH AND BROTHERHOOD!

"If we attempt to persuade you that our city, and our land was not in a precarious situation; that the fundamental doctrines of liberty and equality had already bro't us to a pinacle of lustre, which might fruitlessly be sought for in our annual Chronicles; that the difficulties which the citizens have encountered, being removed, their prosperity was now become perfect; would you not suspect, that we strove to conceal the actual situation of things? would not the confidence which you have in us, quickly change into suspicion and distrust?

Although conquered by a powerful neighbor, thro' whose generosity, and the blessings of GOD, we remain *a people*, is not a review of the present circumstances disheartening and mournful? The wars into which we have been surprized; the internal dissentions, still worse than war; the loss of many valuable possessions in the East-Indies; the critical situation of those in the West; the sources of subsistance obstructed; the inhabitants impoverished by contributions; the decline of commerce; the diminution of the manufacturers; all tend to exhibit but too true and too melancholy a picture of our fallen country!—And the incomputable exactions, the extraordinary exertions bestowed on the marine, uncommon addition made to the land forces, the solemn summoning of all burghers to defend their country; is it not so many tokens of distress? so many evident signs of the chastizing hand of Godlike justice?

"But from whence came these miseries? and where must we inquire for the sources? In ourselves, brethren! They originate in our punishable ambition, in sordid interest, in detestable voluptuousness in despising all the virtues that contribute to render society happy, in degenerating from religion and morality, and, more than all, in our disunion and party rancour, that, like an eating cancer, enfinewed the body of our state, & brought it to a skeleton.

"Should we, then, remain indifferent spectators of these accumulating evils, and not endeavor to remove them? Always seeing a friend or relation in dangerous circumstances, do we not, in spite of our reliance on medicinal aid, direct our eyes and our hearts towards Heaven, beseeching God to communicate the means of recovery? And, burghers! should we not then, to preserve our country, which is the friend of us all, that is our mother, who has the most sacred claim to our love, offer up, unanimously, our prayers to the Almighty deliverer, imploring his aid and protection?"

Advices by the Ship Fanny, Capt. Braine, in 49 days from Greenock.

LONDON, August 3.

We have for sometime past asserted, that a misunderstanding existed between this country and Spain, and that the executive directory were exerting all their influence upon the Spanish government, for the purpose of inducing it to declare war against this country. The following was published a

Manifesto from the Court of Spain,

which the Marquis de las Casas, Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty at our court, has, it is said, by the direction of his court, presented to Lord Greenville. Whether the manifesto is or is not authentic, we have not been able to ascertain. It is in substance as follows:—

The Spanish cabinet retraces the origin of coalition, and mentions the principle circumstances, as well as the different events, in which both nations took an active part during their alliance against the French Republic. This statement is followed by an account of several transactions which have taken place before and since the secession of Spain from the coalition, and the treaty of peace concluded with France, as—

First—The St. Jago prize ship, which the note contends to have been condemned in open contempt of subsisting treaties and legal forms.

Secondly—Divers circumstances which attend the capture and evacuation of Toulon, on which occasion the Spanish cabinet asserts, that the British commanders fulfilled none of the terms granted to the inhabitants under the guarantee of the Spanish commanders; and that they carried off several French ships, without allowing the Spaniards any part of the prizes.

Thirdly,—The embargo laid in our ports on wood for shipbuilding, bought up in the North of Europe on account of the Spanish government, which was left rotting either on board the ships, or in warehouses, where it could not be taken care of.

Fourthly.—The embargo laid on the fire arms purchased in England on Spanish account, and with the consent of our government, after the French had got possession of the Spanish founderies, which fire arms were obliged to be resold by the Spanish agents at a considerable loss.

Fifthly.—The insult offered to his Catholic Majesty, in the person of the Marquis de las Casas, his Ambassador, when he had his first audience with Lord Greenville.

Sixthly.—The seizure of the silks sent to this country by Spanish merchants, which they had bought up on their own account at the sale of the prizes made by admiral Richery, and which they had sent to England conformable to the laws of Great-Britain.

Seventhly.—That the stoppage of several Spanish vessels; the vexatious proceedings daily exercised against them by the commanders of the squadrons of his Britanic majesty, as well in the Mediterranean as in other seas."

