

THE PUBLIC WILL OUR GUIDE—THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[Received by the late Arrivals.]

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF THE RHINE & MOSELLE.

Letter from General Moreau to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Biberich, 4 Fructidor, August 21.

"It was impossible for me to send you the bulletin of our actions on the 21st, 23d, 24th, of last month. I shall transmit them from the first place where we make any stay.

"Prince Charles, passed the Danube at Donawert, and encamped at Rain, behind the Lech.

"I was forced to bring the army from the banks of the Verrutz to Hochstet, Dillingen, and Laningen, there to effect the passage of the Danube. The bridges there alone were practicable. That at Donawert was burned, and I doubt whether we shall be able to repair it. I have ordered a bridge of pontoons to be made at Ulm.

"The army took post on the 2d behind the Zufam, the centre being at Wertingen; and yesterday on the Schmitter, the advanced posts being on the borders of the Lech.

"The enemy remained yesterday in possession of Augsburg, I think they must have evacuated it last night. I am in hourly expectation of the accounts.

"The corps of General Ferino is at Schoenfeld, General St. Cyr is to the right at Enghelhoffen, his left extending to Langenreich. General Defaix has his right wing at Langenreich, and his left at Truilheim.

"I have left at Schellenburgh, near Donawert, a body of troops, which communicates in part with the army of the Sambre and Meuse. I can now receive in four or five days, news from the army of Italy. The communication is established between our respective posts.

"The corps under General Ferino had on the 26th a brisk engagement with the corps under Conde. The latter were severely beaten. The loss of the emigrants in killed and wounded was very considerable. The action took place at Kamlach, and they were pursued as far as Mindelheim. The corps of Noble Chasseurs was nearly destroyed. I shall soon send you the details.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

The General in chief of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Augsburg, 8 Fructidor, 4th year, August 25.

"By my letter of the 4th Fructidor, I gave you an account of the position of Prince Charles at Ingoldstadt, and of the reinforcement which he had detached against the army of the Sambre and Meuse whose march towards Ratibon pressed upon him very much. I have since learned that this corps consisted of ten battalions and 2 regiments of cavalry. The rest of his army was divided into three detachments, encamped at Rain, at Friedberg, and Landsberg, occupied by the emigrants. The corps of General Frolich had directed its march towards Kempten, in order to attempt to disengage the corps of Gen. Wolf, hemmed in by General Laborde at Wangen. Prince Charles had out posts placed at Ingoldstadt, Neubourg, and along the Danube.

"In order, with promptitude, to extricate General Jourdan, it was necessary to pass the Lech, and effectually to cut off one of these corps. I resolved to attack that of General Latour at Friedberg; although his position was the best; but it was the point where we could most justly hope to find fords to force the passage, and of the bridges over the Lech, between Landsberg and the mouth of the river, two were behind Augsburg. They were indeed cut down but speedily repairing them, we could be enabled to transport what could not pass by the fords.

"Upon the 5th, the army moved towards the heights of Stebach, except the left wing, which menaced the bridge of Rain to draw from this quarter the attention of the enemy. The advanced guards drove behind the Lech all that remained of the enemy upon the left bank.

"The 6th was employed in reconnoitering the fords, and in collecting materials for repairing the bridges.

"On the 7th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, all the troops were assembled in the neighbourhood of the river; the right under the command of General Ferino, near Hausstetten; the centre under General St. Cyr, between Augsburg and the Lech; and the greatest part of the left wing, commanded by General Defaix, opposite to Lingenweil; the rest was in front of Rain, and at Schellenberg.

"The right wing was the first that passed the river, at a ford with which the enemy were unacquainted, and which they had neglected to guard, opposite to Hausstetten. The volunteers were up to the middle in water, and carried their muskets and cartridge boxes over their heads. The current was so rapid, that the first platoon was entirely swept away by it; but the speediest assistance being afforded, very few were drowned. Had even this incident been able to shake the courage of the troops, the good example of their leaders would quickly have restored intrepidity. Generals Abatucci & Monnichand, Chief of Brigade Cassagne, of the 3d demi-brigade of light infantry, the Aid-de-Camp Savary, and many others whom I regret being unable to mention, threw themselves into the water at the head of the troops who had succeeded in passing the river, and formed themselves into squadrons, out of sight of the enemy; when the third demi-brigade of light infantry, the 8th of the line, the 4th of dragoons, part of the 8th regiment of hussars and two pieces of light artillery had formed; the troops sent to stop their progress were repulsed, and our troops made themselves masters of Kuffing, and gained the heights that lead to Oathmaring upon the left flank of the enemy.

"The enemy occupied with their artillery and infantry the whole of the bank opposite to the centre of the army: General St. Cyr commenced his attack by a discharge of artillery and musquetry, which by attracting that of the enemy, and even sensibly diminishing it, permitted the 21st demi-brigade of light infantry, the 31st of the line, and the 9th regiment of hussars under the command of General Laroch, to pass at two fords on the right and left at Lech Hausen.

"This village was immediately attacked, where the enemy lost five pieces of cannon. They were likewise driven from the hamlet in the neighbourhood of the other bridge. We immediately set about their reparation, in order to transport the artillery. The fords were too bad to have permitted such a thing to be attempted.

"After having forced the defiles of the bridge, which the enemy still defended with their artillery, the attack of the heights of Friedberg was attempted.

"The advanced guard of the left wing under the command of General Abatucci, directed itself towards the right on the great road to Munich, to deprive the enemy of this retreat. The rest of the troops of Gen. Ferino marched towards the enemy's flank; and Gen. St. Cyr attacked them at the same time in front; the enemy, pressed on all sides, speedily took to flight.

"The division of Gen. Ferino pursued them beyond Rhinethal.

"Gen. Vandamme, at the head of the 20th chassours, 9th and 11th regiments of hussars, and part of the 3d of chassours, pursued them near the valley of le Sar. From 15 to 1600 prisoners were taken, 40 officers, of which three were of superior rank, and the aid-de-camp of Gen. Latour, 16 or 17 pieces of heavy and light artillery, and two bands of colours. The riflemen of the infantry ran after the enemy as swiftly as the cavalry, and the fatigue of the men and of the horses alone put an end to the pursuit.

