had been reinforced by 25,000 men from Lauenden; that unfortunately celebrated country thro' which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French Republic, but which has so fatal property of the royalties, and the left battery of republican soldiers. He with a view his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay against Wurmser. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the first of these places made six hundred prisoners, and killed two thousand men. On the 3d inst. he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line; at Lonado, Castiglione, and Montechiaro, with such success, as to have killed fifteen hundred, taken thirty field pieces, and made six thousand prisoners, among whom were two general officers. (The first accounts of this action were already communicated to the public in this paper of Wednesday.) What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days, (probably from the 1st to the 5th inst.) twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, six thousand have been killed, twenty pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of his age; for the performance of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were deposited the last faint hopes of the Court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might express our sentiment at these stupendous, and almost incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valour which have wrought such prodigies; but astonishment and admiration are lost in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories which throw within less than universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Streights of Messina; and whether they pass it into dependent Republics, or fill, for a while, subjects to a stripped prince, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority; it is in truth and substance, a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clothed and gloomy. The Diet of the Empire, assembled at Ratisbon, on the 24th July, in the full agony of difficulty, and confusion, passed a decree (which may and confirmation, passed a decree (which may perhaps be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise!) for imploring the French to grant a Peace to the Germanic Body. They accused the Emperor of having protracted hostilities and his Minister reprimanded, by affording all the calamities of the War to their inactivity and pusillanimity; insinuations which may both in part be true—but on what a miserable and deplorable footing they must negotiate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French Generals, supplicating them to grant *protection to their persons and properties!* and that they *petition to their persons and properties!* and that they *petition to their persons and properties!* and that they have been compelled to supply the mediation of the King of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a grave phase of language, to dignify by the name of Negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conquer or may chuse to dictate to those who are reduced to implore his protection.

Thus is this proud Assembly, the representative of the greatest number of Princes and States that were united in a political association, obliged to depend for its *personal safety* upon the precarious money and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that such influences indeed, who does not perceive that such influences of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French Directory as a victory over their armies.

The one diffuses their territorial opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to Government will be extinguished; and the bands of Political Society loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic Confederation, which with all its faults, has been ever jealous of the encroachments of the French Republic, and the fulsome flattery of Europe is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the Emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian Loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the House of Austria, seems to have lost its ancient fire. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed Sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that General Kleber has entered Ratisbon; but the particulars of his *negotiation* (for so it will still be ridiculously called!) with the *regence* Diet have not reached us. We have also the best reason to believe that some wretched Terms of Capitulation, which, by the country of Europe, may be called a Treaty of Peace, may by this time have been signed by the French to the Emperor at Munich. The term Negotiation may be applied to such transactions, but negotiation implies at least some equality. There is no negotiation between a conqueror and a fugitive.

Whether the victorious Republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchsafe to include him in the terms of Peace which they may grant to the Governments of Europe on their *surrender*, we know not, and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost told we cared not.

I am publishing from today another Peace with Great Britain. The Emperor is abandoned by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an Ally, whose defensive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes, and in the case of significant Ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be one.

The detestation of the Republicans against a Minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unexhausted; and they can have little inducement to great terms, however humiliating (and Mr. Pitt is prepared for any humiliation) to a power whom they may injure most materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly sensible that some part of this language may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of Peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate war; but there will not be the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest Enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of Peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be greatly inconsistent. His ignominious Peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable War. No man can desire the fruit, without abhorring the tree. The Article of peace will be the best commentary on the nature of the War. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reasoning will then be superseded, controversy silenced and folly herself be instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by the city and Foxite party, and aggravated by presumptuous and infatuated ignorance, will by that various and ignominious Treaty, be converted into history and record.

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF PRINCE WILLIAM, STAFFORD AND FAIRFAX.

VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IT has ever been my opinion that the suffrages of freemen, at all elections, ought to be given in the most free and unbiassed manner, and, therefore, disapprove of personal applications to individuals for their votes, as a practice which ought to be discountenanced in a republican government, where the interests of the citizens so materially depend on the proper exercise of the right of suffrage.—But it is also my opinion that the political sentiments of every man who offers himself as a candidate for any office ought to be well known and understood.

I will, therefore, disclose mine to you, as far as relate to the subject of this address, with that freedom and candour which become a republican.