A war with Spain will, we should suppose, be considered as a most calamitous event to this country, by every person in it. The time was, when the idea of a Spanish war diffused almost general satisfaction; but the sentiments of the nation are now, we believe, changed; and the people begin to be convinced, that galleons and register ships, however rich their cargoes may be, afford but a poor compensation to the country for the additional taxes and burthens, which are the sure and permanent effects of every war.

AUGUST 4.

[☞ The above contradicted.]

The Manifesto, which was published in a ministerial paper yesterday morning, we gave without any comment in confirmation of its authenticity. We have since learnt that no such Manifesto has been presented to the King's ministers, and this ministerial paper itself confesses; though the same paper also states that "they are persuaded, after the most minute inquiry, that such complaints as they have alledged have been forwarded by the court of Madrid to its ambassador in London." Now it certainly will be with every one a natural subject of inquiry, why the court of Madrid or its ambassador, thought proper to communicate a document of such importance to the Editor of a newspaper, before they made it known to his Majesty's ministers?—Such a mode of conduct would in the Spanish ambassador be a flagrant violation of duty. Besides the document itself is clumsily drawn up. The subjects of complaints are weakly handled, and the whole appears to us to be a forgery which cannot lay claim even to the merit of ingenuity.

Nor that we mean to give it as our opinion that there exists no difference between this country & Spain. On the contrary we have reason to believe that the Spanish government has transmited serious complaints to our cabinet; that the executive directory possess great influence over the Spanish councils, and that they are endeavouring to convert Spain from a doubtful friend into a decided foe of this country.

The danger of a Spanish war at this juncture must be evident to all men; but the means of carrying it on with effect is rather difficult to conceive. In truth, we have been so scratched by our contest with the French, (Windham and some others excepted) that we may probably find a little more scratching, "extremely disagreeable."

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

If you think the following worthy a place in your useful paper, please to insert it; and you will oblige your constant customer.

ELECTIONEERING.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

LIBERTY of conscience, liberty of speech, and liberty of the press, I conceive to be essential, and unalienable rights; and belong to all classes of men.

Therefore presume, I have an equal right with other citizens, to communicate my thoughts to the public, provided I do it in a decent manner; or in a fashionable way. Before the American Revolution, and since; the Americans have been very liberal in their invectives against Great-Britain, concerning the corrupt methods pursued in their elections for Parliament, &c. I shall not here undertake to point out those unjustifiable measures pursued in the above elections, as every person that reads the public prints, may see for himself.

Americans are now liberated from Great-Britain; and have formed as good a constitution as the world can boast of; and may be as free, happy, and secure in the choice of all officers, civil or military, as any people on earth; provided they make use of that freedom obtained at the expence of so much blood and treasure.

But let me ask you Fellow-Citizens, are we not precipitating into those same wicked, scandalous, and mean methods in the choice of our Officers, especially those for the Federal Government, that they practise in Great Britain, in their election for Parliament? Shall we while cursing, abhoring, and detesting the measures pursued in Great-Britain, to obtain corrupt elections, be guilty or as great, or greater meanness, falsehood, and bribery? Is it not a thing that cannot be controverted, that electioneering hath within the term of four or five years, increased in America to a deluge? Surely no man will be so hardy as to dispute this question. Is it not the case from the choice of the President of Congress, to the Representative, that infinite pains is taken to put up candidates for the different Offices? Have not the bulk of our greatest men in abilities (from whom we would expect better examples) inlisted under the electioneering banners? Are they not indefatigable in their endeavors to gain the election of some favorite person, by every legal, and illegal method?

