republican. A French philosopher, and 42 advocates of the "Age of Reason" ought not to obtain a solitary suffrage.

Above all, a ruler of Americans ought to have no attachments except for his country. The United States prefer a territory to a people, that his partiality in may have sufficient range, without overpassing the Atlantic. "My ear is pained, my heart is sick at every day's report" of British influence and French enthusiasm. But neither our altars, nor our firesides are to be found in England or France. With those nations, not with any one in France. With those nations, not with any one in France. With those nations, we have nothing to do. Our foreign power, we have nothing to do. Our foreign power, we have nothing to do. Our work is between us. It is at home, it is here. Let the true nature of America brighten the cottier, let Massachusetts ply the loom, and Commerce unfold her canvas, and let us leave to lady bodies to enquire whether the Sections of Paris have guillotined the Municipality, and whether another flame has been call at the British monarchy.

THE LAY PREACHER.

HOLLAND, Sept. 16.

"Within the last two or three months a very material and interesting alteration seems to have taken place in the political views of the *French* and *English* governments towards the powers, which during the present war have maintained a neutral and pacific conduct. The conduct of the neutral and pacific belligerents, affords the best proof of the accuracy of this surmise for in several recent instances it appears that in proportion as the French assume a tone of rigor towards neutrals, the *English* not only renounce, but are forward to make reparation for their aggressions. The truth is, that extravagance itself cannot keep pace with their willing pretensions. They have not yet produced an actual rupture between *England* and *Spain*, although in all probability that event is not very distant; it has been prematurely announced as already realized, but the latest news from *England* has not brought a confirmation.—The union of Mr. Hammond to the court of *Berlin* is affirmed to be the result of the King, the overtures, which the subsecretary was charged to make, were referred, and he is now upon his return to *England*, having renounced his journey to *Vienna*. These complicated Embarrassments have produced a sudden relaxation in the British policy towards the powers, and belligerents, and the Leyden Gazette of this day, gives advice of a proclamation of the British King of the 2d inst. containing a permission for the free navigation of neutrals, and the exportation of all sorts of merchandizes, except military and naval stores, from *Great-Britain*, for all the ports of the *United Provinces the Austrian Netherlands* and *Italy*.

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French Army in Italy.

Gen. BUONAPARTE, *to the Executive Directory, Camp at Due Castelle*, Sept. 16.

SUMMARY...

[This very circumstantial letter begins with an account of the defeat of WURMSER from the *Tyrol* country, where the left wing of his army left him 6 of his marching towards *Trevise*, with 16,000 men, immediately after he knew that the French army were passing on to *Trent*. From the 6th *September* to the 11th, measures were taking by the French to cut off the *Austrian* corps and at Gen. KILMAINE to defend *Trevise*. Gen. MASSENA attacked at *Trevise*, and Gen. WURMSER entered the *Adige*. At *Bergano*, the French took between 2 and 3,000 more, six strands of arms, 45 pieces of artillery, and considerable quantities of baggage, &c. Various engrelles marked the proceedings of the 12th. The French having pushed ahead of the *Austrians*, made a stand at the bridge of *Corea*, which WURMSER attacked and took, the French retiring 500 men in the engagement, 700 prisoners, and 100 killed, defiled towards Mantua; and were attacked by Gen. CHARTON, with 900 men, whom the Austrians surrounded, and took prisoners. Gen. CHARTON was killed, and DUCOLET taken. What follows is in Gen. BUONAPARTE'S words:]

TAKING OF PORTO-LEGNAGO.

Gen. *Augereau* arriving the 14th before *Porto Legnago*, invested the place. Gen. *Masseua* sent thither the Brigade General *Victor*, to invest it on the *Adige*. After some parley, the garrison, 1673 strong, surrendered themselves prisoners of war on the 17th. We found there 22 pieces of field ordnance, with carriages and waggons; and the 500 men, made prisoners by *Wurmser* in the battle of *Cerro*, who by this means were delivered.

