

The Centinel of Freedom.

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W E D N E S D A Y, October 19, 1796.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

[Received by the Ship Hope, Capt. Haley, in 41 days from London, arrived at New-York.]

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE & MEUSE.

KLEBER, GENERAL OF DIVISION, COMMANDING THE RIGHT WING OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE, TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Head-Quarters, Adelsdorf, August 7.
"I had the honour of informing you, citizens directors, by my letter of 3d inst. that the army was to march the next morning towards the Rednitz and the Upper Mayn, and by that of the 4th I announced to you the entry of the Republican troops into Bamberg.

"General Lefebvre, who had taken a position behind the Upper Mayn and the river Itz, had orders to march a part of his troops towards Cobourg and Lichtenfeld, in order to obtain the best information respecting the column which the enemy had detached to these points.

"I was soon informed that these troops after remaining a short time in these two places, continued their route towards Egra; thus, having nothing to fear on this side, I did not hesitate immediately giving orders to two divisions on my left to cross the Rednitz, in order to proceed to Forchheim and Ebermannstadt, whilst the division on my right established themselves on the river Rauh Eberach. This movement was executed on the 6th, when a most bloody engagement took place between the cavalry of the enemy and that of the division of General Lefebvre. The enemy occupied a camp at Altendorf, and pushed their advanced posts from Stralendorf to a league and a half beyond Bamberg. The plain beyond this village was very extensive, and presented the greatest advantage to him who should employ the greatest number of cavalry. Under these circumstances, the enemy anticipated the most brilliant success.

"In the mean time, however, the cavalry of General Lefebvre arrived; it was composed of three squadrons of the first regiment, of three of the 9th regiment of Chasseurs, and of the 8th regiment of Cuirassiers; they had scarce taken breath before they formed into a column, and gave signal of battle. They advanced with the greatest impetuosity on the village of Stralendorf, attacked and carried the first posts of the enemy, crossed the village of Hercherd, and appeared on the plain before an enemy far superior in numbers. Here they charged, and the enemy not being able to resist the first check, gave way and retreated in disorder, but soon profiting of their superiority, they fell upon our left, and threatened our flank. General Richpanse, who perceived it, advanced with some companies to meet them; the conflict now was most obstinate, and the confusion extreme; in the mean time each rallied at the voice of his commander, and were soon found at their proper stations.

"We charged a second time, and the enemy were about to carry the village, when Captain Prudhomme, of the first regiment of chasseurs, by his voice, his courage and firmness, prevented this retrograde movement, and again rallied the troops to battle. Notwithstanding the valour of our troops, the enemy by a last attempt, had nearly determined the victory on their part; if in that instant the 8th regiment of cuirassiers had not appeared. They advanced from the village of Hercherd with an impetuosity not to be described, revived the courage of the Chasseurs, fell upon the enemy, repulsed them and put them to flight. The Chasseurs soon took the advantage they were for a moment about to lose, and pursued the enemy, who to prevent our pursuit, fired without distinction upon their troops and ours, both from musquetry and the artillery which they had placed at the village of Altendorf to protect their retreat.

"General Lefebvre, having obtained his object, put an end to the action, and contented himself with making the troops of the division which had begun to desfile, take, under the fire of his artillery, the

ground which he had ordered them to occupy.

"Whilst this was passing, on the right, a body of troops, both infantry and cavalry, detached from his division, turned the mountains and marched silently towards Ebermannstadt, which they were to attack on the following day.

"The division of General Colaud took post in the second line under the wall of Bamberg.

"The three divisions of the right under the orders of Generals Grenier, Championnet, and Bernadotte, marched to the right, & took post behind the river Rauh Eberach, their left being supported by Rednitz, and their right by Schlunersfeld. The enemy had thrown some battalions and squadrons into the villages near the mouth of the Rauh Eberach.

"General Grenier, wishing to chase them from thence, and to take their position, gave orders for that purpose to Oliver, General of Brigade, who, after an obstinate battle of more than three hours, succeeded in routing the enemy, and pursued them as far as the wood of Cent-Bukhoven. The troops under the orders of this General fought with the greatest courage.

"The enemy took a position on the right bank of the Rednitz, between Ebermannstadt and Forchheim; and on the left, between Forchheim and Hocklet. Tomorrow we shall attack them at all points, and the success we obtained yesterday is to us, the preface of victory.

Health and respect,
(Signed) "KLEBER.

The Commander in Chief, *par interim*, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the executive directory.

Head-Quarters, Adelsdorf, 21 Thermidor, August 8.

"By my letter of yesterday, I had the honour to inform you, that my plan was to attack the enemy on the two banks of the Rednitz, between Ebermannstadt and Hocklet. For this purpose the division of General Lefebvre advanced towards Wilent, and driving every thing before him on the right bank, took post before Frangendorf; but the enemy occupying this post of Ebermannstadt, with 9000 cavalry, 1200 infantry, and some pieces of artillery, Lefebvre sent Adjutant General Mortier, with one battalion, four squadrons, and two field pieces to attack them.

"This he executed with so much alertness, that after an engagement of an hour the enemy was compelled to relinquish the post. The general, finding himself thus master of the two banks of the river, was enabled on the same day to send forward his patrols even to the rear of the enemy.

"The division under the orders of General Colaud received orders to quit his position of Bamberg and to march towards Forchheim, and to drive before him or destroy whatever force he may find on the way, or covering that place.

"The enemy was still in force on the plain and on the surrounding heights, and General Wartenleben commanded there in person.

"The advanced guard of General Colaud, commanded by Adjutant General Ney, was received by a discharge of 14 pieces of cannon. He had but two to oppose to them, yet he did not lose his firmness, but combining stratagem with valor, he succeeded after a few charges, in routing the enemy from their first position. General Colaud brought up some reinforcements to this officer, by which he was enabled to force the Austrians to enter into Forchheim, and to advance his posts as far as the river.