Several weeks before the time for choosing a Representative for Congress takes place, the different newspapers are so occupied with candidates names, and incomiums on their qualifications, &c. that other important news can scarcely get in edgways: and when the play is once began, electioneering increases to an inundation—The first candidates that make their appearance in the paper, may be sure the next week to have their characters arraigned before the public tribunal; and every action of their lives that can militate against them is fully exploded; and there would be some consolation to a pure mind, if nothing but the truth was told; but this will not suffice, for the most absurd falshoods are often had recourse to, by the opponents, in order to obtain their own; or favorites election; and a man is sure on failure of election, to have his character injured, if not ruined: Surely every man of modesty would not wish to see his name exposed as a candidate for an election, (unless the ridiculous fashion hath callonsed every delicate feeling) considering the different feelings he must undergo, in different companies; and be a public mark as well for the envious to shoot at, as for the friend to lavish incomiums on. It must be a humiliating circumstance to every sensible person, promoted to any place of honor or profit, if he obtains it at the expence of another, or others reputation. The effects of electioneering have arisen almost to infinity; it hath got to that already, that a man's interest is endangered thereby; his political and temporal interest (if not his eternal interest; and this would undoubtedly be the case, if priests could pray people out of purgatory) is at stake—I have known of several instances in the circle of my acquaintance, where union of friends hath been broken; good civil Officers of the Commonwealth dropped; and the common Offices of humanity denied, in consequence of the pernicious influence of party spirit, occasioned by electioneering. I have also been informed of a certain person that lives in a very popular town in this District, being in distress for a little money, applied to another man (of a popular character) to borrow: But was refused, with this flimsy reason; that he would not lend him any, because he voted for Mr. ——— to be Representative to Congress. Another ridiculous circumstance permit me to mention; a certain man drove a c—— to his neighbour's b——, for the purpose of propagation—his neighbour denied the favor, because the owner of the c—voted for a different person for a Representative to Congress;—perhaps it may be said, this last circumstance is too small, or to vulgar, to make a public appearance, it is too small I allow, but it is also too true to make a jest of: Small as it is, it shows the influence of electioneering, it shows also, what we are arriving to. Must the breed of our horses, cattle, swine and fowls, be obtained at the point of the electioneering bayonet?—"If those things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry." What a pitch of folly and madness, electioneering hath already drove men to! It will (as appearances are) be as necessary for people to study and inform themselves in the secrets of electioneering (in order to keep the strongest side, and to defend and save their characters and interest) as to study the laws of the Commonwealth (indeed we may begin to anticipate the time when we shall have as many professors of the dark science, as there are attorneys at law, and that offices will be opened and receive pupils) But happy would it be if we could have as fair a trial by the former, as by the latter; the former being conducted on the principles of pride, avarice, hatred, revenge, ingratitude, &c. and the latter upon principles of justice and equality: the former being the study of darkness, and intrigue; and the latter, light and reason. The insurrection commanded by Shays, did not operate to the heighth of depth (in some respects) that electioneering hath, all Shay's party, even himself, have been pardoned, and received into fellowship and citizenship of the commonwealth: but I cannot learn as yet that there is any pardon for the man who hath the misfortune to be on the side of the minority in an electioneering battle.

Is not this the unpardonable sin? Electioneering hath a great tendency to promote dissimulation and flattery. Any practice, tho' ever so fashionable or customary, that hath a tendency to violate friendship, morality, confidence, truth, and promote disguise and fraud, ought to be condemned and discouraged by every friend to mankind. The true, honest and upright man, that acts upon free and open principles, unbiased and unprejudiced, is very unsafe unless he has an independent fortune. It is not from the poor man, or the yeomanry at large, that electioneering proceeds; it is not in their power as individuals to do much harm in this way. The origin is from some of the most popular characters; it being the general practice to put men of large property into places of honor and profit, and man's ideas generally enlarge and keep pace with their interest & income the more they have the more they want; and the more they rule and govern the more they wish to.

The time draws near when we may expect the honorable business of electioneering will begin in the second western district; and I hope, at least, it will not vie with the first western district.—Some people say electioneering does good—it acquaints people with the merits and qualifications of the candidates; and that people would not know who to vote for, unless candidates were proposed.

Are the people so very ignorant of conspicuous characters, as to stand in need of being guided by having candidates names in the public prints? a very blind guide indeed. I ask any candid person, whether any real or true information is gained by such contradictions as generally appear in the news papers, when the battle becomes general? In the first place, some person puts up his favorite friend as a candidate for election, with great eulogiums on his merits, &c. and concludes by saying he will have the greatest part of the votes.—Another person puts up some other favourite; and to help the candidate he proposes, undertakes to invalidate the character and qualifications of the first candidate; giving public information, that he is not a friend to the federal constitution, and the treaty with Great-Britain—is a man of no religious principles, or is a deist, &c. &c. and concludes by saying, that he will have the greatest number of votes in our town—but certainly his vote. Fellow citizens,—is there any light and knowledge gained respecting the qualification of the candidates, by such contradictions? Surely none; it rather puzzles the minds of the electors. If true information is to be gained by setting up one character, and pulling down another, and recourse is had to the greatest absurdities and falshoods, I have lost sight of common sense and common reason.

