hat ithas been impossible to give you an earlier account. A few days since the reinforcement of 20,000 men which the Austrian Army of the Rhine had sent to the army of Italy arrived, which Rhine had sent to the same recruits, and to a considerable number of battalions dispatched from the interior of Germany, rendered this army extremely formidable. It was the general opinion that the Austrians would soon be in Milan.

The 11th, at three in the morning, the division of General Masseni was attacked by a very numerous force; it was obliged to abandon the interesting post of Corona—at the same instant, a division of 15,000 Austrians surpris'd the division of Gen. Sorret, at Salo, & fell'd upon this important post. The Gen. of brigade, Guieux, with 600 men of the 15th half brigade of light infantry, entrenched themselves in a large house at Salo, from which they treated all the efforts of the enemy, who surrounded it on all sides—the Gen. of brigade, Rusca was wounded.

While a part of this division surrounded General Guieux at Salo, another part passed Brescia, surprised the French troops who were there, made prisoners of four companies, which I had left there, eighty men belonging to the 25th regiment of Chasseurs, two generals, and several superior officers who were left Gen. Sorret.

The division of Gen. Sorret who were destined to cover Brescia made its retreat towards Desenzano—In this difficult situation, pressed by a numerous army, whose advantages had necessarily emboldened it, I perceived it was necessary to adopt an extensive plan. The enemy, in defending the Tyrol, by Brescia and the Adige, pressed me in its centre—if the Republican army was too weak to face the two divisions of the enemy, it was able to engage each of them separately, and by my position, I found myself placed between them—it was therefore practicable for me, by retrograding rapidly to surround the division of the enemy, which descended the Brescia, take from it its prisoners, or defeat it completely, and from thence return by the Mincio to attack Wormser and oblige him to repass the Tyrol; but in order to execute this plan it was necessary in twenty four hours, to raise the siege of Mantua, which was on the point of being taken, for it would have been impossible to have prevented it for six hours. In the execution of this plan it was necessary to repass the Mincio, to prevent the two divisions of the enemy from having time to surround me; fortune smiled upon the plan, and the battle of Lonado, and that of Castiglione, were the consequence of it.

The 12th, in the evening, all the divisions began their march towards Brescia; in the mean time the Austrian division which had seized upon Brescia were arrived at Lonado.

The 13th, I ordered General Soret to proceed to Salo, to relieve General Guieux; and also ordered General Dallemagne to retake Lonado at all hazards. Soret succeeded completely in relieving General Guieux at Salo, after having completely defeated the enemy; having taken from them two stands of colours, two pieces of canon and two hundred prisoners.—General Guieux and the troops under his command remained 48 hours without a morsel of bread, continually fighting the enemy. General Dallemagne had not time to attack the enemy; he was attacked himself. An obstinate engagement, which was a long time indecisive, took place, but I remained tranquil. The Liane and half brigade was there. In fact the enemy were completely defeated, leaving 600 dead on the field and 600 prisoners.

The 14th at noon, Augereau entered Brescia—we there found all our magazines which the enemy had not time to plunder, and the fort which had not had time to capitulate.

The 15th, a division of General Augereau entered to Montichiari. Masseni took his position at Lonado and at Pont Saint Marco.—I had left General Valette at Castiglione with 1800 men—he was to defend this important position, and by this means to keep the division of General Wormser at a distance from me.—The 15th, in the evening, however, General Valette abandoned this village, with half of his troops only, & came to Mant Chiaro, to spread alarm, by announcing that the rest of his army were prisoners, but abandoned by their general. There brave men found resources in their courage, and effected their retreat by Pont Saint Marco. I immediately, and in presence of his army, suspended this general from his functions, who had thus delivered to little courage in the attack of Corona. General Soret had abandoned Salo. I ordered the brave General Guieux to proceed and retake this important post.