"General Colaud summoned the commander of the place to open his gates to the republican troops, as soon as they arrived within cannon shot. Adjutant Ney was sent with the summons, who availing himself of the consideration which the sudden retreat of the Austrians had excited, demanded instantly a parley. The commander expressed his willingness to surrender as soon as the Austrians were so far removed as not to occasion any disturbance. The French officer insisted, and the commander agreed to surrender. We found in this place 20 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

"The division of General Grenier quitted his camp at Riberdorf behind the Rauh

Eberach, and ascending by the left bank of the Rednitz, established himself after a short but brisk action on the heights behind the river Aich.

"The division of General Championnet almost at the same instant desfiled by Lautz, towards the river Aich. All the villages on the two banks were occupied by the Hungarian infantry, and protected by a great number of artillery placed on the heights. These villages were attacked with impetuosity, but the resistance of the enemy was obstinate. Some of the posts were carried three times; and as often abandoned. At last the bayonet alone was employed, and the enemy took to flight, after having suffered a considerable loss.

"General Kray who commanded this division of their army, fixed all his attention on the attack and direction of this column, because here the fire of the musketry and artillery was most violent. But while he was considering this manœuvre, the column under general Bernadotte advanced against Hechler, but without attacking, that he might give time to the division of cavalry under General Bonneau, (who had received orders to pass the river, and to turn the left flank of the enemy) to begin their operations.

"All this was executed with the greatest intelligence and precision, and the enemy's general, who did not expect this manœuvre, immediately became undecided in all his movements. Of this indecision the generals, Bernadotte, Bonneau, and Championnet knew how to profit, and he was forced after repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, to effect his retreat. He however protested it by a heavy fire of artillery, which was answered by ours with its accustomed efficacy, and succeeded to throw the Austrians into the greatest disorder.

"The van guard of three divisions instantly pursued them, and without giving the time to rally, compelled them to pass the Rednitz, from which they withdrew the bridges. General Klein took his position on the bank of this river.

"The enemy according to the report of all the general officers, had the greater body of cavalry, but all our corps combated with so much valour, the generals and commanders of divisions directed and executed their manœuvres with so much wisdom, that all obstacles were overcome, and nothing could resist them.

"The enemy's loss was very great both in infantry and cavalry, and we took a hundred prisoners, sixty of which were mounted, and one officer. The advanced posts of the different divisions were extended beyond the river Aich, and the patrols and parties pushed on to that of Aurach. According to the reports I have received, the enemy must retire with all speed to Nuremberg. General Lefebvre will to day proceed with a party to Grassenberg.

"It is in this state, Citizens Directors, that I now restore to General Jourdon, who is returned to the army, the command which was entrusted to me.

(Signed) "KLEBER."

TREATY OF PEACE,

Between the DUKE OF WURTEMBERG and the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE French Republic and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, equally animated with the desire of terminating the war in which they have been engaged, and of renewing that intercourse of commerce and good neighborhood, which must be reciprocally advantageous to both, have appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries; the Directory, in the name of the French Republic, the Citizen Charles Delacroix, Minister of External Relations—and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, Baron Charles Woepwart, Minister of State, and President of the Chamber of Finances, and Abel, Counsellor of Legislation, who, after having respectively interchanged their full powers, agreed on the following conditions:

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck; consequently all hostilities shall cease between the contracting powers from the date of the present treaty.

II. The Duke of Wurtemberg revokes all adherence, consent, and accession, open or secret, given by him to the armed coalition, against the French Republic, to any treaty of alliance, offensive or defensive, which he may have contracted with it. In future he shall withhold from the powers at war with the Republic, any contingent aid in men, horses, provisions, money, warlike stores or otherwise, under whatever title they

may be demanded—even though he should be called upon as member of the Germanic Empire.

III. The troops of the French Republic shall have free passage into the States of his Royal Highness, and permission to reside and to occupy all the military posts necessary for their operations.

IV. His Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck renounces in favour of the French Republic, for himself, his successors, and all who have any claim, all his rights to the Principality of Montbelliard, the Lordships of Hericourt, Passavant, and other dependencies, the county of Hohenburg, also the Lordships of Riquewihr and Otteim, and generally to all the property, rights, and landed revenue, which he possesses on the left bank of the Rhine, and the arrears due to him. He renounces all claim against the Republic, and all claims which he pretend to have against the French Republic, for the privation hitherto of the said rights and revenues; and any other claim of whatever denomination anterior to the present treaty.

V. His Serene Highness engages not to permit emigrants and priests, banished from the French Republic, to reside in his States.

VI. There shall immediately be concluded between the two powers, a Treaty of Commerce, on grounds reciprocally advantageous. In the mean time, all commercial relations shall be renewed on the same footing as before the present war; all articles and commodities belonging to the soil, the manufactures, the colonies, the fisheries of France, shall enjoy in the States of his Royal Highness, liberty of transit, exempted from all duties except the tolls on carriages and horses. French drivers, shall with respect to the payment of the said tolls, be treated as the most favored nation.

VII. The French Republic, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg respectively engage to remove the liquidation of all effects, revenues, or goods seized, confiscated, detained or sold, belonging to French citizens, on one hand, and to the inhabitants of the Duchies of Wurtemberg and Teck on the other; and to admit them to the legal exercise of their respective engagements and rights.

VIII. All the prisoners respectively made, shall be delivered up within a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The sick and wounded shall still be taken care of in the respective hospitals, and shall be delivered up immediately on their cure.

IX. Conformably to the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 27th of the 3d year, the present treaty of peace and amity shall be declared to be common with the Batavian Republic.

X. It shall be ratified, and these ratifications exchanged within a month, reckoning from the signature, and sooner if possible.

Paris, 20th Thermidor, fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX, CH. BARON DE WOEPWART, ABEL.

The Directory agrees upon and signs the present Treaty of Peace with the Duke of Wurtemberg, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by the Minister of External Relations, named by the Executive Directory, by an arret of the 11th Thermidor (present month) and charged with instructions for that purpose, at Paris, 20th Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

As an authentic copy,
(Signed) REVELLIERE LEPAUX, President. LEGARDE, Secretary-General. This treaty has been ratified by the Legislative Body.