We may presume, that in the course of five or six years (provided electioneering increases as fast as in the last five years) electioneering will arrive to that pitch, that the ladies may expect to receive kisses from the conspicuous characters with guineas or half joes in their mouths, (good times for ladies, prepare your lips to receive them) agreeable to the true British fashion; also that open houses will be kept for the benefit of candidates; this last method will be playing a large game—a man may have an opportunity to spend his estate his father left him (men that earn their interest themselves are generally more careful) in an easy, fashionable and genteel way.

But some people say, men are not rich enough in this country to follow the British method.—If one man is not able, a number may be; parties will join to obtain their ends. Such practices as I have mentioned, if they ended only with the expence of some characters and some estates, it would be more tolerable: but it will not stop here, the liberty and freedom of Americans will be endangered thereby.

Electing our Officers for the Federal Government, does not require so great hast, as to prevent the good people from nsting in their choice; even if there is no candidate proposed in the public prints. If the people are left to act themselves, without stimulators; they are the most likely to make a judicious choice. If there is no choice the first trial, they may have the second; and so on, 'till they do agree; without any stricter contention: and a free uninterrupted choice will always suit all parties much the best; and certainly be the most honorable for the person chosen.

Finally, Fellow Citizens, be on your guard; give way to no insinuations, form no intrigues, or combinations, below the character of men: Value your own, and every other man's reputation as sacred; weigh every man's qualifications and merit, in the ballance of truth; be not a dupe, or slave, to any man, or body of men: But make a proper use of that liberty and freedom, that GOD and nature hath blest you with.

INFLEXIBLE.

Hampshire C.—Sept. 1796.

Selah Norton,

WILL give CASH, SALT, SOAL LEATHER, ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, and a generous price, for FLAX SEED—Has for sale, a good HORSE, for saddle or harness, 5 years old—and 1 or 2 MARES, with foal by the COMET.

Ashfield, 29th Sept. '96.

THE subscriber being appointed the only executor, to the last will and testament of Joseph Dwight, of Williamsburgh, deceased, Desires all persons having any demands on said estate, to exhibit them for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to DORUS DWIGHT, *Executor.*

Williamsburgh, Oct. 10, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Book or Note, are desired to settle the same by the first of December next.

N. B. THOSE who are desirous to settle, may call on Mr. Israel Wright of Westampton.

MOSES HATCH.

October 12, 1796.

TAKEN up in damage, by the subscriber, on the 28th ult. two HEIFERS, two years old past; one a dark red spotted Heifer, without any artificial mark—the other a light red, with a crop in the near ear, and a slit in the off ear.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

GARDNER KELLOGG.

Hadley, Oct. 18, 1796.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH my Wife, has, without provocation, absented herself from my bed and board.——ALL Persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

DAVID NEWELL.

Pelham, Oct. 5, 1796.

Progress of WAR—in various parts.

In GERMANY.

COBLENTZ, JULY 19.

LAST night the fortress kept up to an uncommon heavy fire, which was answered by the French from the *Petersberg* and *Pfaffendorf*; several balls fell in the valley, and the imperial magazines of hay and straw was set fire to and burned violently. This day the French brought several pieces of cannon towards the *Rhine*; we apprehend we shall have a dreadful night.

CASSEL, JULY 20.

We have a confirmation of the Archduke having received a considerable check, since which he is marching back towards *Bavaria*—he is said to be at *Heilbron*. It is reported that he desired a truce of the French, in order to send the Emperor an account of the state of his army, and persuade him to negociate for Peace. The French, it is said, intend to march direct to the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*.

NIEUWIED, JULY 20.

The French have found such an abundance of provisions along the *Main*, as well among the peasants as in the towns, that orders have been given not to send any more bread or flour to the army; and the vessels which lay at *Andernach* loaded with provisions are returned to unload at *Cologne*. The first post from *Frankfort* arrived here this morning. The French have levied one contribution from that city, said to amount to five millions of livres, and complete clothing for 50,000 men.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

STATGARD, JULY 23.

Letter from MOREAU.

We have drove the enemy from this place which was maintained with great obstinacy. We have taken 300 prisoners, and in one point, i. e. the attack of *Esslingen*, have killed 600 Austrians. The next object is the passage of the *Neckar*, across which river, the Austrians are retreating.