The 16th, at day break, we found ourselves in presence of the enemy. General Guieux who was on our left, was to attack Salo—General Masseni was in the center and was to attack Lonado—General Augereau who was on the right was to attack Castiglione. The enemy instead of being attacked, attacked the advanced post of Masseni, which was at Lonado—it was already surrounded by Gen. Pigeon a prisoner. The enemy had taken from us three pieces of flying artillery. Immediately exclaim the 32d half brigade, and the 32d to be formed in close column by battalion, and while by opinion we were endeavoring to penetrate the enemy, they extended their lines farther in order to surround us—this manœuvre appeared to me a fine guarantee of victory. Masseni sent a few fine grenadiers upon the wings of the enemy to retard their march. The first column arrived at Lonado and forced the enemy. The 15th regiment of dragoons charged the Hulans and retook our pieces, in an instant the enemy were broke and scattered, and endeavoured to rally in the forest by Minzio. I ordered my aid-de-camp, Junot, chief of brigade, to place himself at the head of my company of guides, to pursue the enemy, and by forced marches to come up with them at Desenzano, and by this means to oblige them to retire by Salo—having arrived at Desenzano, he met Colonel Bender with a part of his regiment of Hulans, which he charged; but Junot not willing to amuse himself by charging in the rear, made one turn to the right, took the regiment in front wounded the Colonel, whom he was endeavouring to take prisoner, when he was himself surrounded and after having killed six with his own hand, was knocked down, thrown into a ditch and wounded with six strokes of a sabre, of which he has indicated to hope none are mortal; the enemy effected its retreat by Salo. Salo being in our possession, this division which had wandered in the mountains, were almost all been made prisoners. In the mean time Augereau marched to Castiglione, and seized upon that village; the whole day he offered and supported obstinate actions against forces double his own. Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry, have all discharged their duty perfectly and the enemy in this memorable day were *completely beaten* in every point—they lost this day, 20 pieces of cannon, from two to three thousand killed and wounded, and from 6 to 7 thousand prisoners; among which are three generals. We have lost General Beyrand; this loss is very affecting to the army, but more particularly to myself, as I had the highest opinion of the military and moral qualities of this brave man. The chief of the fourth half brigade of infantry, Pourtillier, the chief of Brigade of the first regiment of hussars, Bourgon, the chief of brigade of the 2nd regiment of Chasseurs, and Mouton, were also killed. The fourth half brigade, at the head of which Adjutant General Verdiere charged have been crowned with glory. General Dommartin, commander of the light artillery, has displayed as much courage as talents.

The 17th, I ordered General Defaisny to pen etrate into the Tyrol by the pass of Chiesa; he was to defeat 5 or 6000 of the enemy, who were at Gavardo. Adjutant General Herbin met with great success; defeated two battalions of the enemy who interrupted his passage, and reached St. Ozzo. General Dallemagne, at the head of a battalion of the 11th half brigade marched by Gavardo, defeated the enemy and took a great number of them prisoners; but not being supported by the rest of the division, he was surrounded and could only effect his retreat by passing through the enemy.—I sent General St. Hilaire to concert with General Guieux, and to attack a column of the enemy which was at Gavardo, in order to preserve the route to the Tyrol open—after a very warm fire of musquetry, we defeated the enemy and took 1800 prisoners.

During the whole of the 17th, Wormser was employed in collecting the wrecks of his army, in forwarding his Reserves, in drawing all possible assistance from Mantua, in ranging his troops in line of battle in the plain, between the village of Scanello, which supported his left; the fate of Italy was now yet decided—he embodied a corps of 25,000, and thought it in his power still to balance the fate of affairs.

On my side, I gave orders to unite all the columns of the army; I proceeded myself to Lonado, to determine what troops I could draw from thence, but what was my surprise, on arriving at that place, to receive a flag which summoned the commanding officer at Lonado to surrender because, as he observed, we were surrounded on every side. In fact, the different Velettes of Cavalry informed me that several different columns of the enemy were very near our advanced guard, and that the rout from Brescia to Lonado was already intercepted by the Past St. Marco; I then perceived that this might be only the wrecks of the broken division, which having flayed a long time, and now being united, were endeavouring to effect a passage—The circumstance was truly embarrassing, I had at Lonado scarcely 12,000 men, I sent for the officer who bore the flag; I ordered the hostages to be removed from his eyes, and told him that if his general had the temerity to think of taking the Chief of the Army of Italy, he had nothing more to do than to advance, that he most know that I was at Lonado, force it was well known that the Republican Army was there, that all the general officers, and all commanding officers of divisions were responsible for the personal insult he had offered me; I then declared to him that if in eight minutes his division had not laid down their arms, I would not give quarters to any one—the officer appeared very much affrighted to find me there, and in an instant after the whole of this column laid down their arms; it was about 800 men, had two pieces of artillery, and fifty cavalry—it came from Gavardo and were seeking an opening to escape, being unable to escape in the morning, by Salo, they were endeavouring to effect it by Lodana.