On the 14th Sept. Gen. *Masseua* invested Mantua—The engagement began at noon; it was vigorously commenced.—the 5th half brigade had mistook the road, and did not arrive in time. The numerous cavalry of the enemy sallied forth with infantry; but the hour 3d sustained the combat until night; and we remained masters of the field. Gen. *Sahugnet* invested the citadel; he was at first very successful and had taken three pieces of cannon, when he was obliged to fall back and abandon them.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGES.

The Austrians flushed with some flight successful in inundated round *Mantua*, and drew the principal part of the garrison to defend the *Seravezzare*, *Favourite* and *St. George's*. After the necessary arrangements for attacking these places were made, Gen. BUONAPARTE continues his narrative.

The battle began on all sides with great spirit. The 5th battalion of grenadiers, placed in the van, and Adjutant-Gen. *Leclerc*, and my aid, *Mermet*, performed prodigies of valour. We carried *St. George's*; and have made in this battle, 2000 prisoners, among whom are a complete regiment of *Cuirassiers*, and a third of the *Hulans*.

"The enemy must have had 3500 men killed or wounded. We have taken 25 pieces of cannon with their waggons."

The Gen. then enumerates five of his General officers who were wounded and several chiefs of brigades, who all distinguished themselves; and concludes his letter.]

"Though the garrison of *Mantua* has been reinforced by 15,000 infantry, I reckon that the battle of *St. George's* must have cost them an equal number. As to the cavalry, it adds to their embarrassment, and consummates all. I do not doubt that *Wurmser* will use every effort to get out of *Mantua* with them.

"Since the 5th of the month, we have been constantly fighting, and always the same—not a single new troops.—The enemy, whom we have nearly destroyed, was then very formidable; it is of cavalry, just arrived from the grand army, some of whom formed the advanced guard of France *Charles*, who followed in a ravaging manner. In this dilemma, I determined to execute the plan of retreat which had been agreed upon agreeably to the instructions of General *Regnaier*.

On the 27th, at eleven, P. M. I made my column commence its movement. At twelve, my advanced guard arrived near *Grombach*, a town upon the road to *Dourlach*, where it was briskly attacked by the infantry and artillery of the enemy. Convinced of the importance of opening this passage, I ordered the charge; and at length, after three hours firing, we forced the enemy to abandon its first position, which it had retaken on Veisgarthen. I placed a battery of two pieces of cannon supported by the infantry; and after one hour's contest, we forced the enemy to retire on Blankenloch.

Thirty-two covered waggons of various military description, which followed my column, obliged me to defile, which afforded the enemy a gain time to advance; but the formidable position of our troops, and the order which reigned in their march, induced the enemy to abandon their project of cutting off our passage at Durlach.

The enemy with pieces of artillery arrived before us at Carlsruhe. The resistance which they had experienced from two of our detachments in the village, obliged them to form a military establishment on the road to Mahlberg. I ordered an assault from the cavalry in the village, supported by the infantry, in order to oblige the enemy to abandon its position. This plan succeeded, and I continued to retire upon the road which leads from Mahlberg to Rastadt. Apprehensive that the enemy had a superiority in that quarter, I caused all the camp equipage, &c. of the administrative body to file off towards Edlingen. This manœuvre had the desired effect. The enemy, willing to collect its forces, in order to fall upon me with the whole of the Mahlberg, left by this operation, the course of march.

I arrived at Rastadt about nine in the evening, without being molested.

At three in the afternoon the enemy presented itself on several points, sufficiently numerous to force me to retreat to *Kehl*, where I arrived about half past eleven in the evening, not having been harrassed in this last march, excepting in the rear.

I have the honor of appriling you of the state of the prisoners which we made on our march.

I cannot sufficiently praise the gallantry and good conduct which distinguished our troops during this retrograde march.

French Army in Italy.

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"Since the 5th of the month, we have been constantly fighting, and always the same—not a single new troops.—The enemy, whom we have nearly destroyed, was then very formidable; it appeared also, that they had hostile designs: but we have prevented them, and forpuited them, as the time they were making their movements.

"I send you my aid-de-camp *Marmont*, bearer of 21 standards taken from the Austrians.

The Countersign of the Executive Directory, to the Directory.

Milan, 2d Complementary day, (Sept. 18.)