ARMISTICE;

Between the CIRCLE of SUABIA and Gen. MOREAU.

Suabia, August 3.

On the 17th ult. an armistice was concluded between the whole of the Circle of Suabia, and the French Gen. Moreau. The Duke of Wurtemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and the free cities of Emingen and Reutlingen are not included in it, having concluded a separate armistice beforehand. In the first four articles it is stipulated that the Circle shall withdraw its troops from the coalition, allow a free passage through the Circle to the French troops, furnish them with provisions, waggons and horses, for which they will be paid, and suffer the mails to pass undisturbed, &c. The remaining conditions are as follow:

Art. V. The Circle of Suabia shall pay into the French military chest the sum of twelve millions of livres, in specie, in the following manner—half a million within the first ten days, half a million within the next ten days, a million in the third decade, two millions in the fourth, two in the fifth, two in the sixth, two in the seventh, and two in the eighth decade.

VI. The Circles shall furnish 8000 horses, viz. 2000 draft horses, 1000 horses for heavy cavalry, and 5000 for light cavalry; 500 of the draft horses in the first decade; 500 draft horses, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the third, the same in the fourth, 1000 draft, and 500 cavalry horses in the fifth, 1000 draft, and

and the same number of cavalry horses in the sixth, and the like number in the seventh decade. Should any difficulties arise in furnishing the last 2000 horses, the Circle of Suabia shall be at liberty to pay for them, at 400 livres a piece. Besides these, 200 select horses shall be furnished.

VII. Also 5000 oxen, of 500lb. weight each, 200 of which must be delivered to the army within two months, without the ordonnateur in chief shall grant some further delay in case he should not want them immediately. 2500 may be paid for at 250 livres each.

VIII. It shall furnish 150,000 quintals of corn, two thirds wheat, and one third rye; 100,000 sacks of oats, and 150,000 quintals of hay, within two months.

IX. 100,000 pair of shoes shall be delivered into the magazines of the army within one month.

X. Besides these contributions, to which all the Princes, States, Abbies, and Cities of the Circle of Suabia shall contribute (Wurtemberg, Baden, Reutlingen, and Eßlingen excepted) the Abbies of Kempron, Lindau, and Buchau, the whole Bench of Prelates and Abbots, not excepting a single Abbey or Convent in Suabia, even if it should not contribute to the expense of the Circle, shall within six decades, or sixty days, pay seven millions of livres into the military chest.

XI. The Circle of Suabia shall send Deputies to the Directory at Paris, to propose negotiations for Peace, in company with the Princes who negotiate for themselves.

Concluded at Stuttgart, the 9th of Thermidor 1792-1793.

(Signed) The Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle,

MOREAU.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Assembly of the Circle of Suabia, under their ratification,

The Baron de SOLAYE,

The Baron de MANDELSLOH.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Diet of Ratisbon, to accelerate a peace between the Germanic Empire and the French Republic.

Ratisbon, August 1.

The progress of the French has induced the imperial Diet, suddenly to dictate a memorable advice of the Empire for the acceleration of peace. On the 30th ult. an extraordinary session of council was held, which was opened by the electoral directory of Mentz with the following intimation.

"Several embassies having expressed a wish, that the present urgent concerns of the war be taken into consideration agreeably to the instructions which they received, and that ways and means be consulted for putting a speedy end to this war, the directory of Mentz would not be wanting to give an opportunity for deliberation."

All the envoys without waiting any further instructions from their courts and constituents, voted, and almost every vote was for the acceleration of peace. The Archducal, Austrian, and Electoral Bohemian vote, deviated, however, in several respects from the other votes, and was to the following purport:

Vote of the Emperor as Archduke of Austria and Elector of Bohemia.

"The present disasters of the war have chiefly arisen, because the well meant admonitions of his Majesty the Roman Emperor to make common and well connected preparations of defence in due season, have not been sufficiently attended to, nor have the most recent conclusions, after the first fruitless overtures for peace, as yet been put in force, all which has enabled the enemy to turn every favourable incident to promote their progress, supported by their numbers. A firm and sincere union of all the states to preserve the Germanic constitution, is therefore the only efficient remedy to bring the enemy to more equitable sentiments, and to a similar readiness to make peace, and from that constitutional concord alone, the accomplishment of a so much desired, general, equitable and just peace can be with confidence expected. That his Majesty the Roman Emperor wishes nothing more than to put an end to the burdens of this heavy war, his Majesty has already proved. His Majesty's wisdom merits likewise the most perfect confidence, that no resource of obtaining a suitable peace shall be left untried, and no favourable opportunity for it neglected."

The following advice of the Empire, respecting a speedy overture for peace, was drawn up the 30th ult. and immediately sent to Vienna.

ADVICE OF THE EMPIRE.

"The present situation of Germany having been taken into consideration, and formally debated upon; all the three colleges of the Empire have deemed and resolved:

"That the will repeatedly manifested of terminating the ruinous war, which is still prosecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his imperial Majesty, with the most respectful confidence in his Majesty's paternal care for the Empire, and that his Majesty be most urgently and seriously requested, agreeably to the advice of the Empire already given with regard to that object, to accelerate it in his wisdom by those means and overtures which are the most proper, and to realise the speedy negotiation by adding the depu-

tation of the empire in the peace to be thus concluded."

Besides this advice of the empire, it was resolved to send the envoys of Wurtemberg, Bamberg and Wurtzburg, Barons Seckendorff and Grofs, as deputies to the French Generals. They left this place on Saturday night, the Count de Bernhoff, belonging to the Prussian legation, having proceeded thither, at the request of the Prussian, Swedish, Danish and Hessian embassies.

As far as we know, those two deputies are charged to obtain of the French generals neutrality and safety of person and property, as well for the Diet of the empire, its Archbishops and officers, as for the imperial city of Ratisbon, and its inhabitants.

In the conference on Thursday last some envoys declared, that if a neutrality could not be obtained, it would be best to adjourn the Diet. The majority of the envoys would not however agree to this, but proposed other measures of security, upon which they conferred with the principal imperial commission, as likewise with the city whose magistrates were charged to issue an order for all the French emigrants to quit it.