The 18th at day light we found ourselves in presence of the enemy; it was now fix o'clock in the morning, and none of the enemy firring, I ordered a strong reconnoitre to all the army, in order to draw the enemy towards us, until the division of Gen. Serrurier, which I expected every instant, should arrive from Marcaria, when I should endeavour to turn the whole left of Wormser. This movement was attended in part with the fortune which was expected from it—Wormser extended his lines very much to right in order to observe our rear; the instant we perceived the division of Gen. Serrurier, commanded by Gen Florella, which attacked the left, I ordered adjutant general Verdiere to attack a redoubt which the enemy had constructed in the middle of the plain to support their left, I charged myself at the head of the 32d half brigade, to direct twenty pieces of light artillery on the left, to fire alone, to oblige the enemy to abandon to us, this intrenching post; after a very warm cannonade the left of the enemy were in compleat retreat. Augereau attacked the centre of the enemy, which was supported by the tower of Scagnenro; Masseni attacked the right, adjutant general Leclerc, at the head of the 5th half brigade, marched to the relief of the 5th half brigade, which had been cut off by the enemy. All the cavalry under the command of Gen. Beaumont, marched up on the right, to support the light artillery and infantry; we were every where victorious; every where obtained the moll complete success. We took from the enemy 18 pieces of canon, 120 ammunition waggons. Their pieces of canon, 1200 killed and taken; they were completely routed, but our troops harrassed by fatigue, could not pursue them more than three leagues; adjutant-general Fontrin was killed; this brave man died fasting the enemy.

Thus you behold in five days, another campaign terminated. We have defeated in five days five armies, 80 of field artillery, all his infantry weapons, from twelve to *fifteen thousand* prisoners, enthousand killed or wounded, and almost all the troops which arrived from the Rhine. Independent which a great part of the enemy are scattered about, which we captured while purfuing them. All the Officers, officers and generals, have, in this difficult circumstance, displayed the utmost bravery. *(Signed)* BUONAPARTE.

ARMY OF SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

The General of Division, KLEBER, Commander *par interim*, of the Army of *Sambre and Meuse* to the Directory.

Headquarters, at Ratzberg,
28 *Thermidor, day* 8.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

The Courier intended to have been dispatched yesterday, not having been able to depart, owing to some contrary circumstances, I profit of this delay to give you the details of the taking of Bamberg.

The advance guard of General Grenier having the smallest distance to march, were first before the place. It was occupied by a battalion and fewer of squadrons of the Enemy, who made a feint of falling back at the approach of our troops, and suffered them partly to enter. Then their Cavalry advanced from several streets and surrounded in an instant the French troops, who had advanced too much confidence. The action began and became terrible. On another quarter, General Klein at the head of fifty Dragoons alfo entered the City, in supposed security as he saw French troops before him, but he was likewise surrounded and confrained to cut his way thro' the enemy infinitely superior in number. At last after a hotch-obliante combat French valour triumphed, and the enemy flew.

Broc, chief d'escadron, in the 2d Regiment of dragoons, after receiving several wounds from a Sabre, fell into the power of the enemy. The two squadrons that he commanded, like him, gave proofs of the greatest courage. We have found in Bamberg from 15 to 18000 quintals of grain and considerable magazines of oats.

The army of Sambre and Meuse has, within two months taken 622 pieces of Canon, 4000 foffis and a number of Colours—alfo, provisions and clothing estimated at near two millions.

Health and respect,

(Signed) KLEBER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS OF THE 31ST ULT.

The French, conquerors of Italy, will long have to secure themselves against the resentment of a perfidious and vindictive people. They write from Nice, that the secretary of the French commissary, at Gorgilia, and several French soldiers were assassinated in the night, and their bodies were found in a cellar, where they had lain some days; but nobody has been able to discover the assassins.

The system of terror, which has just been renewed at Marseilles, where various murders have been committed, has alarmed considerable proprietors at Aix, Tarasbon, and other places. The commissary of the executive power at Aix, a man effteemed for his love of order, and his zeal for the constitution, had greatly been affaulted in the open street. A musket was discharged at him; but the ball missed him, and killed a citizen to his left by him. The man who fired, ran off his accomplices, carried at the disappointment, flashed him in the back with a fabre; but the wound is fortunately, not danger ous.

PARIS, August 3.

Gen. Beaumarre has just sent a hundred beautiful black horses to the Directory: they arrived at Paris yesterday morning.

Our armies continue to advance into the heart of Germany. Confternation precedes their march, and extends even to Vienna, which the Austrians are now busied in fortifying, and which they intend to defend, if the Emperor should retreat beyond the Danube to solicit peace.

Every day brings an account of some new fortress. The following letters have just been published officially.

General Jourdan to the Directory.

Schwinfurth, 8th Thermidor, (July 26.)

"At day break we marched to attack the town, the troops of the Republic entered, this morning, the town and Citadel of Wurtzbourg. You will find annexed the Capitulation granted to the Garrison, which was composed of the country militia.

"We found considerable magazines in the town, with about 200 pieces of canon and a great deal of ammunition. I shall have the honour of transmitting the particulars to you as soon as I receive them.

"I have alfo to inform you, Citizens Directors, that the garrison of fort Kocanigslein, having been deprived of water, obeed to capitulate. The Troops of the republic, hoisted the tricolor flag on that fort this day, and the garrison to the number of 600, were to surrender prisoners of war. The fort is well provided with ammunition and provisions. I shall have the honour to forward the Capitulation, and an account of what was found in the Fort, as soon as I shall have received them.