The brave army of the Republic is on the point of completing its glorious campaign, by the capture of *Mantua*, the destruction of the 10th of the Austrian army in *Italy*. *Wurmser*, and his Etat-Major, who are prisoners in *Mantua*, with the wrecks of his famous and boasted columns, will soon serve for new topics to the valour and heroism of warriors.

St. George's the victories de fort and the *Favourite*, are in our power; from thence we commande the body of the garrison. We have taken a very numerous artillery, several standards, 5000 prisoners, 1000 of whom are cavalry, all equipped, and particularly 600 men of the superb regiment of the Emperors Cuirassiers.

(Signed)

GARRAU.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Third Complementary day—Sept. 21.

In consequence of fresh dispositions which have been made the effect of a battle that has been fought upon the Lahn, and in which the Republican troops displayed their usual bravery, their army has fallen partly upon the Rhine, partly upon the intrenched Camp of Duffeldorf. A considerable corps of the army having effected its junction there will be immediately an effective movement, which will enable the army to regain the fruit of their first conquests.

GERMANY.

COBLENTZ, SEPT. 17.

The pretended retreat of the Austrians towards *Ratisbon*, appears to have been only an artifice, for the French have this morning abandoned their positions, and retired, part on *Neuwied*, and part on the *Sieg*. At 9 o'clock this morning, the advanced guard has been stiff on the side of *Plaefort* and *Sieg*. The garrison of *Ehrenbreitstein*, is still busy engaged in the demolition of the French works.

The French army retreat in the best order.

Gen. *Beurnonville* is arrived at *Cologne*.

BERLIN, SEPT. 20.

All the reports agree in this important fact, that on the 16th the centre of the army of the *Sambre* and *Meuse*, was attacked, and totally routed by the superiority of the Austrian cavalry, commanded by the Archduke *Charles*.

What proves the truth of this new disaster is that on the 17th, at 9 in the morning, the siege of *Ehrenbreitstein* was officially raised, and the 18th it was thus announced to the works which the French had erected there.

The French retreat in two columns, one towards *Blankenberg*, and the other on the Lahn or *Wesel*.

BERGHEIM, SEPT. 18.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, still continues its retreat. On the 15th was in the neighbourhood of Mulheim, and the military administrations of Cologne. The different battles that have taken place before that time have been marked by the same obstinacy which in the preceding campaigns has cost so much blood to the Republic. The design of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, seems to be to take a defensive position, where it can be reinforcements expected from the interior, and which amount, according to authentic reports, to 40,000 men, of which a great part are cavalry.

The Royal Gazette of the Lower Rhine, reports the despatches of the army of *Moreau*, but which have to be happened at places where he never has been heard of.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

One of our journals which pretends to be in the secrets of government, assures, that an English Envoy has presented itself to the Executive Directory, who refused to hear his proposals, and ordered her treating for Peace, but his answer not being satisfactory, he received orders to quit France instantly.

If we may believe letters from *Basle*, it appears that the perilous project is undertaking of making a descent on *England* or *Ireland*. These letters announce that every thing is prepared in a grand manner, which will put to flight at the end of this month Vendemaire, and the command of which will be confidered to Vice-Admiral *Villaret Joyeuse*.

They add that the ships of the line as well as the other ships have provisions on board for six months, and that this expedition will be accompanied by a great number of other ships already assembling at *Rochefort* and *Charlesurg*.

Gen. *Rochambeau* has been set at liberty by order of the Directory.

There was a report circulated yesterday about the Council of Five Hundred, that Gen. *Buonaparte* has taken Gen. *Wurmser* prisoner.

Answer of the DIRECTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The answer which the Executive Directory returned to the demand of a passport, was, as we stated on Friday, *verbal*, and in substance nearly as follows:—"that if the English Court had only addressed to us a letter on the Executive Directory of the French Republic, they were not incapacitated how to address an application to them; they knew from experience that a *flag of truce* was the sure and direct means of communicating their wishes on any subject of business to the French government which would always meet with ready and due attention." A passport was then granted for Mr. Hammond, and a flag failed on Sunday last from *Dover* to *Calais*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

SEPT. 29.—The *Hamburgh* mail of this day brings important intelligence of Gen. *La Fare* on the 11th, attacked Gen. *Moreau's* army and was victorious. The Austrians were killed and wounded 4,000 prisoners. Gen. M. was himself wounded. At the same time the Austrian Gen. Horze crossed the Danube near Donawerth, attacked the division of the army that was besieging Ingolstadt, and forced them to raise the siege.