When I first offered myself as candidate for your suffrages, as an elector of the President and Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election, which will take place at your respective Court houses, on the first Monday in November next, I had a hope that the great and good man, who has so wisely and happily administered the full of these important offices, would not have made it necessary at this period to choose his successor.—I have been disappointed.—He has resigned, in a paternal and affectionate address to his fellow citizens, that he might not be considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I hold it essential to the prosperity and felicity of our country, that the President of our beloved President be one who will conduct our public affairs upon the same principles which have governed the administration, and will refuse to all foreign nations, as with respect to the several States.—Under this persuasion, if it shall happen that I have the honour to represent you at the election, I shall, after obtaining all the information in my power respecting the different characters, give a vote for him who will most probably pursue the course of his predecessor as nearly as circumstance will admit.

Mr. Patrick Henry and Mr. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Mr. John Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, are the gentlemen who will probably be voted for; and although I am personally acquainted with all the gentlemen for whom I shall vote until the meeting of the electors; yet I am free to declare, that if I retain my present impressions, I shall vote for Patrick Henry and John Adams.

Mr. Henry's character will be well known to you. His early and manly opposition to the usurpations of the British Parliament, which brought about our happy revolution; his diligence and wisdom while at the head of the government of this state; his exemplary and praise worthy conduct since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; his love of order and hatred of disorder, whether of the one, or of the opposite kind; his fervent patriotic and fixed attachment to republican principles, justly entitle him to universal confidence.

Mr. Adams has served his country usefully and faithfully, in various high political stations from the first dawn of the revolution to the prefent time. I know no man more likely to perfevere in that policy which has so long promoted the prosperity and preserved the tranquillity of the United States, and I think it neither wise nor generous to discard a public servant who has faithfully served his country more than twenty years.—But much pains have been taken by some among us who were opposed to the adoption of the federal constitution, and who have usually abuse the administration of the federal government, to induce us to believe that Mr. Adams is a friend to monarchy and hereditary titles.

The bare mention of the confidence reposed in him, at different and trying periods, by his fellow citizens, will be sufficient to refute so groundless a charge. From the time of the declaration of Independence, he was continued, until the year 1779. Mr. Adams was a member of that patriotic body. About that time he was joined by Congress with Dr. Franklin as commissioner to the court of France; upon his return to America he was a principal agent in the formation of the present constitution of the state of Massachusetts, which, with other features so monarchical and aristocratical features, but is much more truly republican.—And about this year 1782 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the states general of the United Netherlands—Negotiated an advantageous treaty, and obtained a very considerable and necessary loan from that government for the United States. In the same year he was one of the commissioners who made the treaty of peace with Great Britain; can it be presumed that his co-patriots, with whom he had served in Congress from the commencement of the war, who had seen him, in that body, rise to record the motion for American independence and freedom, and who had joined with him, in the measures connected with his political principles? or that they would have entrusted the most important interests of the United States to a citizen who had not fully evinced his republican principles and zeal for the public good? Soon after the conclusion of the war he was appointed ambassador to the court of London and from the adoption of the present Constitution, he has been successfully Vice President of the United States—Credulous, indeed, must he be who can believe a bare assertion that such a man is a friend to monarchy. Mr. Adams, in a book written by him, in the year 1786, entitled, "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America," has, with great ability, pointed out the superior advantages of a republican government; and yet some are hardly enough to assert that, in that book, he discovers his preference of a monarchy to any other form of government. The following extract will, I think, disprove the allegation, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced man—In page 93, he says, "Aristocrat, let us compare our constitution with what we have seen with those of the United States of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country; on the contrary, we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon our knees, in gratitude to heaven for having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that country, & for having destined us to live under her laws; we shall have reason to exult if we make our comparison with England and the English constitution. Our people are undoubtedly sovereign—All the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens—not only their representatives, but their senators and governors are annually chosen. There are no hereditary titles, honors, offices or distinctions. The legislative, executive and judicial powers are carefully separated from each other. The powers of the one, the few and the many, are nicely balanced in their legislatures. Trials by jury are preferred in all their glory, and there is no standing army. The *habeas corpus* is in full force, and the poets in the north from the world, and wherever they dwell, the confidence take place, that it is unnecessary to add that the laws alone govern."