"I cannot pass too high an eulogium upon the intrepidity of the troops and their officers; Generals St. Cyr, Ferino, Jourdy, Abatucci, Montreillard, Laroche, and Vandamme, and Cassagne, chief of brigade, particularly distinguished themselves.

"The talents and activity of Gen. Reig-

nier have not a little contributed to the success of this day. I appointed upon the field of battle, as chief of battalions, Robin, commander of the 24th of light infantry, and Rubis, commander of the 89th of the line, and as under-lieutenant, Citizen Saraguen, serjeant of the 3d of light infantry.

"The companies of light artillery of Fouet and Legras have served with the ordinary bravery of this army. I must do equal justice to the officers, engineers, and miners: in fine, it would be necessary to name all the troops and all their officers, in making out the list of those who have served with distinction. We have to regret the loss of Adjutant General Hewet, who was drowned in passing the river, and carried down by the violence of the current: he was an excellent officer, and is generally regretted throughout the army.

"The part of the left wing which is before Langenweid, has passed the Lech at a ford opposite the village; but it was too deep for the artillery; such of the infantry and light cavalry as have been able to pass, after having surprized and carried a post of 25 hussars, who had no suspicion of the possibility of effecting this passage, pursued their march from Neubourg to Friedberg, and have taken an hundred men, eight waggons, and thirty horses of a party of Gen. Latour's corps, who had frayed in their march.

"I have no doubt that by this success Prince Charles will be forced instantly to abandon the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and to come to cover the Iser, which we hope to reach before him, though I have learned this instant, that the enemy have abandoned all their positions, with the intention, seemingly, of re-uniting upon this river.

"Had it not been for the astonishing activity of Gen. Eble, I cannot conceive how we could have received supplies for the immense quantity of ammunition which we have had occasion to expend.

"The Bavarian Plenipotentiaries are arrived to demand a treaty.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-Quarters, Milan, August 26.

"The division of General Sabuguet has blocked Mantua.

"On the 24th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, we attacked the brigade of Governolo and Borgoforte, in order to force the garrison to retire within the walls.

"After a spirited cannonade, Gen. Sabuguet, in person, crossed the bridge of Governolo, while Gen. Dallemagne took Borgoforte. The enemy lost 500 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

"The 12th demi-brigade and Citizen Lahos have distinguished themselves greatly.

"Our small galleys have left Peschiera, from whence they took ten large boats and two pieces of cannon, belonging to the enemy.

"Every thing here has the most satisfactory appearance.

"I am informed, that Gen. Wurmsfer is recalled, and replaced by Gen. De Vins.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

PARIS, September 1.

The superb Theatre at Nantz has been consumed by fire, and nothing is left but the walls. The spectators had time to escape, but several persons behind the scenes were consumed in the flames.

The deputation from Lyons has obtained an order from the Directory, that the troops sent to quell the riots there should not be quartered in that unfortunate city.

The Executive Directory has been officially informed of a communication being established between the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and that of Italy.

Preparations are making with the greatest activity in the western Departments for a descent on England—40,000 names are already enrolled for that purpose. Every thing goes on with the utmost zeal, and every citizen is animated with the truest courage and the most lively impatience.

September 2.

The Squadron under the command of Admiral Man, which entered the port of Gibraltar on the 15th or 16th, failed from thence on the 22d of August, and we are assured that he is to join Admiral Jarvis, in the Mediterranean: The departure from Cadiz of the French and Spanish fleets gave

much uneasiness to the English, and the report of an approaching rupture between Spain & England was general at that period: Since these fleets sailed, the Governor of Gibraltar has stopped all communication with Spain by land. A courier sent some days ago to a mercantile house in Gibraltar could not get admission into the place.

September 3.

The printing of mandats is discontinued. All the printers and stampers were dismissed yesterday. Lyons is at this moment as tranquil as Paris. Gen. Killerman has just reviewed the garrison, and draughted a part to be sent to Milan.

September 4.

Although Gen. Jourdan has refused to ratify the armistice concluded by Gen. Ernouf with the Deputies of Franconia, it is confidently said, that Articles of Peace with that Circle have been signed by the Directory.

A letter from Valencia, in Spain, dated the 16th of August, states, that Perignon, the Minister of the Republic to the Court of Spain, has obtained an order for the emigrants and French priests to remove to leagues from court, and 15 from the frontiers.

The English Squadron, which is constantly off Rochelle, has made a descent on the coast, at a small distance from that place, carried away some cattle, and burnt two small vessels at anchor.

[TIT FOR TAT—The French Squadron has made a descent on New-Foundland, and taken cattle, &c.]

September 5.

Count L'Ehbach, the Imperial Minister, lately came from Vienna to Munich, with a proposition that the Elector should resign his estate to the Emperor, on receiving an indemnity. The arrival of the French troops must have greatly deranged this intrigue.

The Directory has officially contradicted the report of the want of good faith in the King of Sardinia, and that he had refused to execute the clauses of his treaty with the Republic. His Majesty, in order to do this, has sold his equipage of artillery, reduced his provincial regiments, and is about demolishing all his strong places.

September 6.

They write from Hamburg, that according to a calculation made in Germany, the present war has cost 675 millions of Florins to the House of Austria.

They write from Bourdeaux, that the English have for some days made attempts upon our coasts, but that every thing is disposed to receive them, and from the precautions that are taking, it is believed that the English will not have the presumption to come on shore.

LONDON, September 10.

A ministerial paper of last night says, that the French demands are so exorbitant, that they ask forty sail of the line from this country. This well-informed writer is very moderate indeed. Upon the same authority we can inform him, that they demand the whole British navy, one hundred millions of money, a lease of the bank for ninety-nine years, and the heads of all the aristocrats in the kingdom.

[By the Sanson, arrived at New-York last Tuesday, from London.]

Retreat and second Defeat of Jourdan.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

Gen. Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated from the head-quarters at Schewinfurr, 14 Fructidor (August 31) to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"Since my letter of the 7th, it has been impossible for me to write to you.