LONDON, July 29.

In consequence of the outrages lately committed by the enemy's cruizers, on American property destined for this country, the British government have it in contemplation to send an additional naval force to the coast of America, for the purpose of PROTECTING the trade of our new commercial allies from the depredations of an insolent, daring, and faithless enemy!!!

SHERNESS, August 14.

The Russian Admiral, Hanikoff, failed this day with four ships of the line, on a cruise to the North Sea.

[Translated from the HAERLEM GAZETTE, for the (New-York) ARGUS, received by the Jane Maria, Marschall, in 42 days from Amsterdam.]

HAERLEM, August 18.

We are requested to insert the following: Every person, citizen of the Batavian Republic, who trades to PORTUGAL, are hereby informed, that the Edict of the 19th July, published by the Committee of Commerce, suspending the commerce between the two countries, is annulled by a subsequent order of the Queen, dated July 23—in consequence of which, all commercial concerns are reinstated, and will be pursued as before, and all detained monies reimbursed.

August 23.

A note from Mr. Pinto, Portugal Ambassador, directed to Mr. Gildemeester, Consul to that kingdom, was read in the Dutch Convention this day. It stated, that the Queen was much surprised to hear, that the United States of Holland; at the time she was offering friendship and good understanding, should talk of a rupture: that in consequence of this expectation, an EMBARGO had been laid on all Holland vessels, but that, on maturer consideration, the order was ANNULLLED—and the Queen wishes, that constant friendship might subsist between the two powers.

Resolved, That notice of this be published in the papers.

POSTSCRIPT to the Haerlem Gazette, of August 23.

Augsberg, August 8.

Count Lehrbach has arrived here this day from Vienna, and is expected to set out immediately for Balle.

Frankfort, August 15.

This night a courier arrived from Gen. JOURDAN, to one of his adjutant generals in this city, with the IMPORTANT NEWS, that he had given battle to the Imperial army between Neurenberg and Regenberg, and entirely DEFEATED and DISPERSED them, taking 45 pieces of heavy artillery. He further adds, that he must join him immediately, for that, if he did not make the utmost haste, he would not fall in with him until he had arrived at Vienna.

Forchheim (Franconia) August 8.

Immediately after the departure of the Emperor's troops from Forchheim, the 8th inst. the French demanded the immediate delivery of the fortifications; which was instantly complied with, on condition that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, and not to serve against France or her allies during the war. A deputat met the French, who marched in 400 men to take possession of the town, and the inhabitants laid down their arms, the officers retaining their side arms. The French pursued the Austrians, who impeded their further pursuit by destroying the bridges.

[Received by the Franklin, Capt. Walker, in 47 days from London, arrived at Philadelphia.]

HANAU, August 13.

This moment intelligence is received here, that the corps of General Wartenstein, in Franconia, is retreating towards the Danube. On the 9th inst. his head-quarters were at Lauf, and on the 10th at Hirschluck. The French continue to penetrate farther; on the 9th, part of their advanced guard was only a league and an half from Nuremberg. One of their Generals afterwards entered that city with some chaffeurs, and on the 20th inst. a French corps of 2000 men was expected there.

SUABIA, August 10.

The left wing of the French army under Gen. Desaix penetrated so rapidly through Heidheim and Ellwangen to the frontiers of Franconia, that already on the 5th the French had a garrison in the Imperial city of Dünkelsbühl. The French were likewise at Dillengen and Pappenheim.

PARIS, August 22.

The Circles of Franconia have obtained an armistice, and agreed to pay the Republic 8 millions in money, and to find 2000 horses.

A report is this moment current, that Mantua has capitulated, and that the army of the Rhine has effected a junction in the Tyrol with that of Italy.

Letters from Italy mention, that the French found 7000 bales of silk at Milan; which, as they probably belonged to the English, have been sold, and it is said they have been bought by some Swiss merchants.

Official Letter from Cadiz, to the Minister of the Marine at Paris, dated August 5.

Yesterday the two Spanish squadrons, under the command of Admirals Langara and Solana, with that of the Republic commanded by Admiral Richery, sailed together from this port. They made their way with a favorable wind, and are now out of sight. The departure of these 3 squadrons at the same time, all well armed and well commanded, has thrown a consternation among the enemies of the Republic. The people here are lost in conjecture; but they look forward for great events; time will fix all these uncertainties."

By an official dispatch of Moreau, from the army of the Rhine, and Moselle, dated August 13, it appears, that on the 8th, they attacked the enemy at Neresheim, and repulsed them with the loss of 450 men, who were made prisoners. On the 22d they reconnoitred to find a good position, and on the 23d they attacked the enemy's advanced guard, and took near 500 prisoners. A dreadful storm and the darkness of the night prevented them from profiting by their success. On the 24th Prince Charles, with his reinforcements from Galicia and the interior of Austria, attacked their whole line, repulsed their right flank, and marched to Heydenheim, where the Etat Major General was, who retreated to Kenilbron, so that the enemy occupied an extent of four leagues. The advanced guard was likewise repulsed, but the corps of reserve renewed the battle. Gen. St. Cyr defended the right wing against the enemy. They also attacked the left wing, but General Desaix again acting offensively, obliged them to give way, and took 200 prisoners. After an obstinate conflict of seventeen hours, the armies lay inactive until day break, when the enemy retreated behind Vernitz, in order to pass the Danube, the light troops of the French being in pursuit of them. The enemy estimated their loss at 7000 killed or taken prisoners. He concludes,

"I have this instant received a dispatch from Gen. Ferino, who announces the arrival of our troops at Birgms, where they took several mortars, a howitzer, 4 coulevrines, and 22 pieces of cannon, between 30 and 40 large barges, and about 40,000 sacks of oats, barley, and floun. "I am almost exhausted for want of sleep and incessant fatigue. We have just received the grateful intelligence of an important victory gained by the army of Italy."

LONDON, August 27.