Gen. *Moreau* had made a sudden and total change in his plan of operations. Instead of continuing his career in Bavaria he turned round towards Francosia, and began a bally march for the purpose of taking the Archduke in the rear. Generals *La Tour* and *Neuenhoff*, aware of the intentions of *Moreau*, immediately followed him but without being able to come up with or harass the rear. So rapid, indeed was his march, that on the 16th he was at Nuremberg.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER

DOUBTLESS, Citizen Adet, as you here made a publication by way of an address or appeal to the people, you will to know what effect it has, and expect an answer.

Know then that we are as little flattered as deceived, by your opening a correspondence with us. Having ordained and dignified our self behaved President to receive and answer ministerial addresses, and whole heart you will find round enough, and head long enough, for the trust: it is nothing to us that you do not confine yourself to him. It is time you were adopted the revolutionary mode of doing business; but, thank God, we have no occasion for a revolution just now.

You might, one would think, have learned something from your predecessors. Genet, the first apostle of the Republic to this country, in pursuance of his orders publickly presented peace, and privately fitted out armaments for war. While devout in allorances that France wished as to remain neutral and happy, he was rapidly fomenting a war which was to be charged to the British. And all things worked well till, impatient for the rupture, he threatened an *appeal to the people*; which blasted him in a moment. The citizen soon was out, and is now no more.

Next comes was taken up by Fauchet, who understood the game of *Well* besses, was set in his place, with forrow for what had happened, and having allurances for the future. Fauchet, preferred a fair exterior, and might therefore, unbefriended, have remained here to this, had not the downfall of his patron Robespierre rendered necessary to facrifice him too. And yet he was by no means idle. He took *previous confessions*, dispensed *dispensations* which he found a *few thousands were faithless for American patriots*, and much-finded to his own count not to, of JEFFERSON to come; while was he prepared.

But you of a single cloth have overset the whole pack. Your first words big into your affairs the very name of Jefferson, for no earthly purpose but to discover the real object of it! And now threw upon an election on this side the Delaware that you dare not to either that him vote for him.

Unverfed in diplomatics, it cannam be expected that you should meddle with the question; whether a minister has been *three years* recognized by *Tom Paine*, and *Jefferson* and his difciples exalt above Mr. *Count Jefus*, is not *as absurd from the faith of treaties*—and may not make truth of a French liberty finding a British lie to match it. But while the question, whether the French might not lay aside the *form of treaties* as well as the law of *Nations*, and by a Message to the *Legislature* of the *Supreme Directory* have more adapted to the *energy and spirit of free* a Republic. Nor yet with what is left doubtful, whether the French, when treating all other nations, ought not reverse the ancient one, that right of dominion is founded in grace; and found that right in the *quest of grace* and that they have made their title to dirt and plunder as in common with other mortal nations. On these points we refer you to Timothy Pickering for the present; and ultimately to the teaching of time. But one thing we have feele enough to know, that *believe are as the proper earth of love*.

It is not necessary, Citizen, that we should consult with the usual falutations, as you are so folemnly prepared for in Governor Adams' Proclamation for thanksgiving.

November. 12.

THE PEOPLE.

AMERICAN CLAIMS

In the High Court of Admiralty. Sir James Marriott, *Judge.*

Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States, &c. on behalf of Messrs. John and Thomas Stephens and Israel Thorndike, citizens of the United States, and owners of the sooner Relief and cargo, Ad. Cole, master :—Claimants—against General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir John Jervis.

The Relief was an American vessel seized by the British forces at Martinique shortly after the capture of that island. On the 19th of April 1794 she was libelled in a pretended Court of Admiralty established at Martinique by the captors. On the 5th of May the vessel and cargo were sold, and on the 14th they were confirmed.