"In the night between the 7th and 8th Fructidor, I made my retreat in two columns, for the purpose of retiring behind Velden, because General Bernadotte, having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff, the enemy occupied the position of Lauff with the forces sufficiently strong to prevent the possibility of my forcing that passage, which was the only high road that would afford a facility for conveying the artillery and baggage. I have consequently been obliged to cross the country and travel along roads which have hitherto been considered as impassable by an army. The park

of artillery and baggage have encountered the greatest difficulties in their march; it has been impossible for me to reach Velden, and I have been obliged to take up a position with the army partly before Velden, and partly at Vitfech.

Gen. Bernadotte having been obliged to retire to Forchem, and the enemy having moved in front of Erlangen, my right flank was uncovered, and I even had the enemy behind me. The park and the baggage having filed off during the night, that corps of the army which was encamped in front of Velden, encamped on the 9th at Hilpoltstein and Betzenheim. Gen. Kleber, who commanded the corps which was encamped at Nefech, could not receive the order for retreating, because a great body of the enemy's cavalry, placed between him and me, cut off the communication. But that General felt the necessity of making his retreat, and he was met on the 9th at Pegnitz, by the Adjutant General Duchieten, who carried the order to him for retreating to Betzenheim, where he did not arrive until midnight.

On the 10th the army retired behind the Willent, the right supported by Forchem, and the left at Ebermannstadt.

On the 11th I only made a movement on my right, for the purpose of conveying the principal forces of my army, and I formed the design of attacking that body of the enemy which was on my right; but it was necessary to construct bridges on the Rednitz, and that was impossible; and as I was informed a large body of the enemy was at Burg Eberach; and had pushed their patrols into Bamberg, where Gen. Ernouf was made prisoner for an instant, I thought it my duty to continue my retreat. I marched the 12th towards Bamberg; a part of the army passed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other remained on the right bank, and I caused bridges to be constructed over the Mein. The same day the enemy pushed a very large body of cavalry from Burg Eberach on Ulman, and cut off the only road which offered me a communication. This was the more easy for them to accomplish, as that road, which runs along the right bank of the Mein from Bamberg to Schweinfurt, is one continued defile.

The 13th the army was in motion, and, by a forced march, arrived this day at Schweinfurt, after having forced the passage of Eltman, and part at Laurigen.

I shall remain there until circumstances force me to fall back, or allow me to advance, having no longer behind such horrible defiles as I have passed, the power of retreating by Fulde, along the Upper Lahn.

I am going to examine the movements of the enemy, and you may be assured, that, if circumstances permit me, I shall march against them, but not in the country that I have traversed, for I shall always think it extremely dangerous to place an army in such defiles, without having a large body in reserve, which might protect its retreat, and keep the inhabitants of the country in order.

As I have been seven days without being able to communicate with any body, I do not know what has passed towards Mayence, or elsewhere. I have only this day received a letter from Gen. Moreau, of the 8th, who announces his success on the 7th over the enemy.

Gen. Ernouf, who had received a dispatch from you for me, was obliged to destroy it, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the success of Gen. Moreau will recall Prince Charles to the Danube, and I shall strive to profit by it.

I have the honor to inform you, that, notwithstanding the great difficulties we have sustained in my march, I have not lost a single piece of artillery. You will also learn, no doubt with pleasure, that although the army has been compelled to fight six days together, in front and rear, the troops have not testified the smallest fatigue.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

Gen. Jourdan to the Executive Directory. Hamelnburg, 18 Fructidor (Sept. 4.)

I have the honor to inform you, that the enemy passed the Mein on the 16th, and marched against Wurtzburg. The garrison there, being doubtless unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel.

I resolved on an attack upon the 17th, as well to deliver, if possible, the garrison of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the enemy to re-pass the Mein.

The enemy had in like manner formed the design to attack me; they wanted to turn me on my left, as I did them on their right, that I might secure Dettlebach and Kitzingen, their two points of retreat.

The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The enemy, with a numerous cavalry, appeared to be superior on my left wing, and threatened to cut it off. I thought it necessary to run the hazard of a charge of cavalry, which might procure us the greatest advantage.

This charge was commanded by the Gen. of Division Bonnaud, and was executed with

courage; some of the enemy's corps were worsted, and suffered, but fresh troops advancing, our cavalry were surprised and retired. General Bonnaud rallied them, but it became impossible to attempt a second charge, the enemy receiving fresh troops every instant.

I have therefore been obliged to retire. The retreat has been effected happily enough. (Signed) "JOURDAN."

VICTORY gained by Moreau.

ARMY OF THE RHINE & MOSELLE.

General Moreau to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Pfsaln Husslen, 16 Fructidor (Sept. 2.)

After the passage of the Lech, the army advanced by different routes, the right to Dakan, the centre at Pfsaln Husslen, and the left at Bombach. We could by no means advance from that position without the greatest precautions.

Gen. Latour's troops were behind the Iser, opposite Munich; those of Gen. Mercantier were at Landhut. We must expect, every moment, the arrival of the reinforcements of the Archduke Charles; he has several sources open on the Danube, among others that of Ingoldstadt, whose bridge he commands.

I had given orders to push our reconnoitering parties as far as possible, to have news of the enemy. The result was, that they possessed the bridge of Ingoldstadt, and had a strong garrison in the town. They did not occupy Vobourg, and they have been some way on the road to Ratibon without discovering any of the enemy.

It was natural to think, that the enemy, posted in force at Landhut and Ingoldstadt, would allow us to advance towards Ratibon, and then harry our flank.

On the 15th Gen. Desaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingoldstadt, and force the enemy to cut down the bridge.

Gen. St. Cyr was ordered to push his outposts to Hamper and reconnoitre Fresing. General Ferino was to approach Munich. Since the 13th his vanguard occupied Munich and Vertameening. In taking this position, the 4th regiment of dragoons had charged with the greatest bravery the cavalry of the enemy's vanguard, and had pursued them nearly as far as the Iser, taking from them 80 horses and as many men.

At the moment when these attacks were commenced, the enemy, who had marched all night, attacked at day break the outposts of the left wing. They resisted enough to give the troops who had marched towards Ingoldstadt, time to return. They left there only the body of flankers under the command of Delmas, who was attacked the same instant, and who succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Hagenbrugh and the Chapel Saint Carl. The troops of the main body and the reserve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

Their cavalry, notwithstanding the dreadful havoc made in their ranks by our artillery, charged our batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greatest coolness, though the enemy were not 25 paces distant.