ERNOUFF Gen. Div. writes to the Directory, from *Frankfort*, July 22, that *Konigstein*, has capitulated. 600 men are prisoners of war—40 pieces cannon,—3 mortars—ammunition, stores and provision for 6 months.

ITALIAN ACCOUNT.

ROVERIDO, JULY 22.

On the 17th of this month the garrison of *Mantua* made a sortie, which succeeded completely. The enemy we drove back with great loss in killed and wounded. Our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, of large calibre, and made 600 prisoners. The enemy's army before the place is much weakened, as well by sickness as by the frequent sorties of the garrison.

The day before yesterday, Field Marshal *Wurmser*, reviewed the advanced post near *Ala*, and Gen. *Lauer*, those near *Montebaldo*. The main army is in the environs of the after place.—Near *Trent*, an Austrian camp of reserve for 18,000 men will be formed. The French have retired from the vicinity of *Peschiera*.

According to several accounts, the French lost in the sally which the garrison of *Mantua* made on the 7th inst. above 3000 men, 17 pieces of artillery, and 170 waggons laden with corn. Eighty waggons full of wounded men were brought to *Verona* but the *Venetians* would not permit them to be brought into that city; they were therefore carried to *Brescia* and *Lodi*. Between *Verona* and *Mantua*, the French have put 200 waggons in requisition, to carry away their baggage.

GENOA, July 13.

The French minister FAYPOULT has just granted letters of marque to all French privateers and citizens on our coast, to capture all such neutral vessels as they shall fall in with. These orders are to be rigorously obeyed.

Our situation is now most dreadful; from the sea side the British fleet blocks up this harbour, where trade is entirely at a stop, and from the land a French army of near 300,000 men hems us in from all sides. The British demand all the property of the French deposited here, and the French demand that of the English. The latter threatens this city with an immediate bombardment, and the former menace to involve us in all the horrors of a siege. In this calamitous situation the Senate has ordered prayers to be offered up to the Almighty, during nine days, to grant us a speedy and happy deliverance.

Gen. BUONAPARTE is said to have given order to raise the siege of *Mantua*, and between this latter place and *Verona* upwards of 200 waggons had been put in requisition, to remove the baggage of the French.

The King of *Sardinia* has been obliged to declare, that the French Ambassador to the Court of *Turin* shall henceforth have the precedence of all foreign ministers.

LEGHORN, July 16.

The English begin to shew themselves our enemies, taking all vessels which enter into, or sail from our harbour, and carrying them into *Corsica*.

DOINGS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 4.

The Court is still at *Aranjuez*. There are frequent State Councils held, which announce that some grand object is on the carpet. Couriers arrive daily from *Cadiz* and other parts, which are immediately re expedited. The levying of troops is already commenced, and it is proposed to complete two regiments as soon as possible.

M. PERIGNON, Minister from the French Republic, is returned here from *Aranjuez*; he has already placed the arms of the Republic over the door of this place. The affair of the reprisals is now terminated to the satisfaction of both parties.

July 6.

The armaments by sea and land are carried on with the greatest vigour. The English on their part are busily occupied in putting *Gibraltar* in the best state of defence. Orders have been issued for raising a provincial militia in the kingdom of *Valentia*; but it is believed, that the regiment composed of the volunteer noblesse will be suppressed.

BARCELONA, June 8.

Four of our ships of war are arrived here; they are to transport to *Cadiz* upwards of 390 cannons of different sizes, 124,000 shot, and 16,000 grenades. As the trials of the officers who have been arrested for having restored the fortress of *Figueras* and other places, during the last war, are to come on shortly, the King has granted them leave to choose counsel for their defence, and has ordered all the proceedings to be printed.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The most important article of intelligence by the Paris papers of the 9th, which came to hand yesterday, is the report of the French having concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with Spain. This is given in the L'Eclair, a paper not the first in point of authenticity, but we think it nevertheless probable. It appears to be the result of the system adopted by the French Directory, to deprive us of all our allies by granting them easy terms of peace, and separate Great Britain from the rest of Europe *politically*, as by her insular situation, she is *naturally*. In a few weeks we have not the smallest doubt that peace will be general.

August 16.