"The enemy appear to have retreated to Bamberg."

"JOURDAN."

August 4.

Letters from Turin state, that the King of Sardinia, in compliance with the terms of his treaty with France, has just published an amnesty in favour of those who were transitioned on account of their political opinions.—They add, that the discontents, and fermentation in Piedmont continue to increase; that the Court are extremely uneasy; that General Kellermann is about to form a camp in the vicinity of Turin, and that he has recommended that the Citadel of Turin should be delivered up to him. Perhaps these reports are only spread by the enemies of the republic, for the purpose of creating a prejudice against her.

The English have blocked up the port of Leghorn, ever since our troops took possession of it.

The mandats fall every day more and more—They were yesterday below 3 livres for a hundred. They are no longer, one thing more than a mere article of trade, which is bought and sold in the market, but which is longer to be seen in private bargains. Speculators to re-appear in all quarters; but when and the wretched creditors of the State receive the reason of fulfilment?

A letter from Frankfort says, they talk a great deal here of a fight to Permasens, which the king of Prussia has made *incognito* for the purpose of holding a conference with the Prince Royal of Denmark, who lately arrived there. As all the emotions of Princes, which are intended with any thing like mystery, give rise to all sorts of conjectures—it has been supposed that this interview had for its object some design upon Hamburg, where they already entertain apprehensions of seeing that free city fatn united like Nuremberg, to the Prussian monarchy, in consequence of combinations with the cabinet of Copenhagen. This mode of aggrandizing themselves, from motives of convenience, appears to be a fistem regnant on among the great northern powers, and the said favourous pretexts fallice to give a colour to their usurpations.

August 6.

They write from Turin, that the French government has made the fix following demands to that court:

1. The establishment at Turin of a Post Office, for letters coming from France. 2. The privilege of a free press in the hotel of the Ambassador of the Republic. 3. The immunity of that palace, which shall be entirely dislodged. 4. The erection of a French Theatre in the same palace. 5. The pre eminence at that court of the French ambassador over those of all other courts. 6. & lastly, The position of a camp of French troops at Avigliera or Millifori.

It is believed that the five first demands will meet with no great obstacles; but it is thought that the fixth will be modified, and that instead for a camp will be granted for a place farther off than Avigliera or Millifori.

Letters from Venice state, that the Senate, after being formed in grand council, to which the French minister was called, resolved and decreed as follows:

"The Republic of Venice shall pay to the French Republic five millions of Ducats.

"It shall raise an army of 30,000 men; it shall equip a squadron, which in concert with the fleet of France, it shall take from the House of Austria, Fiume, Trieste, Fiume, Fiolano, and the Canton of their jurisdiction, to be added to the Venetian States."

August 3.

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Schwinfurth, 9th Thermidor (July 29.)

"I have the honour to inform you, that General Championnet has taken, upon the Main, the under mentioned articles.

Fourteen new pieces of canonn, of different calibers.

Twelve howitzers, fix of them new.

Four four-pounders, French.

Seventeen baggage, Waggons.

Four boats with Cartridges.

"General Bernadotte has alfo taken upon the Mein, upwards of 45 boats with oats and hay, valued at more than a million of livres. Four thousand facks of oats upon the Tauber, which the enemy were forced to abandon.

(Signed) JOURDAN."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF AUGUST 3.

Tallandier made a report on the troubles at Marseilles.—The convening of the primary assemblies," say he, "was the signal for different assassinations. "The Hall of the Section was broke open by a mob, crying out, "No Chouans, but Mountaineers!" The constitution of 1795 was taken down, and that of 1793 substituted in its place. Several citizens were wounded with fire arms. Bourguignon was flashed with a dagger. Gueyn, a member of the convention, and Gerard, Hubert and Bernet were among the authors of the commotion. The soldiers on duty made no resistance; the loyal citizens repelled the assassins, and were repulsed in their turn. Victor Aubert was dangerously wounded, & the republican minority directed the elections. Fortunately the good conducts of the citizens prevented great disasters. Nothing can be more contradictory than these, I than the accounts we have received on this subject. Whilst some of them state the assassinations to have been committed by the Royalists, others state that the English are the instigators of the troubles, or their fleet at the time was in sight of the port of Marseilles. Count Bergevin also said to have had a hand in the commotions.

The same events have been acted at Aix where the Citizens Cheyran and Aillaud, as well as Bernard, Commissioner of the Executive Government, have been assassinated. Trade matters were interrupted by the municipality, who proscribed the Jews with a revolutionary guard, and imposed a contribution of twenty millions for the maintenance of that guard.

The reporter then took a general survey of the department of *Bouches Du Rhone*, which, at the same time, is under a revolutionary and military regime. He could find Bourgeois among the accusers of the tribunal, as the Fouquier Tinville of the South.