The 1st regiment of carabineers and the 8th of chaffeurs charged this cavalry in flank, with the greatest bravery—a part of them were driven into a marsh, where we took about 100 horses. Another was obliged to pass under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demi-brigade. A battalion of the 69th then attacked with great courage the heights of the Chapel St. Carl, took a howitzer and a wagon, and dislodged the enemy, who, repulsed on all points, were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loss than about 500 prisoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horses, as well as the route they had taken. Their loss is at least 1800 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

This body was the union of those of Generals Latour and Mercantier, 10 battalions and 3 regiments of cavalry of the army of Wartenleben, that Prince Charles had sent to check our progress. It is nearly the equivalent he had drawn from that army, to march against that of the Sambre and Meuse. We expect to see the rest arrive within a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meuse may easily resume the offensive.

The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer charged to announce the attack to me, lost his way, and came in too late for the reinforcements to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented me hearing the noise of the cannonade. These circumstances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 16 or 17 000 men, who I could have easily detached against the rear, would have certainly dispersed them.

The troops, although inferior to the enemy, have done prodigies of valour. The corps most distinguished are the 11th regiment of carabineers and the 8th chaffeurs, the 10th half-brigade of light infantry, and of the 62d.

The light artillery was conducted with the greatest bravery. The greatest praise is due to the company of Citize, Mosel, &c. &c.

Provisions are no longer scarce. We have taken here near 40,000 sacks of grain, hay, straw, and the ovens of the enemy, which they were not able to destroy. (Signed) "MOREAU."

CASSEL, September 6.

According to the most probable accounts, Gen. Jourdan, with the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, remained at Schwenfort.

NEUWIED, September 6.

Yesterday the division of Gen. Panet, which remained to invest Ehrenbreitstein, marched to the Mein, and many more troops are on their march from the exterior of France to the same place. The peasants in some of the villages of Franconia, who had taken arms against the French, and made a common cause with the Austrians, have received their reward by the burning of several of their villages.

PARIS, August 23.

The privateer Bravo, of Cherbourg, has sent into Barhear, an English prize, called the Thomas, laden with loaf sugar, gin, brandy, and bale goods.

The privateer Caroline, of St. Malo, captured off Portland an English vessel called the Pomona, from Bermuda; cargo, sugar and coffee.

September 8.

B U L L E T I N.

We are informed by letters of a late date, that the French have re-entered Nuremberg, which they had evacuated in consequence of the affair of Neumarck, and that the Sambre and Meuse army has resumed the positions which it occupied on the 5th and 6th. The head-quarters are again at Bamberg. Other letters inform us, that the French have established, notwithstanding the efforts of the Austrians to prevent them, a battery upon the heights called Swinbrache.

September 10.

The general opinion is here, that if Gen. Jourdan has actually been defeated, it is owing to his having imprudently pursued Gen. Wartenleben in pursuance of Carnot's orders.

Alexander Berthier, general of division, has sent a list of the prisoners taken by our troops in Italy from the 3d to the 9th of August. It contains Gen. Prince Belkin, 3 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 59 captains, 66 lieutenants, 25 sub-lieutenants, 33 ensigns, 1 adjutant, and 13,450 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; the enemy have also lost 7 or 800 killed or wounded, and a great number by desertion. Four hundred horses belonging to the hulans, 82 pieces of artillery, and 210 store waggons have been taken.

Jourdan is about to act on the offensive. His head-quarters are at Cheweinfurt, a town in Franconia.

September 11.

The Directory have received a letter from Gen. Hoche, announcing the existence of an Austrian committee in Paris, which corresponds with every part of the Republic, and particularly with that of La Vendee. This letter has been read in the committee of finances.

Hopes are entertained by our politicians, that Prussia is to take an active part in the war in our favor.

SEPTEMBER 15.

It was through the Danish, and not through the American Minister, that a passport has been demanded for our Minister going to Paris.

September 16.

Yesterday morning, and not before, an order of Council was sent to the custom-house, ordering an embargo to be laid on all the Spanish ships in our ports. This is a measure of retaliation for the orders given in Spain for stopping all English vessels in the ports of that kingdom.

As, however, it may be erroneously reported as to the Spanish ships now in English ports, we have made particular enquiry, and find, that the number does not exceed sixteen, the value of which is estimated at about 40,000l. The value of British property in Spain is calculated at 400,000l.

The report of orders having been also given for reprisals on Spanish vessels, is without foundation, nor is it likely that any such will be issued, unless the court of Spain should set the example.

WYTHEMSE, D. near Hanan, Sep. 3. In consequence of the late actions, the army of Jourdan is retreating in the most orderly manner possible, in different di-

rections. About 3500 men passed this place since yesterday morning; almost all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot, having lost their horses.—The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and when in small numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them: A great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Aschaffenburg, but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat by Fielde, towards Weillar, in order to pass the Laha.

At Frankfort and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy seem to be preparing for their departure: They have again taken hostages from several places belonging to the Elector of Mayence.

[Received by the ship Swan, Capt. Woodham, from Liverpool.]

BAMBERG, August 23.

Yesterday 350 wounded French were brought in here. It is said, that the Austrians fought on the late occasions with a fury that is impossible to describe.

Small detachments of troops to join Jourdan's army, continue to pass through this place.

UPPER PALATINATE, August 24.

The battle of Schwarzenfeld was one of the most bloody which has been fought since the commencement of the war. On the night of the 21st upwards of 800 wounded French were already brought into Amberg, and Sulzbach; and these two places are immediately to supply 200 ells of cloth for bandages. Apprehensions are entertained for Amberg, into which place the French, at the time of their retreat, entered like so many madmen, and ran through the streets, their swords in their hands, vowing vengeance against the Palatines, and threatening to pillage and burn the town. The intervention of Gen. Jourdan has been requested by the Governor.

COLOGN, September 1.