What words could Mr. Adams have used which would more fully express his preference of an active chief magistrate, and an elective senate, to an hereditary monarch or chief magistrate and an hereditary senate?

Attempts are made to excite your fears for the safety of our government, and to induce you to believe that our eastern brethren are not friendly to the Federal City.

"One of the expedients of party to acquire influence with particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and sins of other districts. Can you believe, my fellow citizens, that the Congress, who have so long proved their pledging the public faith by a solemn act, establishing the permanent seat of government of the United States on the Potomac, the immense expenditures of money, as well by the proprietors individually as the city, are falling in the idea of your representatives having great and considerable loan for the purpose of carrying on the public buildings—will be so regardless of the preservation of the union, and the principles of justice, as to repeal that act. But if any are so uncharitable disposed as to believe, that a President of the United States was more in the local advantages of his native state than in the general advantages of the union, they have nothing to fear on that score, either from Mr. Henry as a Virginian, or Mr. Adams as a Massachusettsian. The geographical situation of Massachusetts precludes the expectation that the seat of government can ever be established there; and it is evident, that the interest of the people of that state, that Congress should remain in Philadelphia or any other large town: But if it remains in Philadelphia, they are excluded from every advantage arising from the seat of government, in consequence of the great wealth and population of that city."

I think it unnecessary to state in a public address all the causes of my preference of Mr. Henry and Mr. Adams, or either of them, to Mr. Jefferson; yet I think it my duty to declare, that Mr. Jefferson's conduct, when governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, in abandoning the trust with which he was charged, at the moment of an invasion of the enemy, by which great confusion, loss and distress accrued to the state, in the destruction of public records and vouchers for general expenditures, and his retirement from the office of Secretary of State, at a time when the peace and tranquillity of the United States appeared in extraordinary peril, are, in my opinion, strong objections against his appointment to the office of President of the United States. These influences have been so warm firmness; and I think he will once have abandoned us in the hour of danger, or at the appearance of a tempest, from which it to be trusted in better times, for no one can know how soon, or from whence them may come.

Although I have declared my present sentiments to be in favor of Mr. Henry and Mr. Adams, my mind shall be open to conviction; and I will hold it a sacred duty, after obtaining all the information in my power, respecting the characters who may be nominated, to vote for those who, in my judgement, are best qualified to fill the offices of President and Vice-President, and will pay no heed to the idle and ridiculous tales, which are so frequently made use of to induce us to believe that Mr. Adams is a friend to monarchy and hereditary titles.

The bare mention of the confidence reposed in him, at different and trying periods, by his fellow citizens, will be sufficient to refute so groundless a charge. From the time of the declaration of Independence, he was continued, until the year 1779. Mr. Adams was a member of that patriotic body. About that time he was joined by Congress with Dr. Franklin as commissioner to the court of France; upon his return to America he was a principal agent in the formation of the present constitution of the state of Massachusetts, which, with other features so monarchical and aristocratical features, but is much more truly republican.—And about this year 1782 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the states general of the United Netherlands—Negotiated an advantageous treaty, and obtained a very considerable and necessary loan

"On the morning of the 19th, Citizens Di-

fensors, the enemy were posted in a line with the Mincio. Their right was supported by their entrenched camp at Peschiera, and the left by Mantua: their center was at Valleggio. Augereau proceeded to Borghetto, and engaged in a brisk cannonade with the enemy. In the mean time Masena marched to Peschiera, attacked the enemy in the entrenched camp which they had formed before that place, and routed them, took twelve pieces of cannon, and made 700 prisoners. In consequence of this action, the enemy were obliged to raise the siege of Peschiera, and to quit the line of Mincio.

"On the 30th, Augereau passed the Mincio at Pebchiera. The division of General Serurier marched for Verona, where it arrived at two in the evening, just at the moment in which the division of Gen. Masena had refomed its former positions, made 200 prisoners, and taken seven pieces of cannon. The rear-guard of the enemy were still in Verona: it was generally thot, the place would be defended. The provedittor of the Republic of Venice being summoned to open the gate, declared that he could not do it for two hours. I ordered them to be opened under the fire of cannon, this Gen. Dommartin executed in less time a quarter of an hour. We found a quantity of baggage in this place, and made some hundreds of prisoners.