"We shall not here inquire (says Tallandier) into the danger which may arise from the Directory being invested with the power of placing whole departments in a state of siege, and transporting from of the bench of the Constitution—All the members of the tribunal have fled; it is intended to assassinate them, left they might prosecute the guilty."

Thibaudeau then presented an address from 2,500 citizens, whom the terrorists excluded from the primary assemblies, and moved, that the election of the new municipal officers be declared null and void in all cases; and the Directory was ordered provisionally to fill up the places.—Adopted, and Thibaudeau's report was ordered to be printed.

Perrin, of Gers observed, that all the dissenters under consideration originated from the anarchy, which had been granted to the Jacobins, and depch had been granted to the Royalists against the public all the robbers, murderers & assassins, confined in the different goals; he demanded that at length the fate of those who were initiated to the benefit of the amnesty should be decided. The council according to this demand, determined that the resolution proposed by Camus on this head shall be discussed to-morrow.

August 4.

Thibaudeau made another report on the troubles in the south, where now assassinations have been committed; but order and tranquillity are restored by the troops of the line. "The terrorists," the reporter observed, "made the strictest inquiries into the conduct of the commissaries as well as of the constitution to the department as well as Paris, under the denomination of their being *Chouans* and yet the magistrates, their accomplices, dare to contend, that the pretended royalists join their cause in order to be assassinated.

LEGHORN, July 13.

The declaration of the French Government, that their ships and cruisers shall act, with respect to those of neutral Powers, in the same manner as the English shall act, has given a new shock to the commerce of this place; and our misfortune is heightened by the intelligence that the English will not pay the Bills of Exchange which are drawn or endorsed here. All payments are already suspended; and the greater part of the best houses have declared their insolvency. We no longer see any piece of gold in circulation, nor can it be procured at any rate. The entrance of the French into this place will be a memorable epoch to us.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

Fellow Electors,

THE time is nearly approaching when you will again be required to give your suffrages for an ELECTOR from this DISTRICT, to the Offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Important as the trust such ever be of sufficing of the suffrages of three thousand primary Electors, in an election of such moment, it is rendered still vastly more so by the late Address of President Washington, declaring his resignation of the Office after his present term, and declining of being considered as a candidate in any future election.

Perhaps the result of an election which has ever occurred in the United States of America, has been of more serious moment and concern to this country than that of the one to which your meetings on the fourth day of November next are prepar story. There was little fear that a board of Electors could have been alfembled by thoughtless or their conduct, which would have adopted or mill-employed their trust, while an all behold Washington remained in view as a candidate for the executive chair: That polar point, which has so long concentrated the confidence of millions, is now to be withdrawn, probably forever!

It is well known that an obstinate and formidable political faction has for several years discovered itself in an opposition to all our leading and important national transactions, both legislative and executive. It is well known, that the spirit and tendency of this faction is the first verse of the mild, pacific system pursued and recommended by the present administration, and which system, on the fairest principles has hitherto been successful, happy and glorious. It is well known that this faction is constituted of what is called a *Southern interest*, in contra distinction from, and in opposition to, a *Northern*, dividing the country, locally, into two grand political Dislrtcts, approaching too nearly, perhaps, to an equipoise, and the balance of which the local sentiments and systems peculiar to them, respectively, predominate. When these circumstances are duly considered—when it is considered that a fair local distribution of the great Offices of the general Government, is the dictate of a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and of fair and amicable policy—when it is considered that *Virginia*, a possible indeed for their abilities and private virtues, are proposed by the friends of *Southern* politics, as candidates as well for the Office of President as that of Vice-President, and against those of a native northern political religious creed—and let me ask—when it is considered that the constitutional mode of balancing indifferentially by the immediate Electors for the two important Offices under consideration, is calculated to render needless, an extreme caution to guard against the confusions which might result from a combination of Votes against the intention of the Electors—the same degree of concern and anxiety upon the fate of the primary election will be abundantly justified.

Far from attempting to influence your suffrages, the writer could cheerfully leave the subject with you here, after addressing to your consideration the foregoing general suggestions; but conceiving that much will depend on the opinions, wishes and concentration of the federal suffrages of the District; and as this Address is more particularly intended for the Hampshire part of the District, for the information of some of whom the further suggestion may not be improper, he takes the liberty of adding the sentiments of a man, who has already served in the Western State, of the 13th ultimo, viz.

TRUMAN WHEELER, Esquire, of Great Barrington. This circumstance alone will out, and ought not, to determine the vote of our election; let the character of the man, as it respects his qualifications for the Office, be the subject of your enquiry; it your sentiments coincide, on the ground of talents and integrity, (as the writer is induced, from good authority, to believe you will) that the man is worthy, and will work acceptable; and that there is little doubt of his uniting much of the federal votes in his own county, and particularly in the Fourth part each, in which he states, you will not hesitate to give him your suffrages.