On the 3d of Feb. 1795, Mr. Bayard filed his claim in the High Court of Admiralty on behalf of the owners; and a monition thereupon issued against Admiral Jarvis and General Grey, directing them to bring into the registry of the court the ship's papers and all depositions taken preparatory. The captors, though a year had elapsed from the time of the issuing of the monition, brought in no papers; and the king's advocate and proctor admitted, that they did not expect to bring in any. The cause was therefore heard on the ex parte evidence produced by the claimants.

Dollon Nicholl and Lawrence for the claimants and Sir William Scott, the kings advocate for the captors.

On the 2d of Feb. 1796 Sir James Marriott delivered his opinion as follows:

Since the king's advocate and proctor both admit that there is no proof of thereby, it is at all, receiving the American vessels seized at Martinique, the ship's papers and all depositions taken in the cause are to be considered as if none had been brought in. So rapid, indeed was his march, that on the 16th he was at Nuremberg.

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Whenever a wrong has been done, it is the duty of a court of justice, when applied to, not only to repair that wrong, but to decree the party aggrieved compensation for the loss he may have sustained by the illegal detention of his property. In all cases where seamen have come into this court to demand the wages that have been wrongfully detained from them, I have made it a rule, to direct payment not only of the wages due them, but also the costs and charges they have been put to in recovering them. It is immaterial whether the defendants in this case have done the wrong themselves or others under their command. They have got the fortune and fate of their vessels; they confinitued this part of the British navy and military for the purpose of condemning them; and neither agents have received the proceeds of these vessels and cargoes, which I have no doubt they have taken good care of. But these proceedings as against the Americans were wrongful, and they muft have justice done them. This money so illegally gotten muft be restored to its proper owners. It is a pity that brave men are not always safe from them. But I have nothing to say to them as officers or as agents they appear now before the court as parties to a suit, and it is my duty to inforce the rules of justice.

As to Sir Charles Grey he might have had little to do in this business; but Sir John Jarvis ought and muft have known better.—Let the vessel be restored with costs and damages.

As the king's advocate was not prepared in the other cases, the judge, with the consent of the claimant's counsel, directed them to stand over to the next admiralty day; but as the same time he told Dollon that if he had no objection, that this court declined sitting to hear and decide the other cases. I am willing to hear as many as counsel are prepared to argue. The captors were in a great hurry to sell these vessels and pocket the money. As they have now had the use of it long enough, they muft restore it with a good grace to those who have a right to demand it.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Jono, Captain Robert Peak, in 39 days from Bristol—By Capt. Peak, we have received a British Paper of the 24th September, from which we have copied the following

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Yesterday Dutch papers to the 23d inst. inclusive, were received at the office of his Majesty's Secretaries of State. These papers, the writers of which can scarcely be suspected of fabricating any thing intimical to the cause of the French, contain accounts from Jourdan's army as late as the 9th inst. By these accounts it appears, that the Archduke had vigorously pursued his flying foe; that Jourdan, driven to the Rhine, attempted on the 8th to make a stand on its right bank. He received the attack of the victorious Austrians, and again experienced a complete defeat—so complete, that it is scarcely credible; his army is almost wholly annihilated. On the 9th, General Jourdan himself is stated to have crossed the Rhine, with a small body of attendants. The Austrians were said to be in possession of Frankfort.

Then different Dutch Papers of the same date, likewise state, that Moreau had experienced a defeat at Ingolstadt. This circumstance is strongly supported by probability; for the Austrian army under General Latour, re inforced by 40,000 men and no doubt, invigorated by the accounts of the Archduke's rapid success, would feel itself in a state to act vigorously. The address by this day's Hamburgh mail confirms the supposition.

The Dutch papers above quoted, further state the accounts of a victory gained in the Tyrol, over the French army under the command of general Melfina. No particulars of this last affair are given; but this account is corroborated by advice received yesterday from Neapolitan army, acting in conjunction with the Austrians, in considerable force against the French.

This morning arrived in town the Hamburgh mail due on Sunday last. It gives an ample confirmation of the news above stated to have reached town yesterday in the Dutch papers.