"Thus we are now established in all our former positions, and the enemy have fled into the Tyrol. The reinforcements which you informed me were coming from the army of the Ocean, begin to arrive, and every thing here is in the most satisfactory train.

"The Austrian army, which for six weeks threatened the invasion of Italy, has disappeared as a dream, and Italy, which it menaced, is now tranquil.

"The people of Bologna, of Ferrara, but principally of Milan, have, during our retreat, displayed the greatest courage and the warmest attachment to liberty. At Milan, while it was reported that the enemy was at Cassano, and that we were routed, people demanded arms, and the streets and squares, and all the public places resounded with the martial air of *Allons enfans de la patrie.*

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Municipality of Milan.

When the army beat a retreat, and when the partisans of Austria and the enemies of liberty supposed it to be ruined without resource, and when it was even impossible for you to participate in our misfortunes, you have warmed with that sacred fire, which is the attachment to France, and a love of freedom, a degree of zeal, and a character by which you have merited the esteem of the army, and have deserved the protection of the French republic.

Every day your people render themselves more and more deserving of our liberty they enjoy! Every day they deprive their accumulating enemies of hope, which, Sybilleis, will, terrafier, and that from, blaze forth with glory upon the theatre of the world.

Accept the lively expressions of the satisfaction which I feel, and of the ardent prayers which the French republic offers for your perpetual liberty and happiness.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

FRANKFORT, July 26.

When the Prince Royal of Denmark breakfasted with General Jourdan, at Hanau, the general had the whole army drawn up, which went thro' the ceremony in the honour of him.

The following is the Safeguard, or letter of protection granted by General Jourdan to the chamber of the Empire at Wetzlar, dated July 18.

"The commander in chief of the army of the French republic, willing to prove that it is not his intention to make the least attack on the farms and customs of the country thro' which he passes, grants a safeguard, to the chamber of the empire, as well corporately as individually. He forbids therefore any person whatever to disturb the proceedings of the court, or to lay violence on any member of it, without his special permission.

(Signed) "JOURDAN,

"General in Chief."

VIENNA, July 21.

Since some time ago, the number of persons arrested by our court, augmented from day to day; but at the last date time with the distraction of the Jacobins, 250,000 men, new recruits, are ordered to be prefited, to make up the lots of our armies in Italy and on the Rhine: the pitiels enterprise to provoke the people to take up arms, and to fight the French for Religion's sake, but it was thwarted and perfectly absolutely gathered before the heads of minister Thugut, in order to call for peace—failing in which the people quiet again. Russia has offered 30,000 men, auxiliary troops, but it is said the Emperor is afraid to accept of them.

HAGUE, August 11.

National Assembly

Citizen J. Hubert and Co. at Rotterdam, affect passports for 200 passengers to America—Referred to the consideration of the marine committee.

Died here quite suddenly, on a walk, the worthy old Mr. Dumas, agent to this country, from the United States in Switzerland America. He was a man of great abilities and merits, having done a great deal to establish liberty in America, France and Holland.

HAERLEM, Aug. 18.

We are requested to insert the following:

Every person, citizen or foreigner, who trades in the capitals and towns of privateers, and of the Admiralty of the 19th July, published by the Committee of Commerce, suspending the commerce between the two countries, is annulled by a subsequent order of the queen, dated, July 13—in consequence of which all commercial contracts are frustrated, and the parties are liable to pay all detained monies reimbursed.

August 23.

Hague, August 21.

A note from M. Pinto, Portugal ambassador, directed to Mr. Gildemeester, contains that his

to be remitted to those to whom they shall be found to belong, as soon as definitive sentence shall be pronounced on the seizure of the vessels.

Those American captains who shall have reports under the regulations of the government of the United States, and shall have nothing against them except being seized going to ports in the power of the enemy, shall have permission on giving security to the amount of veffel and cargo, to load and make a voyage to the Continent without loss of time, without being expoled to heavy expenses on account of the delay that will attend a decision on the aforesaid seizures.

The officers of administration in the different ports, where, there shall be vessels seized, are charged with the execution of the present order, as well as the military commanders. They are directed to stop further progress, each under penalty of perfonal responsibility.

The ordonnateur is requested to notify this order to all his subordinate officers in the department of the South and districts annexed and require them to enforce it.