A PRIMARY ELECTOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens,

YOU will recollect that the choice for the *Electors of the* PRESIDENT, and Vice PRESIDENT of the United States is soon to be made. The first Monday in November next, is the day appointed to give in your votes. The situation of our country renders it expedient that we should be united on this occasion; and that we should give our votes as a mean of wide attachment to the Constitution of the United States is *fixed and* temperate—in selecting a proper character for the Office, but one difficulty presents—viz. to fix on a man who is generally known through the Union. There are very many men worthy of the station, but no one appears to me likely to unite Parties so fully as a native of Virginia, Col. THOMAS IVES, of Great Barrington. He has been often a member of the Legislature, ever since the year 1785—and has given many proofs of sound judgment and pure patriotism. Fellow Citizens, give your votes to him and your expectations will be fully answered.

AN ELECTOR.

To Merit. *Patriot—the Friend of the People—Whig—a genuine Whig—a Republican—a true Republican—not an Aristocrat—a Farmer—a real Farmer—Cato—Hector—Republican Farmer—letter and Company.*

HOW is it gentlemen! Within three weeks of the all-important first Monday in November, and not a word from a single foul of you about choosing a Representative in Congress and an Elector of President of the United States! All our liberties hang suspended upon your quills, and the decisions of that awful Monday, and not a name have we seen in large significant capitals, recommending to the Electors of the Western Newspapers. Nothing have we heard of talents, and qualifications, and principles and services. Not a caution against rascals plotting the ruin of our country. Not an address from one candidate. Not a friendly hint from one candidate's Jackal. What means this unfeeling silence, 'this deadly cold apathy.'

Gentlemen, Guardians and Conservators of our Rights, Where is your concern for us? Where love for your dear Country? Your zeal for principles purchased with so much blood and treasure? Your ardor for free unbiassed elections? Where shall we turn ourselves? Pray gentlemen help us out of this miserable quandary.

Write, if it is only to give us one hint. Can you leave such great events to be tossed by our brainless heads? Take the leading strings—Grip as fast by the nose. We cannot take one step towards the Select Mens hats without your heavenly aid. Help us to vote like the dignified citizens of the American Republic.

We have heard of hotels even down by the agents of candidates; of letters from candidates touching their federalism under their own hands; of certificates signed by great men and read in town meetings. But this will not do. Gentlemen, we must have something in the Newspaper—Take the Pulpit—Blast us to the very mountains—Let us know what to conclude upon the first Monday in November. We do not mean to have the march thus opened, as the sometimes been the case. And now when we are all met, would you have us stand drawing with our fingers in our mouths, gaping and staring upon each other and not know what vote to take when they are handed round to us by the underlings of your cause?

Gentlemen, if you have no regard for your selves, pray have some mercy upon us, and believe us to be

Your most obliged and
very humble servants,
The enlightened, free, foreign and
Independent Electors
of Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

We learn by the arrival of the brig Alexandria, Captain Clark, 17 days from Gonaives, that a frigate in 29 days from France had arrived there with dispatches tending to an immediate rupture between Spain and England.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Prince to his owners in this city dated Tobago, August 24, 1796.

"A few leagues from Trinidad we were captured by the Fury sloop of war, and sent into this island, myself, mate, and crew turned on shore destitute of every thing but our clothes. They have libelled the vessel, and I shall have to stand my own lawyer, as there is no one here, to interest my embarrassment, employed in this island against us. But for this interruption to my lawful and just proceedings, I should have made me a good voyage.

"Every hole and artifice means has been used to hetch us out of Tobago fairly; but I shall behave regulate, and insist on bringing the vessel to Philadelphia, where there is law and justice.

"Indeed it is impossible to conceive the baseness of their proceedings in this island."

It may be necessary to remark, that the above vessel and cargo is owned by a native citizen of Philadelphia, and that part of the sugar was attached to the bill of lading &c. and the captain was directed to satisfy the inquiries of cruisers by shewing a fair statement of his sales, purchases, &c. so that they might have no pretext for interrupting him.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Halifax, to his friend in this City.

An express has just arrived from St. John's (Newfoundland) which says, that five fail of the line and four frigates have arrived at Bull's Bay, in the vicinity of St. John's, to have destroyed and burnt all that settlement. God knows where they are bound, to-next—I hope not for us.

The British ministry have given orders for the enlistment of every ship in the navy, that is fit for service. This order is doubtless in consequence of the present alarming crisis generally; but especially in consequence of the orders of the French for the seizure of neutral vessels.

As the French proceed in their career of success, John Bull's alarms are excited, and the old story of a French invasion is revived.