A letter from Brussels, of the 17th inst. mentions an attack having been made by the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Dünkelsbühl, which, after an obstinate contest, proved successful, the Austrians having been obliged to retreat, with the loss of a considerable number of men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

A letter from Heidelberg, of the 12th inst. gives advice, that all the bridges on the Danube have been broke down, and that Gen. Froling, with his corps, was stationed in the environs of Gunzbourg. The cannon could be very distinctly heard roaring at Auglbouurg, near Strotzingen and Gien-gen.

[Last Sunday arrived at New-York, in a short passage from London, the ships Henry and James, by whom London papers were received to the 14th of Sept.—A few Extracts follow—Complete Details will be given next week.]

LONDON, September 9.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The indirect attempt of Ministers to negotiate with the French Republic, having failed, we are happy to hear, that, waving every little, paltry consideration of etiquette on a business so seriously momentous, they gave, with much wisdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the question of WAR or PEACE, in the most fair, open, and honorable manner, unaided, or rather unembarrassed, by the intervention of any other power.

Mr. Hammond's interview with the King of Prussia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to result from it, nevertheless enabled that gentleman to ascertain one very material and important fact, namely, "That the French government had not the smallest objection to treat with this country—but that, for the purpose of supporting their Constitution in the eyes of their country, and of proving to all Europe the ample consolidation of the Republic, any proposition the British cabinet might have to make on the subject of PEACE, must be made in a direct and unequivocal manner to the Directory itself."

In consequence of this intimation, the Cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the question, and, after considerable debate, it was at length decided, that an accredited agent should be sent immediately to Paris, invested with all the necessary powers for opening a negotiation with the Executive Directory, and empowered to submit to them such terms as our Ministers are willing to agree to, for the purpose of restoring Peace to Europe. Those terms are already drawn up. We are well assured they have been dictated by sincerity, and that they are at once so liberal, wise, and honorable, as to afford the most rational ground of hope, that they cannot fail to produce the most favorable impression, not only upon the members of the French government, but upon the French nation at large, especially when it is considered, that the Executive Directory (owing to the present ruinous state of their finances, and the distressed condition of their armies, independent of the recent check they have experienced in Germany) must be as anxious to bring the war to a speedy termination, as either of the powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propositions we are not yet correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us, from a quarter of the greatest respectability, that the grand basis of the proposed negotiation is likely to be, a restoration of all our conquests in the West-Indies, during the present war, and a formal cession of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milanese, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power.

Ministers have made choice of the Hon. Thomas Grenville (not the Secretary) to carry into execution this important object. He is to be accompanied by a secretary, and as soon as the necessary passport is procured for him from the French government, it is intended that he shall embark, with his suite, on board a frigate at Brighton, for Dieppe.

September 10.

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

September 12.

Brussels papers, to the 12 inst. have been received, which state, on the authority of a letter from Byrmont, that the Prussian troops have orders to act offensively against any armed body that may enter Franconia, EXCEPT THE FRENCH!

Sir Sydney Smith, it is reported, is at present closely confined in the prison of the Temple at Paris.

PARIS, August 31.

In the secret committee of the Council of Five Hundred, the Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, was read. It is no other than the family compact, under a new form, and accommodated to present circumstances.

It is agreed, that whichever of the two powers shall be attacked, the other shall immediately furnish 15,000 of the line, 18,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry to the aid of its ally. The vessels shall act either separately or unitedly, at the will of the power which demands assistance.

The 18th article imports, that it is particularly against the English that these united forces are to act. This Treaty may, there-

fore, be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain against England.

This Treaty, which was signed at Madrid by Gen. Perignon and the Prince of Peace, was referred to a special committee.

September 3.

It is certain that Spain has declared war against England, and that she has already laid an embargo upon all the English ships in the Spanish ports. From Cadiz we learn, that 4 Spanish ships of the line, and the frigates Helena and Cecile, escorted as far as Cape St. Vincent, Richery's division, bound to America.

September 6.

Gen. Scherer has been appointed to the command of the army which is to enter Portugal, and to re-unite that English kingdom with the Spanish territory. This army is to consist of 25,000 men, and has already received its orders of departure.

The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Spain, has been approved of by the Council of Five Hundred, and is now before that of the Ancients.

Letters from Brussels say, that the siege of Mentz is every day productive of new actions. The cannon is heard there night and day. Since their famous sortie, the garrison have always been repulsed, and the besiegers every day receive new reinforcements.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

General Jourdon to the Executive Directory. "Head-Quarters, 7 Fructidor, August 24.

"I had the honour to inform you, that Prince Charles came with a corps of 25,000 men to make a junction with General Wartenleben, and that on the 5th (August 22) he attacked General Bernadotte, who was at Teining, before Neumarck, to cover my communication, whilst in pursuance of your orders, I was following the army of Wartenleben, without being able to force him to give battle.

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

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

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

"I had no sooner taken this position than I was attacked by General Wartenleben in front, and in the flank by the Archduke. I was, in consequence, obliged to retire to Sulzbach, after having made all the resistance which honour and the duty of a soldier demanded.

"I cannot as yet give you the details of this affair. I do not believe that we have lost any artillery. I am going this night to retire to Velden, and afterwards to Grafenberg and Forchem, where I propose to re-unite my army.

"I hope that General Moreau will avail himself, and that his successes will recall to the Danube the forces which have thus borne down upon me.

(Signed) "JOURDON."

THE SAME ARMY.

[The following abstract is official. It is given in the Paris papers from the letters of General Ernouf, chief of the staff of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and describes two actions which took place on the 2d and 4th Thermidor—August 19 and 21.]

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

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

"The advanced guard of General Championnet also found the enemy on the heights of Augsberg. They fought the whole day, but could not get possession of the post. On the following day, the division of General Grenier advanced to Amberg, and forced the enemy to retrace the Vils, evacuated at the same time that town. General Championnet advanced from the heights of Augsberg, of which he had previously got possession, and took post on the river Vils. The divisions of the enemy were commanded by General Kray."