(Signed)

A. RIGAUD.

True copy from the Regiller.

L. POUTU, Sec'ry.

The London accounts don't to the 27th August contains no important news. Couriers are dispatching almost daily to Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and the different quarters on the Continent, which indicate an small bustle in the political theatre.

October, 24.

Yesterday arrived here the ships Henry and James, from London.—By these ships we have received London papers to Sept. 13.

LONDON, September 10.

His Majesty we are well assured, is decidedly in favour of an immediate Peace, and has expressed his determination to use every means in his power to bring about that desirable object, with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Ellsworth, a Treasury Messenger, was last night dispatched with letters to the Court of Naples, which are said to be of the greatest importance. The general report at the Treasury is, that they contain the terms which this court intend to propose to the French Directory, in order to obtain a general Peace.

A Messenger was sent off to Vienna on Thursday, with the determination of our Cabinet to propose terms of Peace to the French Government.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Gen. Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, 7th vendidiar, Aug. 24.

I had the honor to inform you, that Prince Charles came to Wetzlar, and that he had sent a injection with Gen. Wartensleben, and that on the 5th (Aug. 22) he attacked Gen. Bernadotte, who was at Teiring, before Neumarck, to cover my communication—whilst in purfuance of your orders, I was following the army of Wurtzelburg, without being able to force him to give battle.

Gen. Bernadotte, thus circumstanced, gave new proofs of his talents and his courage, and the troops under his orders fought with the greatest intrepidity. They were compelled, however, to yield to numbers, and that general was compelled to retreat between Lauff and Nurtenberg, to avoid being surrounded.

Prince Charles threw himself in consequence on my rear, with the greater part of that corps which had forced Gen. Bernadotte to retreat; and I, in turn, experienced the hazard of being cut off in a country where the communications are extremely difficult.

My position and the force of the enemy not permitting me to engage, without committing the safety of my army, I effected last night my retreat to Amberg.

I had no sooner taken this position, than I was attacked by General Wartensleben in front, and on flank by the Archduke, who, in consequence, obliged to retire to Salzbach, after having made all the resistance which honor and the duty of a soldier demanded.

I cannot as yet give you the details of this affair. I do not believe that we have lost any artillery. I am going this night to retire to Velfen, and afterwards to Sinzendorf and Furtheim, where I propose to reunite my army.

I hope that General Moreau will avail himself, and that his forcedfin will recal to the Danube the forces which have been drawn upon me.

(Signed) JOURDAN."

The same Army.

The following abstract is official. It is given in Paris superfedeas the letters from General Ernouf, Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, and describes two actions which took place on 2d and 4th Thermidor—Aug. 19 and 21.

He gives an account of two obstinate actions fought by our army, in which we had the advantage. It was, however, brought disputed. It appears to be the system of the enemy to make their retreat as bloody as possible. They abandoned no position without an engagement.

The first of these actions was two leagues from Sulzbach to which our troops were directing their march. The enemy defended themselves along time in a wood, but afterwards took post on a rock which is almost inaccessible. Our grenadiers attempted to climb several times, but often fell with pieces of the rock, which their grape brought down with them. The night came on, and its obscurity terminated the first day of the combat. The fire continued till 11 o'clock. Another party of the enemy were on the glacis of Sulzbach.—Those on the rock attempted to join them, but Gen. Lefebvre having now gained the heights to the right, the greater part of them were cut to pieces in the attempt. Our troops took post upon the heights.

The advanced guard of General Championet also found the enemy on the heights of Augberg. They fought the whole day, but could not get possession of the post. On the following day, the division of Gen. Grenier advanced to Amberg and forced the enemy to repass the Vils, evacuating at the same time the heights. Gen. Championet advanced from the heights of Augberg, of which he had previously got possession, and took post on the river Vils.—The divisions of the enemy were commanded by Gen. Kaiz.

The second action was on the road from Amberg to Ratisbon, before the river Nab. The enemy had there a very strong position. We attacked them in front at eight o'clock in the morning. They sent a detachment, to attack our right flank; but the commander in chief perceiving the movement, sent a detachment, which gained the defile from them. A most bloody action ensued, in which the enemy were repulsed in all parts, our troops, however, kept a night watch on the field of battle.