The British packet, the Rochock, has arrived at Halifax in 38 days.

A Paris paper of August 14, received yesterday, contains an extract of a letter from Smyrna, the French vice consul at Tarsha in Syria, on the Mediterranean coast, dating that on the 16th Floreal, at half past nine in the morning, an earthquake began which lasted 86 seconds, with various shocks which had a quick motion, from the south. More than 5000 persons were buried in the ruins of houses. The house of the vice consul was moved with the full shock, and soon fell; the letter was written in a tent where he, and his fellow countrymen had taken shelter.

A great part of the Mosques were destroyed. The government ordered all the houses which were injured to be pulled down, to prevent further mischief.

Slighter shocks were frequently felt afterwards along the shore. The village of Gibel was totally destroyed; and many houses in Tortole and Tripoli were tumbled down. Tiras far the letter.

Latakia is situated on a point of land to the south opposite to Cyprus. It is the ancient Laodicea. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, according to Mr. Volney, and its trade is considerable.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Leghorn to their correspondents in this city, dated 12th August.

"The French Directory has issued an order to capture all neutral vessels bound to or from this country, which has raised the premium of American company out from hence from 2 to 2 guineas to 4 gs. per cent. They are so intoxicated with success, that they consider the property of the whole world as their prey; and though this mistake is probably levelled at the neutral powers in the Mediterranean, it may extend to American vessels, and till this is understood there will be a considerable alarm."

At an former period of the world, has the nations carefully of mankind been so heavily alive to the impending fate of nations, as at the present. Affrighted at the magnitude of the military achievements of the French armies, the mind dwells on them, with impatience to know in what vast revolutions they will terminate; and what aspect Europe will exhibit, at the conclusion of a General Peace.

At the date of the last advices, the most prominent articles of cabinet intelligence were—The proceedings of the diet of—Ratisbon—relative to peace. The Resolution of the Emperor to abandon the Empire to its fate, and confine himself to the defence of his hereditary dominions.

In the opinions of the members of the diet, we observe a remarkable difference. Some wrote for peace on the best terms that could be obtained; but the Emperor's minister expressed himself with great ambiguity. The amount of his determination seemed to be, that force the jealousies and dissensions among the members of the Germanic body had secured all their misfortunes he could do no more for the Empire. He would neglect no means to promote peace, but was not ready to make peace on *any terms* the enemy might for to prescribe.

The Emperor by his alliance with Russia and Great Britain, *offensive and defensive*, is bound to consult their power. By these treaties also Russia and Great-Britain are bound to assist the Emperor; and he is evidently delaying a peace to see how far that alliance can be relied on.

The princes of Germany are making separate treaties of peace—in all of which the French will prescribe the terms. Should the chief of Austria's inhabit to heavy contributions and humiliating terms, without one bold efforts to refuse his dominions from the conquering armies, no opposition in the French will be made, among the German circles, unless by Austria & Bavaria.—The Saxons are a brave, numerous, and commercially fortunate enlightened people of Germany and if it is hard to be expelled, that a single division of the French army, even in this period of wonders, will compel legemimious terms from the circle of Saxony.

The Emperor is concentrating all his forces from Austria and Bavaria. It is told that Prince Charles has detached 40,000 of his forces to reinforce Wormser; and with the remains of his army, about 40,000 strong, has retired to Austria, waiting events. Vienna is fortifying. The French seem determined to pull forward to that city, which their progress should be arrested by a peace.

The Emperor may hope, by turning his principal force to Italy, ultimately to destroy the French in that quarter; provided a prince Charles can check, for a short time, the progress of Moreau and Jourdan.—He may also extract a body of Reserves to raise, in the Austrian States. But his resolution is cannot be known but by events. His affairs appear to turn to be desperate. Yet the delay of a peace with the king of Naples; the anxious declaration of the Emperor's minister in the Diet, and some accounts of the march of Russian troops to his succour, seem to indicate further resistance.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Eliss Vanderhoof, Esq. Consul of the United States of America at Bristol, England, from Fulwar Skipsith, Esq. American consul at Paris, dated August 1,—

"Sir,

Since my last of the 31 instant, I have received a written letter from the voice consul at Marseilles of the 22d of July, advising that the mates of a Danish vessel, who brot over the Americans from Algiers, has written him that the Boy of Tunis has delivered up the American Prisoner Eliza, mentioned in my last, Mr. Barlow having effected a treaty previous to her capture. I believe, therefore, that our vessels have now nothing to dread in the Mediterranean.

NATURAL CURIOSITY!

Henry Mah, a native of Chouckland, county in Virginia, was born perfectly black, and his parents were of the African race—his mother a mulatto.—He continued entirely black, till 32 years of age, when he began to change his color, and he is now almost entirely *white*. Some black spots remain on his face and hands. The change began at his fingers' ends, and has been advancing gradually for four years past.—Lately the skin of his head has begun to change color, and with the change, the wool comes out and hair begins to grow.