Very recent letters, which have reached the commandant of this city, announce the return of the French into Nuremberg, which they evacuated on the 25th of August, after the battle of Neumarck. The Austrians have, in their turn, been obliged to abandon all their advantages, for fear of being taken in the rear by a column which Gen. Moreau had very seasonably detached towards Ratibon. On this account the army of the Sambre and Meuse has resumed the posts it occupied on the 2d and 3d. Gen. Bonnaud did not lose an arm, as was reported; he was badly wounded, but is nearly recovered.

September 2.

We are this moment assured, that the Imperial army has been attacked in flank by the reinforcements detached from Moreau's army, and in front by the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

FRANKFORT, September 3.

A great part of the French troops near Mentz have received orders to march immediately to reinforce Jourdan's army.—Part of them marched through here to-day, on their way to the Spessart and Franconia. Our garrison has been augmented with some hundred men. The troops which are marching from before Mentz, will be replaced by others coming from Coblentz, and from the army of the North.

The French, on their way to Fulde, had their military chest taken from them, containing 200,000 livres.

Five in the evening.

The following proclamation in the French and German languages, has just made its appearance.—

Ducrignot, Brigadier General and Commandant of Frankfurt, informs the inhabitants, as well as strangers and merchants who visit this city upon business, that they may depend upon the most perfect security; and that the report of the retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, circulated by evil-minded persons, is entirely void of foundation. This army is now advancing forwards victoriously; and that of the Rhine and Moselle has totally defeated the enemy, and entered Munich on the 31st August. (Signed) "DUVIGNOL."

WESEL, September 4.

All the French troops quartered in the cities and villages on the left bank of the Rhine, have suddenly received orders to march to the right bank, which orders have been instantly obeyed. Their destination is supposed to be to reinforce the army of the Sambre and Meuse in Franconia, whether the whole army of the North, stationed in Holland, is likewise to repair.

Part of these troops repair likewise to the environs of Mentz, where the French besieging army is to be increased to 50,000 men. A vast number of peasants on the left bank of the Rhine have been put in requisition to throw open the trenches before

Mentz. At Cologne the burghers do gar- rison duty.

Ehrenbreitstein is on the eve of being attacked in form. The commandant, afraid of a bombardment, has ordered the roofs of all dwellings, including his own, to be taken off. The French expect before that place 1200 matrosses.

LONDON, September 20.

An express, was yesterday evening received at the admiralty, from Lieutenant Reddy, commander of the Flora, hired armed vessel, of 14 guns, at Sheerness, stating, that he had taken possession of a Dutch East Indiaman, laden with coffee, sugar, pepper, and tin, which was on the point of sailing, the detention of this vessel is likely to engage the attention of the Civilians, as she is said to be built on an American bottom.

General Hoche, in his general orders, dated Head Quarters at Rennes, the 25th of August, states, that English agents have landed on the French Coast, in the district under his command, and he orders the most active vigilance to be exerted in respect to them, especially at Brest, l'Orient, Nants, St. Malo, and Rennes, where the spies of the British Minister chiefly reside. He promises a reward of 100 livres, in specie, for the apprehension of one of these spies, or of a returned emigrant.

The Russian frigates Michael Archangel, Capt. Brown, and Venus, Captain Brodisco, arrived at Leith on Wednesday last, from a cruise.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

HALIFAX, October 11.

Captain Cambridge on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, saw seven sail of very large ships, about three leagues distant, supposed to be an enemy's fleet steering eastward.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Betty, and yesterday the ship Swallow, victuallers, from England.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

A Turkish fleet of 6 ships of the line, and two frigates and a corvette, and many smaller vessels, has sailed from Constantinople, containing a large quantity of warlike stores—its destination is a secret.

The Ottoman court is alarmed at the alliance in contemplation between Russia and Sweden; and at the victories of the Russians in Persia. Extraordinary meetings of the council are frequent.

Letters from Naples and Sicily, of July 20th, announce the most vigorous preparations to resist the French armies. The King is constantly on horseback, visiting the encampments on his frontiers, which are said to contain 67,000 troops.

In general the Italians are not content to receive laws from France. On the news of the defeat of Buonaparte, the beginning of August, joy was visible in every countenance. It became necessary for the French to double their precautions for defense; to establish a revolutionary committee, and multiply arrests. When they are obliged to have recourse to violence, to give to people what they call liberty, it is not easy to believe they will long preserve the precious gift. [Remark of the French editor.]

A Paris paper states, that Citizen Miot, minister of France at Florence, and the Chevalier Azara, had been received at Rome with marks of distinction, entering the city, preceded by a body of cavalry, and wearing the tri-colored cockade. The reverse of fortune, however, which Buonaparte suffered in August, had given rise to some suspicions, that the pontiff was not sincere in his propositions for peace.

The Duke of Modena has applied to the Directory, to remit a part of the contribution laid on him, but without success. A delay of the second payment, is all he could obtain.

A war between Spain and Great Britain, is now certain. Orders are sent to recall the Marquis of Bute, the British Minister, at the Court of Madrid, and the Spanish envoy in London is dismissed.

The English fleet from Archangel has fallen in with 2 Dutch 74's and some frigates off the Shetland Isles and several are taken. It was expected that 8 or 10 sail would be captured.

October 18.

A Baltimore paragraph states, that the piratical French boats infest the coasts of Hispaniola.

One hundred fail of American vessels have been taken by them in the bite of Leogane—they take all that come in their way.

It is confirmed that Captain Barney arrived at the Cape, with the loss of all his masts and bowsprit.

October 21.

Mr. Rutgers, a passenger in the Blazing Star, arrived yesterday in 9 days from St. Croix, informs, that he was at Martinique just before he sailed for New York. Admiral Christian was there with three ships of the line and seven frigates—it was thought he would go out to prevent the five Spaniards, four of which are of the line, from entering Trinidad. A packet had arrived from Britain, but nothing new had transpired.

October 22.

The ship Argus, Captain Fanning, arrived at this port yesterday, in eight days from Halifax.

The cargo of the Argus has been adjudicated and disposed of for the use of our quondam friends the British, as we had heard; but the ship was cleared, which the captain, after being permitted to repair her at his own expence, has safely conducted into port—She was urged upon the rocks while in their possession, keel much damaged, and otherwise rendered unfit for sea.

Captain F. informs, that the brig Equality, of Baltimore, Captain Spriggs from the East-Indies, loaded with sugar, was condemned (ship and cargo) a few days before he sailed.