"The second action was on the road from Amberg to Ratibon, before the river Nab. The enemy had there a very strong position. We attacked them in front at 8 o'clock in the morning. They sent a detachment to attack our right flank; but the commander in chief perceiving the movement, sent a detachment, which gained the defile before them. A most bloody action ensued, in which the enemy were repulsed in all parts. Our troops, however, kept a night watch on the field of battle."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

We are sorry to hear of several vessels having suffered materially off our coast, during the late N. E. gale. The brig Ruby, Capt. Mitchell, is returned, with the loss of three men, a number of spars, &c. The Cruger lost her boom; Capt. Tinker is feverishly bruised, and the thigh of his mate is broken.

Ten Portuguese and English valuable prizes were carried into Cayenne the 10th ult.

It is said, that the French have captured sixty sail of the Jamaica fleet, and that all were immediately destroyed but six, three of which are at Newcastle. These captures were made by one French frigate and a privateer.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

Last Friday, an account of the late glorious intelligence from ITALY and GERMANY, the BELLS in the several churches in the city wrang a joyful peal, from twelve to one o'clock—and in the evening, as it were by patriotic sympathy, a hall full of old whigs and friends to the liberties of Man assembled at Hunter's Hotel, where a number of patriotic sounds were sung; a cold collation was also served up, and sixteen toasts were given, apropos to the news of the day.

TOASTS.

- 1. The People of the United States, and their President. 3 Cheers.
2. The Republic of France—immortality to the principles on which she has embarked, and success to her operations while a despot remains. 6
3. Patriotism—may it be the growth of sentiment, and not of the soil, and may the period soon arrive when mankind with one voice shall proclaim, where liberty dwells there is our country. 6
4. General Buonaparte and the victorious army of Italy, may their successes at the gates of Rome be extended to the banks of the Tagus. 9
5. Generals Jourdan, Kléber, Guieux, and the other brave officers, and soldiers in the armies of the Republic, may they continue to deserve the love of their country. 3
6. French, Batavian, and Spanish marine; may their united forces preserve the freedom of the ocean, and prove destructive to all sea robbers. 3
7. Liberty—may the genius of freedom, that presides over the festival of this month, convey to the armies of Italy, the Rhine, and Moselle, the Sambre and Meuse, the plaudits of freedom for their heroism. 9
8. The Empire of the West; respect to her flag, light to her stars, energy to her stripes, and plenty to her fields. 9
9. May the laurels which now crown the brows of the heroes of France, be uprooted only by the olive.
10. May the union which subsists between America and France never be destroyed by foreign influence, or Aristocratic intrigue. 3
11. The Patriots of all ages who have suffered or perished in the cause of Liberty; honour to their memory and veneration to their dust.
12. Philanthropy; may all nations soon have occasion themselves to join with us in celebrating Freedom, Liberty and Independence. 12
13. A glorious peace to the French Republic; on her own terms. 15
14. The small fire in America; let it extend through the universe, and while it warms and invigorates the government of equal rights, may it consume the reign of superstition and tyranny.
15. The age of peace; its speedy arrival, its endless duration, and its ameliorating effect on the human mind.

16. The nineteenth century; may it commence a new and more fortunate era in the history of unhappy man. VOLUNTEER.

The 4th of July, 1776, and the 14th of July, 1789, the anniversary of American and French Independence.

Good humour and decent hilarity prevailed on this animating occasion, and the company broke up at a seasonable hour to retire to their respective homes.

October 17.

From the LONDON MORNING HERALD of September 13.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.—The following letter was on Saturday transmitted by the American Ambassador, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson.

"18, Baker-street, Sept. 10.

"Dear Sir,

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, August 28, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the Gazettes, of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. Barthelemi, the Ambassador at Balle, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed that no such orders was issued; and further, that none such would be issued, in case the British Government did not authorize the seizure of our vessels.

"Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our commerce, I have not hesitated communicating it to you, and wish you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our countrymen concerned in commerce as you may meet with.

"I am, &c.

"RUFUS KING."

Joshua Johnson, Esq., Consul to the U. S. A.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American merchant at Paris, dated August 10.

"The cause of apprehension, that the French privateers and cruizers would take our shipping, was well founded, and I believe approved of by the executive here. I even believe such orders have been given by the directory. Yesterday, however, I was informed it was recalled, and that counter orders would be given immediately. I am just informed that the directory deny ever having given orders, that our navigation should be molested, and that they will take active measures to prevent it. They attribute the capture made on the coast of America to be from orders (unfashioned by them) given by the commissioners at St. Domingo."

Extract of a letter from Joseph M. Yznardie, Consul of the United States at Cadix, to the Secretary of State, dated 25th August 1796.

"In consequence of orders received from court, all the English vessels in this harbour have been embargoed; the rudders taken off and conveyed up to Puntales, the inward port of the Bay. Similar orders have of course been sent to all the other sea port towns in Spain. This unexpected event has greatly damped the spirits of the people. All has this day been confusion. Not a single negotiation has been made in this great commercial city, and government notes, which on the 20th were at 11 per centum loss, have risen up to 18 per centum loss."

NEWARK, OCTOBER 19.

The following is an accurate statement of all the votes received at the late election in the several townships in this county, for the different candidates for the offices for which they were respectively nominated, taken from the returns of the certificates of the election of each township respectively, made to the County Clerk on Saturday last:

Table with columns for candidates (John Condit, Caleb Camp, Elias Dayton, Jonas Wade, Abraham Spear, Wm. Gould, Wm. Hornblower, Thomas Ward, Jedediah Swan, Wm. S. Pennington, John Peck, Col. S. Hay, Ezra Derby) and rows for townships (Springfield, Westfield, Acquabonck, Newark, Elizabeth Town). Includes a total row for each candidate.

Caleb Camp, 34—General Assembly—Elias Dayton, 807, Jonas Wade, 1265, Abraham Spear, 727, Wm. Gould, 17, Caleb Camp, 156, Wm. Steel, 254, Jesse Glark, 5, John Spear, 1, Major Dod, 4, Wm. Hornblower, 30, Thomas Ward, 5, Jedediah Swan, 73, Wm. S. Pennington, 549, John Peck, 6, Col. S. Hay, 12, Ezra Derby, 176.