This man is now in New-York, at No. 22, George-Street, fronted door from William Street, where the curious may see him at the price of 2/ for adults, and 1/ for children.

This man is a stuff wonderful phenomenon; and an influence of nature's *transferring her ordinary forms*; the Mr. Hume, on miracles, declares this to be impossible or incredible. The age of wonders have not ceased.

FRANCE, August 16, 1796.

Messages from the directory to the council of five hundred, dated 23. Thermidor August 10.

Citizens Legislators,

Crimes of a deep dye demand that you take most prompt measures to repress them. Whenever a relfel is wrecked or call a store the inhabitants collect from all parts, with a view to plunder, & infead of affording assistance to the unfortunate, as faced duty requires of them, they give themselves up to pillage. In the midst of brigandage many are victims to their desire or improvidence. The legal authorities have not the means of dispersing the multitude, who, by their example, promote impunity to the guilty. Such is the exploit of the disorders, that the officers of the beliefs is to restrain these crimes, are often found among the criminals.

The law of August 13 1791, empowers justices of the peace to take cognizance of such disorders and prepare a prosecution of the offenders, which the public accuser and the commissary of the government are bound to purfue.

But whether this weakness on the part of the officers, or whether thru the danger or the impracticability of making out prosecutions for such multitudes of offenders, the same crimes are repeated with impunity on every occasion, which proves the insufficiency of the law which is employed in punishing, rather than preventing, these excesses."

BOSTON, October 12.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon. SAMUEL SWARZ, Esq. is chosen for the third middle district. In the 13th *Hoffoon District*, no choice has taken place. EBENEZER WILLIAMS, Esq. of *Stockbridge* wanted THREE votes of being chosen.

DUEL.—The unfortunate L. CUDWORTH lately killed in a duel at *West Point*, by Lt. Gorpes, was the son of Mr. N. CUDWORTH, formerly of this town, very lately resident at *Halifax*. He was about 23 years of age, and had bid fair to be an honor to his country. His opponent is quite a young man, only 19. The civil authority of New York, issued its warrant to apprehend the survivor, but we understand he has escaped.

October 14.

ATTACK ON HALIFAX.

An arrival on Wednesday last at *Cape Ann*, 6 days before fell in with a French fleet of 11 sail of the line and frigates, from France, bound on an expedition against *Halifax*. They were then about 10 leagues West of that place, and detained the above vessel 6 hours, examining her very closely, during which time the vessel had the full evidence of their being French, and of their intent and destination. *Halifax* has been lately strengthened in its force, and has a trained militia and favour three regiments of regular troops (including a provincial) Prince Edward commands there. The Naval force, which will probably be at the place, must be inconsiderable. They have a well finished magazine of Naval and Military stores, and a superb dock-yard at the above place.

London, Papers to the 20th Aug. mention that a fleet of "11 sail of the line with 4 frigates," had failed from *Brest*, August 13, and that the British cruizers had been unable to discover them before. This may be considered a corroborative to the above news.

NORTHAMPTON, *October* 19.

DIED]—at *Easthampton* on the 14th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL SEARL, aged 64 years.

Levi Shephard,
HAS just received a large supply of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
HARD WARE and CUTLERY.
The best CAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE STUFFS.
DRUGS and MEDICINES.
PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c. &c.
He will exchange FLAX SEED, BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS.
Northampton, 26 S. Oct. 1796.

Found in Whateley on the
first of October inst. a SADDLE and SADDLE-BAGS.—The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.
EBENEZER FRARY.
Ashfield, Oct. 19, 1796.

TAKEN up in damage, by the subscriber, on the 26th 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. 3 1796.

The fubicriber begs leave
to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylors business in all its branches—and that he has a universal assortment of the most fashionable trimmings for mens Cloaths—and Cloths and trimmings of the best kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons—also an elegant assortment of the most fashionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchased in the country—also a small assortment of Dry Goods cheap and fashionable.
N. B. Wanted a good likely, steady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors business. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796.

Broke out of the inclofure
of the fubcriber, on the morning of the 14th inst. a dark grey MARE, 3 years old past, with a white streak in her forehead—shod before—a long tail, with one shoe off and white on the end of it.—Whoever has, or will take up said Mare and return her to the fubcriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be rewarded—by
SIMEON POMEROY.
Northampton, 17th October 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of
the fubscriber, some time in August last, an old SHEEP and one LAMB——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay call, and take them away. STEPHEN WASHBURN.
Williamsburgh, Oct. 15, 1796.

WANTED to hire, a JOUR-
NEYMAN TANNER and CURRIER—to whom generous wages will be given——ALSO