After this paper was at press, French journals, up to the 13th inst. and German papers of very late dates were received in town. The former bring accounts of a bloody and decisive action having been fought before Mantua, between the troops under the command of Gen. Buonaparte and those under Gen. Wurmser who were sent to relieve that city.

Buonaparte was apprised of their approach.

We have not time now to give the details of this action, the result of which was, that after considerable loss on the part of the French, the Austrians were driven back, leaving 7000 of their troops dead on the field of battle.

August 18.

We this morning received the Paris papers of the 13th and 14th inst. inclusive. The details they bring are of extreme importance. It appears that in Italy Field Marshal Wurmser having concentrated all his forces, obtained several victories over the French, by the capture of the posts of Salo and Corona; but was afterwards completely defeated at Lonado, Castiglione, and Montechiaro, where he lost 6000 men in prisoners, 2000 in killed and wounded, 30 field pieces and two generals. In another action at Salo, the Austrians lost 600 men in prisoners, besides killed and wounded, and 140 horses. These however were merely the preludes of greater successes; for on the morning of the 13th, at 6 o'clock, the Directory received official advices of the Austrian army having been entirely routed and dispersed.

Ulm is reported to be in possession of the French.

The siege artillery has been conveyed from Landau for the siege of Mentz.

The Court of Lisbon have resolved to send the Marquis de Pombal as ambassador extraordinary to London, to negociate with the British ministry, for such efficacious assistance as may secure Portugal against the attack of the French, or in case of a failure in that object, to convince us of the necessity of their consulting the safety of Portugal by yielding to the propositions which have been made by the French. Their own condition disqualifies them from all active resistance.

August 19.

An article from Bologna says, in consequence of the sequestration of the effects of the English found in the cotton-house, the French commissioner having summoned a meeting of the merchants, informed them, that it was expected they should acknowledge themselves debtors to the French Republic, and that payment might be made by letter of exchange upon Genoa, for which a sufficient period of time should be allowed, and upon this condition the merchandize was delivered duty free.

An armistice, and a treaty of neutrality will, it is said, be concluded between the French, and the Prince Bishop of Spires.

PARIS, August 14.

The following is the official message sent yesterday by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

"Citizens Legislators, the details which the Directory transmitted to you by its message of the 14 (Aug. 11.) relative to the operations of the army of Italy, were merely the preludes of more brilliant successes. The commander in chief of that army has just transmitted to the Directory the historical details of the five memorable days which secure forever the glory of our arms in that country. In five days before the campaign finished in Italy, general Wurmser has lost from 12,000 to 15,000 men made prisoners, and 6,000 in killed and wounded. Seventy guns, and 120 artillery waggons have fallen into our hands. The remains of the Austrian army are dispersed, and prisoners are on all sides collected in its pursuit.

The dispatches announcing these great events reached the Directory, by an extraordinary courier, at six o'clock yesterday morning.

The advanced guard of an army of 25,000 Republicans have already entered Germany, to reinforce the armies of generals Moreau and Jourdan. A great part of these troops are from La Vendee.

BRUSSELS, August 9.

According to all the accounts from the different parts of Germany, a general peace between the Emperor and the Republic is regarded as not very distant; it is not supposed that the French will have occasion for to carry on the operations of besieging Mayence and Manheim.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

PAINTING.

Such a dreadful tendency has the excessive use of White Paint, that a young woman of this place died in consequence of its effects on Monday last. An European by birth and unaccustomed to the heat of this climate, she has been obliged, to preserve a consistent appearance, to renew the fatal application several times during the day. She was seized with violent tremors, which was succeeded by convulsions, and the Dr. was of opinion that painting was the immediate cause of her death. We are sorry to say she has left an indigent helpless mother, who will lament the premature loss of the prop of her existence, as this unfortunate victim to pride and vanity, supported herself and mother, by working as a tailoress!

INFANT MURDER.