The few regiments that have come back from the Weft Indies, are miserable influences of the fatality of that climate to Europeans. Among the third, or Old Buffs, has bro't back forty-six men out of a thousand, with which they embarked only half year; and the 12th with fifty out of the same number. The 29th regiment (1st battalion) viz. its forthcoming officers, with two or three of the band, are the only bones of the rank and file it is a lamentable fact, that the whole have been doomed to destruction.

A PEACE WITH THE EMPEROR is frequently spoken of is again placed at a distance. The English papers speak of the Gazette account of an action in which Gen. JOURDAN, after several previous partial affairs with Gen. Wartenslieben, had been defeated by the combined forces under the Archduke CHARLES and Gen. WARTENSLEBEN, with the loss of thirty pieces of cannon, and seven thousand men. Of the previous affairs spoken of we have the details, in which Jourdan was in general successful: but not the paper which contains the English Gazette account of this defeat. We give an extract of the 24th Aug. however, in which, tho' he mentions having received this check, he does not state his *loss*. Opposed to this loss are the letters from Gen. Moreau announcing an important victory obtained over the Austrians, on the 23d, near the river *Leth*, in which they took 17 pieces of artillery and 2000 men prisoners.—From the lately received actions, and the accounts from Vienna it appears that the Emperor is determined to defend himself to the last extremity.

October 18.

The London papers further state—That Mr. Grenville (not the secretary) is to go to Paris on a *pacific* commission—which is, a full negotiation of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

That the Spanish Ambassador was about leaving England.

That by the French and Spanish offensive and defensive alliance, the latter is to furnish 15 and rate men of war, 18,000 foot, and 6000 light troops—particularly against England—which is considered as a Spanish declaration of WAR. This Treaty is a renewal of the old *Family Compact*, on the New with a restriction of *England* at *Madrid*, but was not yet ratified at Paris.

That the Prussian troops have orders to act against *any armed body*, EXCEPT the FRENCH! that may enter Franconia.

INTERESTING.

The London Morning Herald, of September 13th is barren; it however contains an IMPORTANT unexcitable article, viz. a letter from Mr. KING, the American Ambassador at London, to John Johnson, Esq. Consul at the port of *Los Ojos*, informing him, that he had just received a dispatch from Mr. MONROE, the American Ambassador at Paris, dated August 28, stating that he is officially informed, *that no order had been issued by the Executive Directory for taking American wives*, nor could there be any so long as Great Britain did not take them.

Verbal accounts state that a ministerial order had been received from Great England *to discontinue the preparations for the* DEFENCE *of the* FRONTIERS; the immense number of flat bottom boats firing our in France alarms the whole realm of George III. Other verbal accounts say, that all the public officers are to be enrolled! NO PEACE on the Continent. British Parliament again prorogued from September 15, when it was to have convened, to September 25.

NORTHAMPTON, October 26.

The following is a flatement of the votes given in for a Representative to Congress, in the *First Western District*, in the place of Mr. SHOWER, deceased.

Hon. Mr. SHERMAN,	1325
EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Esq.	1379
Scattering votes,	59

DIED—in this town, on the 12th inst. Mr. MERIAM STRONG, aged 63 years—She has had 13 Children—65 Grand Children—and 76 Great Grand Children.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A WRITER under the signature of, "A Primary Elector"—has addressed you on the subject of an *Elector* for the President, &c.—The moment I read this piece it occasioned disagreeable feelings, because it has a direct tendency to division—The writer probably knows but little of the sentiments of the District, nor of the arrangement for the choice of the Elector—Truman Wheler, Esq. was nominated sometime past for an Elector—he was set up by his own *townsmen* only, at that time—little being said abroad to encourage his election, the same man who informed his townsmen of his intention to vote, informed me, that General David Rostter—this was considered as abandoning Mr. Wheler. All this was done by the same man, and by due consultation, and the countenance of the party of the "Primary Elector." Such infidelity, betrayed much insincerity, and want of confidence in the popularity of the candidate; and I am ready to declare, that in Deerfield neither of these candidates are by any means so popular as Col. Thomas Ives—This gentleman is more known—and has been always respected by every class of men—as this is the opinion, and I am ready to declare, that in Hampshire part of the Western District, I respect the sentiments of the "Primary Elector" so far as they relate to the government and the business of politics. I deprecate most sincerely the ill-feelings and so pointedly spoken of by New England people, of the *Northern and Southern Interests*. By many the idea of a separation is cherished. I hope, however, the event is very distant; and may we all recollect the sentiments of the *Immortal Washington* on this subject. United we flourish to a far distant period, and divided we shall decay and become distinguished only for our wretchedness—With these sentiments, I again respect it, that Col. Ives is the man to whom the District should be united on this occasion.