Jourdan's retreat and defeat are painted in still stronger colors than they have yet appeared in this country. The left wing of his army is said, in a letter from Wesel of the 10th, to have been entirely routed, and that it was not known what had become of it. The loss in artillery and baggage sustained by the French has been very great.

Letters from Cologne of the 9th, state that a part of Jourdan's army had then begun to cross the Rhine.

An article from Ratisbon of the 2d, contains the account of an action having taken place on the 28th ult. between the Austrians and the French army under Gen. Moreau. This action took place between Ingolstadt and Geisenfeldt—Moreau was completely defeated, and the loss is stated to have been considerable on both sides.

This mail likewise confirms the report of Gen. Melfina's defeat in the Tyrol.

No intimation has been given to our ministers from the Empress of Russia, through the medium of her ambassador at our court, that she is ready, if a peace should not be immediately concluded, to march an army of 50,000 men into Germany, and to act against the French in conjunction with the Austrians. This circumstance is by no means an unpleasant one, even should a negociation take place. Treaties of fair and honorable terms of peace, it is essential that we should be prepared for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Letters have been received in the city from Leghorn, stating, in positive terms, the death of Gen. Buonaparte; but no particulars are mentioned.

Mr. Hammond, under secretary of State, landed at Southampton on Monday. He hurried on with all speed to London.

Yesterday arrived in this city the ship Ann, Capt. Hall, from Bristol, which left the Downs on the 28th ult. Capt. Hall informs us, that on the 26th ult. he was boarded by a boat from the British sloop of war Pelican, which had on board a number of impressed seamen, who were confined in the hold. Among the number was a Mr. Hall, a native of Baltimore, who had been impressed from on board the ship Betsey, Capt. Hall, of this port, and who was then on board the Pelican. Capt. Hall applied to the commander of the Pelican for the release of Mr. Hall, and he was accordingly discharged.

FAIRHAVEN, Oct. 26.

By a gentleman of sincerity, dated from Canada we are informed, that the French inhabitants of Montreal, to the number of 1500, assembled, at their usual club, pick arms, &c. and proceeded to attack a number of their countrymen, who were confined on some disagreeable pretence—That translation has fortunately alarmed the British in that, quarter.

The gentleman adds, that a ship lately sail ed from Quebec for England, but returned in a few days, with intelligence that the river was blocked up by a French fleet. This intelligence caused great consternation, as orders were issued for every man to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

The threaten of the combatting armies in Europe, at the date of our last accounts, was very interesting, and the public mind as to America, was upon a high pitch of anxiety to know the fate of the campaign. Our partizans of France, whose opinions follow all the steps of the French government, however wrong, shifted, vindictive, and contradictory, hardly maintain the certainty of the success of the French in Germany. They propose the Austrian General in chief to be beat, and all his measures as weak and deficient of wisdom or Generallihip.

We hold opinions altogether dependent of men, determined to have no guide but *Truth*. We examine one party, and then evidently wrong, as freely as another. When contending for defence and self government, France had our best wishes for her success—but now she has become one of the *combined tyrants*—one of the *partitioning powers*—contending for some territory for herself, or for *her good ally*, the kingdom of Prussia, the merits of the contest are totally changed, and good men muft desire to see her projects defeated.

But without regarding the merits of the controversy, let us examine the probability of success to the plans of the French Directory. We shall soon know the real state of things—let us then anticipate the probable fate of the two contending parties.

The intention of the French was to push their armies boldly into Italy and Germany, and by great efforts, render victory certain.—This, it was supposed, would compel the states of Italy and Germany, into a separate peace, thus reducing the power of Austria, and terrifying the Emperor into a peace, on their own terms, before he could have time to form new plans, or bring reinforcements to action. It was *impossible* this project might succeed; the chances were against it.

The first operations of such a plan could hardly fail to be successful; as the French had the advantage of time and secrecy—every thing was prepared to enfure success.