On Sunday last a new born infant was found in a vault in Green street, in the Northern Liberties of this city. Various causes for suspicion concurred in fixing the dreadful imputation of murderous guilt on its supposed mother. She did not deny the charge, but has escaped at present from the hands of Justice.—But where shall the wretch flee from the voice of Conscience and of Nature?—Of all crimes, the commission of *infant murder* has the least plea of defence, and furnishes its perpetrators the least gratification to those diabolical passions which prompt one being to deprive another of existence. Little does the debauchee who revels in unhallowed pleasures, consider the mischief he does to society by the foul crime of Seduction. He has perhaps robbed some sincere lover of a chaste mistress or a wife, the sacred property of another, of her honour, the most Brilliant gem in her moral character—robbed her of her proper station in the world—planted in her bosom a thorn which will never be extracted, and brought disgrace on a family, whose sole possessions, it may be, were unblemished character—and, probably, impelled her, through a dread of the world's reproach, to commit the horrid crime which led to these observations.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 23.

Last Friday, Will, a black boy about 13 years of age, was executed on a gallows erected for the purpose near this town, pursuant to his sentence, for wilfully setting fire to the house of his master, Rawleigh Colston, Esq. by which diabolical act the building which was new and elegantly finished, was reduced to ashes.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.

According to modern predictions the ensuing winter will be very severe indeed: For never, perhaps, since the memory of man, were there known a greater quantity of squirrels than has been in this neighborhood for some days. We are told, that during last week, several hundreds per day crossed the Susquehannah, from Cumberland into this county. Some of the inhabitants, it is said, who live near the banks of the river, have been enabled to salt up barrels of them for their winter's use.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

What multitudes of men must be slaughtered in Germany—Every day brings fresh re-encounters, and every inch of ground is disputed with obstinacy. In the battle at Walmeroden, 5000 Austrians were left on the field.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Charleston, to another in Baltimore.

Dated the 2d ult.

"For some time past, this city has been in a most deplorable situation—about one fourth of it has been destroyed by fire, and between 1000 and 1500 of the inhabitants have been carried off by the fever since the middle of July."

BOSTON, October 5.

FRESH HOSTILITY.

In the *London Gazette*, of Aug. 6, we see a Proclamation of the British King, in Council, laying an embargo on all British vessels bound to any of the ports of the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or the Ecclesiastical States. This with other measures looks like a declaration of war against *Tuscany*. In a *Halifax* paper of the 15th ult. it is said the Grand Duke of Tuscany having permitted the French to enter *Leghorn*, their Consul there has declared that he is ordered "to put the seals upon all the magazines belonging to the English, to the Emperor, to the Empress of *Russia*, and in general to all the Princes or subjects of the States with which they are at war, and to make an inventory of the goods." In consequence of this, the Gazette of the 30th of July contains his Majesty's order in Council to make reprizals on the ships and property belonging to the subjects of the Grand Duke, and authorizing the refusal of payment of bills drawn after the entry of the French into *Leghorn*.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has published "the plan of an agreement among the powers in Europe, and the United States of America, for the purpose of rewarding discoveries of General Benefit to Society."

ATTACK ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

Capt. GRALET, *who arrived last Sunday, 24 days from Newfoundland, informs, That a French squadron, of 6 ships of the line and 3 frigates, after appearing off St. John's demanded surrender of that town from Sir* J. WALLACE, *who commands there, and being refused had landed a number of men at Ball's Bay, a small hamlet, about 30 miles from St. Johns, and burned a number of fishermen's hovels. At which place they were when our informant sailed. St. John's, is protected by two forts—and* WALLACE'S *squadron, consists of a 50 gun ship, 3 frigates and 2 smaller vessels.—It is therefore probable if they attack that town they will be opposed.*

From the NORTHERN THEATRE of WAR.

FRANKFORT, July 19.

Not a single Austrian is to be seen for twenty leagues in circumference on the other side of the Rhine. The Imperial troops retreat by forced marches through the forest of Odenwald towards Heilbroon in order to form a junction with the army of the Upper Rhine, and to retire in concert behind the Danube.——This precipitate movement is attributed to the approach of a column of the French army of the Rhine towards Danaueschingen, whence it will probably proceed to Ulm, with a view of cutting off their retreat. Yesterday General Kleber, at the head of his two divisions, marched from the vicinity of this town, and has already reached Aschaffenbourg, whence he is to proceed to Wurtzbourgh. The Elector Palatine has ordered his troops immediately to quit the Austrian Army.—The Duke of Deaux-Ponts has set out for Berlin with his whole family.—On Monday night the bombardment of Konigstein commenced. The fire continued from Midnight to nine in the Morning.

October 10.