UNION.

MR. BUTLER,

AS five to Congress approaches, it may be useful to inform the Electors of the Selectmen are required by law to warn the Inhabitants to meet on the first Monday of November to choose a Representative to Congress; For by an act passed June 26th, 1795, "It is enacted that the Selectmen of the several Towns and Districts within this Commonwealth, shall in manner, as the law directs for calling Town Meetings, cause the Inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, duly qualified to vote for Representatives, to assemble on the first Monday of November to give in their Votes for their respective Representatives, to the Selectmen, who shall *preside at said meeting.*

The Selectmen will therefore observe that no Precept is to be expected from the Governor.

I am yours &c. A. B.

COMMUNICATION.

IN the first Western district several gentlemen are in nomination for the office of *President and Vice-President*, but none of the Candidates are so generally thought of as

SIMON LARNED, ESQUIRE,

of Pittsfield.—"He is a man in whom public confidence can well be placed," as he will not *bilk* with any party to answer sinister purposes, but will point his vote on the man who is fittest and ought to forward the illustrious Washington.

"To his believed, Patriotic, Democratic, and Federalistic Cultomers,—WILLIAM WOOTCOTT, of *Leverbrough*, in the County of *Berkshire*, and Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*, POSTRIDER, sends—Greeting

HEAR him speak to day for he never spoke before,
And if you'll always pay, he never will no more.
He always has a trumpet shrill, and always when he capers
Carries it with him, to call you on to get your pa

Kind readers, he invites you all to pay the printers,
And so you will enable him to ride throughout the winter.
A little coat, a little wheat, as little as you wish fit,
A little pork, a little beef, a very hearty dish fit.
To all who are concerned, this gentle note he sends,
For to bring in their pay, to help their needy friend.
Bring what you have, for a little cash will do,
Who pays he will discharge, and kindly thank them too.
And then you'll see that he can fet, and take a little bevel,
Subscribe himself your humble servant, as honestly as the devil.

WILLIAM WOOLCOTT.

Leverbrough October 24th, 1796.

Chileab & Windfor Smith,
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
A MUCH larger, and more general assortment of
English Goods
Than usual—Among which are,
Brown, Blue and Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths—Men's and Women's Satins, various kinds—Silk Lutestrings—Taffaties—3-4 and 4-4 Modes—silk Shawls, Handkerchiefs—Tabby, and a large assortment of Gloves—Which are now offered on as low terms as can be purchased in the County—They Gloves are of a good quality, and newest fashions—All customers and others, are desired to call and see for themselves.
They are now opening a new assortment of Glass Ware, which they will sell unusually low.
West India GOODS of most kinds very low for cash.
N. B. They want to purchase FLAX-SEED and White BEANS, for which, they will pay CASH OR SALT, on delivery—if delivered within twenty days; and the highest price given.
Hadley, October 25.

Those Brethren whowere members of the HAMPSHIRE LODGE, at the time of its dissolution, are requested to meet at the House of Brother Asahel Pomeroy *in Northampton, on Wednesday the ninth day of November next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of consulting the proper time and ceremonies of the Craft.—A general attendance is requested.*

WILLIAM SIZER, late Sent. Warden.

October 22th—A. L. 5796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber on the twenty third of June, last, a red STEER, one year old, with a crop or ear off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SPRAGUE.

Chesterfield, October 13, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber on Wednesday the 12th of October instant, a bay HORSE, three or four years old, about fourteen hands high, a Black-ish mane and tail, black fire-white, a little lame in the off hind leg, a few white hairs in his forehead. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

EZEER SENTON.

Ashfield October 17, 1796.

Take Notice.

THE *Co partnership of Alpheed & Bilker Jewsbury is this day by mutual consent dissolved.* All persons indebted to said company are requested to call and settle by the first day of November Next, when those their debts and accounts will be left with our Attorney to collect, without further notice.

Pittsfield, October 17, 1796.