Several other American vessels lay there, some of which had been cleared, and others not yet tried. No Americans have been carried in for some time.

The consternation, on account of the approaching French, was such, that dispatches had been expedited to the whole of Murray's fleet (viz. 1 ship of the line and 7 frigates) to concentrate there; this had been effected with the exception of two frigates, which were expected in every moment.

The accounts at Halifax were, that the British fisheries on Newfoundland had been destroyed by the French fleet, who, for that purpose had landed 3000 troops, and that another French fleet, of ten ships of the line, had been spoken off the Banks.

At Halifax they were in great confusion, repairing their forts and levying recruits, who seem very unwilling to exchange their fish-flakes for fire arms; it is however vaunted, that they can raise 50,000 men!!

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from THOS. PAINE, dated Paris, July 30th, 1796.

[The Editor of the Aurora knows T. Paine's hand writing, and has seen the original of which the following is a faithful extract.]

John Adams has said (and John, it is known, was always a speller after places and offices, and never thought his little services were highly enough paid) John has said, that as Mr. Washington had no child, the Presidency should be made hereditary in the family of Lund Washington. John might then have counted upon some sinecure for himself, and a provision for his descendants. He did not go so far as to say also, that the Vice-Presidency should be hereditary in the family of John Adams. He prudently left that to stand upon the ground, that one good turn deserves another.

John Adams is one of those men who never contemplated the origin of government, or comprehended any thing of first principles. If he had he must have seen that the right to set up and establish hereditary government never did, and never can, exist in any generation at any time whatever; that it is of the nature of Treason, because it is an attempt to take away the rights of all the minors living at that time, and of all succeeding generations. It is of a degree beyond common Treason. It is a sin against nature. The equal rights of generations is a right fixed in the nature of things. It belongs to the son when of age, as it belonged to the father before him. John Adams would himself deny the right that any former deceased generation could have to decree authoritatively a succession of governors over him, or over his children, and yet he assumes the pretended right, treasonable as it is, of acting it himself.—His ignorance is his best excuse.

John Jay has said (and this John was always the lycophant of every thing in power from M. Girard in America to Grenville

Two persons to whom John Adams said this told me of it. The secretary of Mr. Jay was present when it was told in.

in England) John Jay has said, that the Senate should have been appointed for life. He would then be sure of never wanting a lucrative appointment for himself, nor have had any fears about impeachments. These are the disfigured traitors, that call themselves federalists.

The foregoing contains many falsehoods: we believe every allegation unfounded. Its impudence is confuted, and that is equalled only by the insults offered to the distinguished patriots referred to, and through them to the people of the United States.

[Gaz. U. S.]

Yesterday came up to the point, an English brig, prize to a French privateer of 14 guns: the prize is one of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, two more of which, taken by the same privateer, are below, one of them a large transport ship, belonging to Whitby, England, and was returning home in ballast; the others have cargoes.—They cannot, agreeably to the laws of the United States, be permitted to unload here; but it is supposed will remain until the captors find it convenient to sail for a French port. The brig that has arrived was dismasted in the late gale.

October 21.

On Wednesday evening a most daring robbery was committed at Oeher's Hotel—some person having, by means of a false key, or through the window, entered Mr. Ricketts's bed-chamber and taken thereout a box which contained a valuable part of his property.—After emptying it of upwards of a thousand dollars in cash and bank notes; it was left behind the Circus.—The villains selected this one box from amongst many others.

The brig Molly, Captain Medlin, which arrived from the West-Indies on Tuesday last, unfortunately took fire the same Evening, and was materially damaged before the flames could be extinguished. To add to the misfortune, one of the seamen, asleep in the Forecastle, was burned to death.

NEWARK, OCTOBER 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability at Montreal, dated in October, to his friend in New-York.

This day, being Sunday, I took a walk in the country. On my return just now I was informed, that about 500 country men had been assembled together at a public place, declaring their sentiments respecting the laws of the country, pronouncing they were not good, and of course, that they would not suffer them to be put in force. But I am told, that the military have been called out and dispersed them without bloodshed.

A Halifax paper of October 8th, contains two letters from John-Dormer, dated September 19 and 21. at L'Auce a Loupe, in which he states, that he had received intelligence from a Mr. Hine, at Temple Bay, in the freights of Bellisle, that the QUEBEC MERCHANT SHIPS and the French fleet were in light, and that the former would probably be taken.

By the ship Sansom, Capt. Smith, from London, arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening last; London accounts were received to Sept. 16, inclusive—from which the official papers in the 2d and 3d pages, of the DEFEAT of Jourdan, and of the VICTORY of Moreau, are extracted.

In Jourdan's defeat it would not seem, that he had lost many men more than his enemy—he says he lost no cannon, and effected his retreat, being over-powered by numbers, "happily enough."

Brussels accounts of Sept. 6, and Paris accounts of Sept. 10, speak of Jourdan's having rallied his forces at Forcheim, and REGAINED HIS FORMER POSITION.

Moreau waded through blood to victory, and that with inferior force.

The Austrians seem to have put their best foot foremost in these combinations.

We learn from Jamaica, that in an attack at St. Marks, the brigands, as they are called, were defeated with 210 loss.—That Southonax and Laveau had been assassinated at Cape Francois.—That a proclamation had been issued at Jamaica to watch strangers and French emissaries who had alarmed them.

The French have demanded a contribution of three millions of the city of Nuremberg, and have taken hostages for the payment.

The king of Naples has absolutely refused to accede to the conditions of peace proposed by the French, the armistice is broken, and his troops are ordered to join the Austrian army.

The envoys of the Pope have been order-

ed to quit Paris within 24 hours; said to be in consequence of some intrigues against the republic. Mr. Revel, envoy from Sardinia, had interceded, and obtained a prolongation of the time.

Late accounts from New-Province, mention the recall of Lord Dunmore from the government of Bahamas, and the arrival of a Mr. Forbes to supersede him.

A letter from Lisbon of the 17th August, informs that the American prisoners from Algiers have arrived at Marseilles.