On the other hand, it was obvious that great obstacles would present themselves to the execution of the design. When the French armies had passed through the Austrian lines on the Alps and the Rhine, they had a considerable space of open country to traverse, in which few difficulties occurred. But the right wing, under Buonaparte, had to encounter very difficult roads in Tyrol, and even should he pass all the mountains and defiles, it muft be done by hard fighting and immense loss. The Austrians, disputing every mile of ground, retarded their march, and as they retreated, drew nearer to the Austrian territories, where received reflected the Neapolitan army, acting in conjunction with the Austrians, in considerable force against the French.

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After all, it is proper that we at this distance, should be modest in giving opinions, on such great and complicated operations, in countries not well known by us. It is not safe to pronounce positively on plans or characters. We have suggested only the probability, in our opinion that the French armies will be compelled to abandon Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, and Italy too, before the close of the campaign.

On Thursday about 4 o'clock in the morning two fires broke out, one in the stable of Mr. Drake near the bridge, and the other in an adjoining street, in New Brunswick, and several buildings were consumed. In the evening there was another fire in Albany, supposed to be the mischief was done by design—several robberies were committed—three persons are arrested on suspicion.

Nov. 19.

By the brig Fame, Capt. Harris, we have received a regular file of London Papers to the 11th of October. The most important news is the profpect of a speedy PEACE; the Directory having granted a passport for commissioners on the part of England, to be sent to Paris for the purpose of opening negociations—the Passport was received in London on the 5th October.

BUONAPARTE.

This General, in a letter dated Sept. 16, details a series of brilliant manœuvres, which terminated in obliging Wurmser with the remains of the Austrian army, to shut himself up in Mantua, where he was closely besieged. The battle of St. George's, fought on the 14th Sept. which was decisive in forcing Wurmser and his army to retire into the city, was very bloody. Buonaparte states the loss of the Austrians at 2,500 men killed, and 2000 prisoners, with 25 pieces of cannon.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Has notified the Emperor of Germany, by a courier who arrived at Vienna on the 5th September, that she is determined to take an active part in the war, and that she had ordered a levy of 60 000 men, who were on their march to Germany. The Russian subsidy for the year of Berlin is to be augmented the march of this army, which is said to be destined to act in Italy.

A squadron of seven sail of the line, under the command of Sir Roger Curtis, was despatched on the 24th September to intercept the French fleet that was expected to sail from Brest.

The election in Pennsylvania, by this day's mail stands at 50 up in favour of the federal ticket.

Captain Harris brought dispatches for the President of the United States, which were immediately lodged at the Post-Office.

COMMUNICATION.

Last July I presented of Mr. Williamson a small quantity of the seed of the Lapland Turnip and sowed it in my Garden. The season has been extremely dry and unfavourable: but the Turnips have come to a good degree of perfection. My family now use them for sauce, and they are equal to cabbage sprouts in the spring. The leaves are fine to eat for young, and the roots lie in the ground all up new leaves. Frost does not injure them. The root is of a yellowish cast, but has a delicate sweet taste, and I think it far superior to the common Turnip.

Nov. 10.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

At this fall's wing may give some idea of what the Emigrants to the Genesee Country have to encounter there, you are desired to publish it in your next, and you will oblige a number of your constant customers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on a tour thro' the County of Ontario, to his Wife in the County of Hampshire—dated,

Pixley, Oct. 5th, 1796.

"I HAVE for the most part, enjoyed a tolerable state of health, since I arrived in this country, though I have many difficulties to encounter; and you will not be a little surprised, when you hear that I have fought a most desperate battle since my arrival! At first thought, as I am well acquainted with your peaceable disposition, I think likely, you will blame me, for being so foolhardy as to be guilty of a deed of this kind. But when you hear the particulars of this shocking & bloody dispute, I dare say you will justify my conduct, for you may depend upon it, that I was not, in my opinion, the aggressor, but acted only on the defensive, though in doing this, I find can be a formidable hand; but I was determined to do so at all hazards, from the principle of self-preservation, which is laid by the *School Men*, to be the *first principle* in nature.—But I muft hasten to my story.

I arrived at —— on Sabbath evening, much fatigued with my journey.—On Monday following I set out for Bath, where I arrived the next day, just at night—but ere I reached the place of my destination, was caught in a heavy shower of rain, whereby I became very wet indeed! When I arrived at the *Inn*, I found it so thronged with people, that I was obliged, in a man