By which it appears, that JOHN CONDIT was, by a majority of votes, elected a Member of the Legislative Council, and ELIAS DAYTON, JONAS WADE, and ABRAHAM SPEAR, Members of the General Assembly.

Benjamin Williamson, being the only candidate, is elected Sheriff.

Verbal accounts state, that a ministerial order had been issued throughout England to embody every tenth man for the DEFENCE of the FRONTIERS; the immense number of flat-bottom boats fitting out in France, alarms the whole realm of George III. Other verbal accounts say that all the clerks in the public offices are to be enrolled! NO PEACE on the Continent. British Parliament again prorogued from Sept. 15, when it was to have convened, to September 25. The West-India merchant fleets had arrived—whether any are missing is not said.

We learn from Boston, later than the post, that a schooner had arrived there, who met 11 fail of French men of war (one of which he boarded) about 10 or 12 leagues from Halifax, supposed destined thither. [Argus.]

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 paper 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 ever, 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 judiciously inserted.

POET'S CORNER.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC:

Or, THE LAND OF LOVE AND LIBERTY

[Tune—RULE BRITANNIA.]

HAIL! Great Republic of the world,
The Rising Empire of the West;
Where fam'd Columbus, of mighty mind inspir'd,
Gave torch'd Europe scenes of rest.

CHORUS.

Be thou forever, forever Great and Free,
The Land of Love and Liberty.

Beneath thy spreading mantling vine,
Beside thy flow'ry groves and springs,
And on thy lofty, thy lofty mountain's brow,
May all thy sons and fair ones sing,
Chorus, &c.

From thee may rudest nations learn,
To prize the Cause thy sons began;
From thee may future, may future tyrants know,
That Sacred are the Rights of Man.
Chorus, &c.

From thee may hated discord fly,
With all her dark, her gloomy train;
And o'er thy fertile, thy fertile wide domain,
May everlasting friendship reign.
Chorus, &c.

Oh! may nipping infancy,
The pleasing wondrous story tell;
And patriot sages in venerable mood,
Instruct the world to govern well.
Chorus, &c.

Ye Guardian Angels watch around,
From harms protect the new-born state;
And all ye friendly, ye friendly Nations join,
And thus salute the Child of Fate,
Be thou forever, forever Great and Free,
The Land of Love and Liberty.

A NECDOTE.

A DUTCHMAN and his wife were travelling;
they sat down by the road, exceedingly
fatigued. The wife sighed, *I wish I was in Hea-
ven*—The husband replied, *I wish I was at the
zoo*. Oh, you old rogue, says she, you always
want to go the best place.

MISCELLANY.

From the (Boston) CHRONICLE.

POLITICAL.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

SIR,

THE responsibility of your sta-
tion, and the respectability
of your character, naturally lead
a citizen to investigate with de-
cency and freedom, any sentiments
which are officially promulgated
under your signature. Ever de-
sireous to treat with respect the
principles advanced by the Chief
Magistrate of the United States,
it is expected that the same can-
dor which you request of your fel-
low-citizens, will be exercised
towards the following observa-
tions.

At present, sir, I shall notice one
paragraph in your late address,
which stands thus—"Tis our true
policy to steer clear of permanent
alliances with any proportion of
the foreign world—so far, I mean,
as we are now at liberty to do it
—for let me not be understood as
capable of patronizing infidelity
to existing engagements. I hold
the maxim no less applicable to
public than to private affairs, that
honesty is the best policy—I re-
peat it, therefore, let those en-
gagements be observed in their
genuine sense, but, in my opi-
nion, it is unnecessary, and would
be unwise, to extend them."

This sentiment, brought into
one conclusive point of view, is
strictly thus—"That all our en-
gagements, already entered into,
ought to be sacredly complied
with, but that it is neither neces-
sary or good policy to extend them.

Permit me, sir, to enquire, why
the United States, at this period,
are thus cautioned not to extend
their connections with any Euro-
pean powers? If we have lately
adopted a treaty with Britain, which
has established, not only a com-
mercial, but a "political connection"
between this Republic and that

Monarchy (by the introduction of
their subjects, and admitting them
to hold real estates in America)
why is the advice given, that we
should now close any further con-
nections with European powers,
and thereby prevent similar priv-
ileges being granted to the citi-
zens of France, or any other power
friendly to the United States? If
it is now "unwise and unnece-
sary" to extend such connections,
where was the necessity of com-
mencing a treaty with Britain,
which grants to them privileges,
the ten first articles of which are
permanent? This country certainly
cannot have that affection for En-
glishmen, as to give them exclu-
sive advantages—neither can this
be agreeable to your own senti-
ments of national impartiality—You
admit, sir, that highly favored na-
tions may excite jealousy among
those who are denied similar ad-
vantages. Is there, then, not great
danger, lest we should raise the
jealousy of France, if we should now
close every avenue of further con-
nection with them, after we have
admitted Britain to partake so am-
ply, not only in commercial, but
political advantages? More especi-
ally as France has made further
overtures to this country, previ-
ous to the treaty with England,
and which have not been attend-
ed to. If partiality is dreaded by
you, as dangerous to our welfare,
how is it possible for us to stand
acquitted by the other powers, if
we grant more favors to Britain
than to them? If it is now unwise
to enter into European connec-
tions, as being hazardous to our
peace and happiness, why was it
necessary or prolific in us to form
a hasty treaty with Britain, whose
system of government, political
views, and "primary interest,"
are such, as must ever expose us
to the resentment of those who
feel an enmity towards them? If
your principle is just as it respects
other European nations, it cer-
tainly must be equally applicable
as it relates to Britain. The Re-
public of France cannot be more
disadvantageous to the United
States, than the MONARCHY
of ENGLAND, and yet we have
been assiduous to form a commer-
cial treaty with them, including
in the instrument a political con-
nection (by holding real estates,
naturalization, and prevention of
our seamen from entering on board
French vessels) which will un-
avoidably operate in a few years
as a strong phalanx to monopo-
lize our commerce, and interfere
in our governmental proceedings.