Mr. John Churchman, an ingenious citizen of the United States, has been declared a member of the Academy of Sciences at St. Peterburgh, by order of the Empress of Russia.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated August 23, received by the Louisa.

"Our trade is not very brilliant present, and will not be so, if a general peace on the continent should not soon be concluded; but we expect the Emperor will in a short time accept any terms."

DISORDERS IN PARIS.

There has been an insurrection at Paris, which broke out the 9th Sept. A numerous crowd assembled in the timpling houses of Vaugirard. Towards 11 o'clock these wandering parties collected and marched towards the camp de Grenelle, where there are between 2 and 300 Troops. The Jacobins killed the centinels, and introduced themselves into the camp, amidst shouts of *Vive la Republique*. Down with the Chouans! They requested to fraternize; declaring all they wanted was to re-establish the constitution of 1793, the overthrow of the new Tyrants, and to render the people as happy as they were under Robespierre. They increased in numbers to the amount of 1500, armed with muskets, swords, pistols, &c. The camp was alarmed, and flew almost naked to arms. The Dragoons attacked them, and, after an obstinate resistance, took 152 prisoners, leaving 100 dead. Amongst the prisoners are many well known Terrorists, three of them are catthered generals. Public tranquility was not disturbed.

MARRIED—On Saturday evening last, in the City of New York, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. ISAREL CURRY, to Miss KEZIAH NUTMAN, both of this place.

THOMAS BALDWIN & SON,

At their Store in North Farms, HAVE lately received by the ship Young Eagle, from Liverpool, and other late arrivals, a large assortment of East and West India GOODS, consisting of the following articles, which they will dispose of, wholesale or retail, at the New-York prices, for cash or country produce, viz.

Deep blue	Road Cloths.	Lutestrings,
Light do.		Modes,
Mixt,		Persians,
Scarlet,		Pealing,
Brown, &		Sarcacets,
Drab,		Black and white
Forrests and hunters		Edgings,
Cloths.		Tambooured and sprig
Plain and twilled		Muslins,
Coatings.		Black and red silk
Rose Blankets.		Handkerchiefs,
Striped do.		Bandano do.
Cassimeres.		Fancy Shawls,
Bevetets.		Book Muslins,
Blue, red, and green		Jacquet do.
Serges.		Cambricks,
Flannels & Baizes.		Lawns,
Twilled and plain		Muslins,
Velvets,		Dimities,
Thicksets,		Dark and light
Corduroys,		Chintzes,
Fancy do.		Calicoes,
Moreens,		Furniture, purple, &
Tabbereens,		chintz Stuffs,
Joans,		Silk Gloves & Mitts,
Calimancoes,		Leather Gloves,
Boiled Camblets,		Linnens,
Common do.		Brown Holland,
Rattinets,		Westcoat Patterns, of
Shalloons,		various kinds,
Durants,		Cotton and worsted
Sattins,		Hose, &c. &c.
Taffeties,		

GROCERIES.

Brandy,	Ginger,
Rum,	Coffee,
Gin,	Chocolate,
Wines,	Loaf and brown
Teas,	Sugars,
Pepper,	Indigo, &c. &c.
Allspice,	

October 26, 1796.

4-t.f.

ALMANACKS,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1797.
For Sale at this Office,
By the Groce, Dozen, or Single.
October 26,

POET'S CORNER.

HYMN ON WAR.

WHILE sounds of War are heard around,
And death and ruin fire the ground—
To thee we look, on thee we call,
The Parent and the Lord of all.

Thou, who hast stamp'd on human kind,
The image of a heav'n-born mind,
And in a father's wide embrace
Hast cherish'd all the kindred race.

O see! with what insatiate rage
Thy sons their impious battles wage;
How spreads destruction like a flood,
And brothers shed their brothers' blood!

See guilty passions spring to birth,
And deeds of hell deform the earth;
While right-ousness and justice mourn,
And love and pity droop forlorn.

Great God! whose pow'ful hand can bind
The raging waves, the furious wind,
O bid the human tempest cease,
And hush the madd'ning world to peace.

With reverence may each hostile land
Hear and obey that high command,
Thy Son's a bliss' errand from above,
"My creatures, live in mutual love."

A NECDOTE.

DURING the late American war, a German soldier, who happened to be made a prisoner, being taken to the head-quarters of Gen. Washington, and offered his liberty, exclaimed, "Ah! America is a free country; it is worth the people's fighting for; I know the difference by knowing my own." In my own country, if the prince says, "EAT STRAW," we eat straw." This poor fellow should have been taught the principles contained in the "Reflections" of a celebrated Orator. He would then have known that the prince and the priest had a divine right to deprive him even of his pittance of straw, and that their forbearance ought to be considered as a great favor done to him.

[The following Articles were omitted last week for want of room.]

ALICANT, July 28.

The beginning of this month, a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corfica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's garde-coftas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long while within pistol shot of each other. The privateer suffered much, being most of the time between an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away a great part of their rigging, and made terrible havock amongst the men, yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the height of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they never would strike while a man or boy was left alive. The christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict, and shewed great bravery and naval skill; they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily 1 of the frigates which bore the greatest streffs in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruiser, who was sunk by the enemy's shot after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main

mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she should ever fetch Algiers.

From a London Paper, of August 23.
On Sunday morning a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between Mr. William Carpenter and Mr. John Pride, both Americans. The meeting took place in consequence of the affairs of America becoming the subject of conversation, at the Virginia coffee-house, on Friday last. Mr. Carpenter gave it as his opinion that Mr. Giles, a Member of the Congress of the United States, was not so able a man as many supposed him to be, and that he did not consider him as politically honest. At this observation Mr. Pride took fire and gave Mr. Carpenter the lie—A challenge ensued, the parties met on Sunday morning at half past five, in Hyde Park. The Seconds used every means in their power to bring the affair to an amicable adjustment, but in vain. The distance being measured, they fired exactly at the same instant, when Mr. Carpenter received his antagonist's ball in the side, which penetrated nearly through his body, and notwithstanding it was immediately extracted, he breathed his last yesterday at twelve o'clock at Richardson's Covent Garden.