Capt. Stutson, who arrived here on Friday last, in 44 days from Cadiz, informs, that the American prisoners at Algiers, had been released, and had sailed for Marseilles. This is confirmed, and their arrival at Marseilles, mentioned under the Roman head.

Capt. Stutson also informs, that the Spanish fleet which sailed on the 5th Aug. in conjunction with Admiral Richery, had, after being out 6 or 8 days, returned, and re entered Cadiz harbour. It was not known where the French fleet was destined; but it was thought a part had proceeded for the W. Indies, and the rest for France, from one part of the fleet having nine months provisions, and the other but a small supply.

NORTHAMPTON, October 12.

Interesting and agreeable information:

By AUTHORITY.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Cathalan, jun. Consul of the United States at Marseilles, to Joseph Fenwick, consul of the United States at Bourdeaux—dated 20th July, 1796.

"Just now a fisherman is sent to me by the Danish Captain of a ship entering into Pomegue, (the island in this Road, where ships from Levant or Barbary are to perform quarantine) from Algiers, with all the Americans who were there in slavery."

The following Official Note has been sent from the Minister of Foreign affairs, to the French Ambassador, Barthelemy, in Switzerland.

"THE French Government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the success of this Machiavelian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

The Executive Directory, therefore orders, all the political Agents of the French Republic, to inform the different Governments, that the squadrons and privateers of the Republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprise them since it would be very easy to demonstrate, that it is imperiously prescribed, by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these Powers had known how to make their commerce respected by England, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the French Republic ever generous, proposed to all the Belligerent Powers to respect commerce; but that this proposition, honourable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity, &c."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 31.

"Yesterday I saw in the French papers, the answer to the demand of the English Minister at Madrid, to the prime Minister of Spain, which was made in the name of the king of England, and was as follows: "The King demands the reasons, why such unusual preparations are making by Spain, by Sea and Land?" The answer was, that they were intended for the security of the kingdom, and to enable them to secure their ancient rights—(hinting at Gibralter) and that in case a peace, which humanity called for, was not decided on by Great Britain, Spain would be under the necessity of taking an active part, and make such alliances as she shall think proper.—In my opinion, this amounts to a declaration of War."

ATTACK ON THE KING OF FRANCE.

As the king of France was standing at the window of an inn, in a town called Dillengen, on the Danube, belonging to the Elector of Treves, on the evening of the 19th July, at ten o'clock precisely, he was wounded on the forehead by a ball, supposed to have been fired from a horse pistol, by a person on the opposite side of the street, which may be twenty-five or thirty yards wide; the ball took an oblique direction, and made a singular wound of three inches long, without penetrating the skull: no surgeon being immediately at hand, one of the Gentlemen of his suit, cut off the hair, and applied the first thing to be met with, in order to stop the bleeding.

The confusion was great, by which means the perpetrator of this inhuman deed made his escape: he is supposed to be a Frenchmen from the Republican Army, bribed for this purpose, and connected with others, who facilitated his escape.

The town has a wall round it, but perhaps not more than four feet high in many places.

This Assassin must have been particularly acquainted with the king's person, as the Duke of Fleury was standing close by him at the time, in a narrow window, and is nearly as corpulent in his person. The ball was found on the floor, flattened by having struck the wall afterwards.

The king was not materially hurt, and in three days afterwards pursued his journey to *Ingolstadt*, in his way to *Saxony*.

An English paper of a recent date, says, "the expences of government for the present year will be found to amount to the moderate sum of a million a week!"—A mere bagatelle, when the blessed objects of the war are considered:

1. As stated by the infamous Treaty at Pilnitz—"Plunder and Partition."

2. As stated by Lord Grenville, "the opening of the Scheldt."

3. As stated by Mr. Pitt, "the invasion of Holland."

4. As stated by Lord Hood, "the re-establishment of monarchy in France."

5. As stated by Mr. Burke, "the establishment of the Corinthian pillars of polished life!"

6. As stated by Mr. Powis, "to prevent the progress of Jacobinism."

7. As stated by Mr. Wilbraham, "for the preservations of British Freedom, and the British Constitution." What more?

DIED]—at Westampton, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Persis French—on the 3d, Mr. Jonathan Fisher, aged 83 years—and on the 6th, Mr. Jonathan Alvord, aged 83.

——at Norwich, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Theodosia Kirkland, wife of Capt. Daniel Kirkland, aged 44 years.