If we have been so desirous to
commence this commercial and
political connection with Britain—or
if the combined influence of in-
dividuals, operating through the
medium of Circular Letters, was
necessary to give celerity to this
business, even so far as to arrest
the representatives of the people
in their constitutional debates—
if not only the terror of Britain,
but the war-hoop of the Indians were
announced to aid its appropri-
ations, surely we have as much
reason to apprehend the resent-
ment of France, or the other pow-
ers of Europe, in case we now
refuse these advantages to them,
which we have so wontonly be-
stowed on the English.

Your communication to the
French Republic by Mr. Munroe,
it is presumed, bespake the sin-
cerity of your heart; your affec-
tion for that "magnanimous na-

tion," was strongly conveyed in
every sentiment. You therein
"beseeched" a close alliance, and
request that the "bands of union
might be more closely drawn to-
gether." At that period, sir, you
did not think it "unwise or unne-
cessary" to extend your engage-
ments with France; but, accord-
ing to Mr. Munroe's address, you
appeared desirous to enter into the
closest connection. Mr. Munroe de-
clared to the National Conven-
tion, "that Republics ought to
draw nearer to one another—In
many points of view (he said) the
two Republics have the same in-
terest. That the governments
were analogous—that both cher-
ished like principles and repose
on a similar basis, viz. the un-
alienable and equal rights of man."
To these magnanimous sentiments
the National Convention replied
—"How then should it happen,
that we should not be friends?
why should we not associate the
mutual means of prosperity that
our commerce and navigation of-
fers to these powers freed by each
other? But (say they) it is not
merely a DIPLOMATIC AL-
LIANCE, it is the sweetest fra-
ternity, and the most frank assur-
ances, that must unite us." The
hearts of freemen cannot but ex-
pand at this mutual display of
national friendship.

With the utmost diffidence, re-
spected sir, I would enquire, by
what fatality of events has it come
to pass, that all these friendly
overtures should be laid aside, and
that the citizens of the United
States should now receive this so-
lemn warning from you, not to ex-
tend their connections with any
of the powers of Europe?

Is not the friendship of France
as important to this country at
this time, as it was on the arrival
of Mr. Munroe? Were those Re-
publicans more victorious, more
formidable, or more liberal then,
than they are at present? This de-
claration by Mr. Munroe was made
under the administration of Ro-
bespierre. Surely, sir, that won-
derful people cannot become de-
based in your mind, while governed
by the wise system of an establish-
ed constitution.

The treaties with Great-Britain
and Spain are noticed in your ad-
dress as securing every thing
that our western citizens could
desire, in respect to our foreign
relations, towards confirming their
prosperity! You then ask, "will
it not be their wisdom to rely for
the preservation of these advan-
tages on the Union by which those
treaties were procured?" I pre-
sume, sir, it cannot be a cause of
exultation, as it respects our Uni-
on, or the British Treaty. So far
from being united on this subject,
where scarcely ever appeared a
greater division both in Congress
and out. The debates in the
House of Representatives can-
vency this remark, and the pro-
ceedings of the people, detached
from an undue influence arising
from terrific apprehensions, are
strong evidences, that the dispo-
sition of the people did not ac-
cord with the principles contain-
ed in the treaty. The consola-
tion, therefore, to our western ci-
tizens from our Union on this
question, previous to its ratifica-
tion, it is hoped, will not prove
imaginary.

The crisis of this country is
important, every individual ci-
tizen is interested in the event.

Each FREEMAN feels anxious
for national happiness and prof-
perity; and though your long
tried patriotism will ever demand
my reverence and esteem, yet con-
siderations of the most important
nature will be the only apology
for the foregoing observations.
A CITIZEN.

From the (Boston) CHRONICLE.
Messrs. ADAMS & LARKIN.

THE attention of the people in
the choice of a President, it
is probable, will be confined to
Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams.
The experience which Mr. Jef-
ferson has had in the department
of the Secretary of State, and his
faithfulness in the discharge of his
other important offices in govern-
ment, render him in every parti-
cular well qualified for so elevat-
ed a station.

His accurate knowledge in the
interesting concerns of our Com-
merce and Agriculture, will unite
the mercantile and agricultural
interest in his favor: His commu-
nications on the subjects of our
imports and exports, show how
fully acquainted he is with those
important national objects; par-
ticularly his republican principles
are so well established, that every
citizen who values the Republi-
can Constitution of the United
States, will be anxious to sup-
port so decided a character.

The reputation of Mr. Jefferson
is so universally established in Eu-
rope and America, that it will not
require a minute detail of his ser-
vice, and in no instance has he
been reflected upon, except in
Fenno's and such kind of papers,
for his frank and liberal senti-
ments in vindication of the French
Revolution, and the liberties of
his fellow-citizens, in opposition
to the insidious measures of Brit-
ish advocates.

It now lays with the people, in
the choice of electors, to say,
whether a strong vindicator of the
British constitution, or a firm sup-
porter of a Republican system,
shall become the Supreme Magis-
trate of the United States; on this
question, it is impossible for Amer-
icans to halt between two opi-
nions.

It cannot be supposed, that any
elector would have a partiality for
a President as it respects locality,
as President Washington, in his
late address, reprobates northern
and southern distinctions.

AN OBSERVER.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of PLUM and
JAMES was on the 21st of Septem-
ber last dissolved, by mutual consent—All
persons having any demands against said
firm, are requested to send in their accounts
to the subscriber for settlement; and all
those indebted, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to him, or they may ex-
pect their accounts to be left in the hands
of others to collect.

N.B. The business in future will be
carried on by the subscriber, who has on
hand a general assortment of GROCER-
IES, which he will sell at reduced prices,
for cash of country produce.

JACOB PLUM.
Newark, October 5, 1796.

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 FEOUR, of which he intends to keep
a constant supply.

THOMAS JONES.
Newark, October 5, 1796.