No animosity whatever had previously subsisted between them. Mr. Carpenter was about twenty-one years old, and was brought up in Essex County, in the State of Virginia; his father was a Gentleman of Devonshire, in England. Mr. Pride is a native of Amelia County, in Virginia, twenty-five years of age. Measures have been taken at the public offices to apprehend the other principal, and his second, but hitherto without effect. The Coroner's Inquest were to sit on the body this day.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.

We were last evening favoured with the following Decrees of the French Government at Aux-Cayes, in the case of an American Vessel captured on her passage to a British port—It may convey some interesting information to many of our commercial readers.

General Liberty. French Republic. Extract from the registry of deliberations of the Delegation sent into the south and south-east parts of St. Domingo, by the Commissary of the French Government of the Windward Islands.

Cayes—Session of 9th Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible—Presidency of Citizen Kerverseau.

Considering that the ports and towns of St. Domingo, in which the English flag is flying, have been delivered up by rebellious Frenchmen, and that the said ports and towns are in a state of rebellion and siege;

Considering that it is an infringement of the laws of neutrality, to carry succours, provisions, and warlike stores into the said ports and towns, in a state of siege and revolt;

Considering that the United States acted in the same manner in the war they supported for their honourable independence, and that they did not see French vessels carry succours to the enemies of the United States, and into places which belonged to them; and that it is contrary to the intention of the American government, that provisions and supplies should be carried into the enemy's ports in St. Domingo;

Seeing that the fact is proved, and that it results as well from the declaration of Capt. Willis Whitfield, as from papers found on board, that the brig Eliza and her cargo were destined to supply Port-au-Prince, occupied by the English and French rebels, armed against the Republic;

Seeing that no proof has been furnished that the vessel Eliza and cargo were not consigned to an Englishman at Port-au-Prince;

The Delegation Decrees,

Art. I. The brig Eliza and her cargo, destined for Port-au-Prince, are declared good prize, for the benefit of the captors.

Art. II. The French privateers, the Sea Flower, Capt. Barthelemy Aubert; the Victory, Capt. Sabin, and the Flying Fish, Capt. John Teyfier, shall divide among them, their officers and crews of the said three privateers, agreeably to their convention, the price of the sale of the brig Eliza and her cargo.

Art. III. The officer of administration at Leogane is charged to hold himself accountable to the three privateers for the amount of flour purchased for administration, he reserving to himself the power of making such terms as he can conveniently comply with.

Conformably to the decree of the commission of government, of the 29th Prairial last, nothing shall be retained nor any expences paid on the amount of sales of the Eliza and cargo.

The ordonnateur is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)
KERVERSEAU,
LEBORGUE, and
REMY.

Important Commercial Article.*

PARIS, July 31.

The following Official Note has been sent from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador (Barthelemy) at Switzerland.

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

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

The Executive Directory, therefore, ORDERS all the political Agents of the French Republic to inform the different Governments, that the Squadrons and Privateers of the Republic will act against the ships of every country in the same manner on which those Governments SUFFER THE ENGLISH to act against them.

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

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

* This is the Article Mr. King alludes to, in his letter to Mr. Johnson, published in our paper of last week.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE liberal encouragement which the Editors have received, both in town and in various parts of the country, in the circulation of their proposals, has enabled them to commence the publication of the CENTINEL of FREEDOM much earlier than they expected: But for an undertaking of this kind to be useful, the papers ought to have a general circulation; and as the expence, attending the execution of the work, and the circulation of the papers in the country is very considerable, they have no doubt of receiving from the generosity and patriotism of the public additional encouragement. They are the more emboldened in this expectation, from the consideration that the people in general, among whom it is expected this paper will circulate, are evidently possessed of a disposition to acquire information to possess themselves of a knowledge of the world and of the politics of the country; and that the season of the year is approaching, which will afford people of every description, more leisure to read; and when subjects of importance will probably agitate the public mind, as both the federal and state Legislature will soon be in session, which will of course engage their attention.

The Editors have made such arrangements, as will ensure them the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence—Proceedings of this State Legislature and debates in Congress, as far as the limits of their paper will admit, shall be impartially given.

Original Essays, on subjects interesting to the public, shall be carefully attended to; and admitted if free from scurrility and personal abuse: as they are determined, that private characters shall never, in this paper, be guaranteed from licentious attacks.

In controverted political questions, the best written pieces on both sides shall be carefully selected; but no selection of publications shall be made, nor original essays admitted, that shall contain abuse against government: They shall at the same time think it their duty, to give place to strictures on the administration, for they conceive it essential to the preservation of liberty, that the conduct of public agents should at all times be open to the investigation and decent animadversion of their constituents.

In short the Editors engage to spare no pains, and to use their best abilities to render their paper a respectable, pleasing, and useful medium of information; and they solicit the encouragement of the public, no further than it shall appear deserving of its patronage.

D. DODGE, & Co.

Printing-Office, October 5, 1796.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Paper, at Two Dollars per Annum, are received here with Thanks, and Advertisements reasonably inserted.

Letters of Intelligence, Speculative Pieces, Essays, &c. &c. are gratefully received at this Office.

Printing in general executed with neatness and Expedition.

FLAX-SEED.

A QUANTITY of which is wanted by the subscriber, for which he will give a generous price: either in cash or groceries. He has on hand a quantity of SALT of an excellent quality, which he will sell very low, and would be glad to exchange it for Flax-seed. He has likewise on hand, as usual, a good assortment of GROCERIES and FLOUR, of which he intends to keep a constant supply.

THOMAS JONES.

Newark, October 5, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for Sale at this Printing Office, [PRICE 6d.]

PRESIDENT II.

BEING Observations on the late Official Address of George Washington—Designed to promote the interest of a certain Candidate for the Executive, and to explode the Pretensions of others.—Addressed to the People of the United States.

Newark, October 12, 1796.

For Sale at this Office,

SPELLING-BOOKS; Child's Instructor; Young Lady's Accidence; Watson's Apology, in answer to Thomas Paine; the Life of Baron Trenck; History of America, abridged; Divine Breathings; or, a Pious Soul whispering after Christ; Life of Newton; Trimmer's Knowledge of Nature; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Gil Blas; French Convert; a Key to the Door of Free-Masonry; with a number of children's books; Writing Paper, &c.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business: Is wanted immediately at this Office.