

PARIS, July 5.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, July 1.

The secret committee, formed yesterday by the Council of Five Hundred, has not yet formed any result. It was resumed and continued to day. A message from the Directory was read, declaring that the anarchists agitate Paris anew; that they had resumed their criminal hopes, that a part of the conspiracy of Babeuf had already been executed in the morning; that women, or men disguised as women, had rushed into the markets, had there rated merchandizes at their pleasure, and had carried them away, pillaging; or, at least, paying with mandates, to which they gave what value they pleased; that these disorders were the more alarming, in that the seditious cloaked themselves with the pretext of certain laws too imprudently adopted, that it was time to take efficacious measures and to submit to a fresh examination certain financial laws which opinion rejected, and the execution of which, the erection of scaffolds, and the adoption of all the revolutionary measures could not produce.

The discussion was begun upon the disorders which had taken place in Paris, than upon that which was the true cause, that is to say, the law which affixes the mandat with money.

Cambaceres spoke with much force and talent, upon the necessity of at last abandoning systems, the inequity of which was acknowledged; which ruined individuals, under pretence of enriching the State; and which, in fact, only enriched some knaves. He reminded them, that confidence could not be commanded; that it was to be obtained only by a series of measures well concerted, and by a conduct and plans proper to re-assure men of property, too long sacrificed to the enemies of all order and prosperity; that it was the business of government to remove all suspicions, to merit the suffrages of the good, and to shew a loyalty which should serve as an example to all citizens. He declared it as his opinion, that the surest means to produce a better state of things, was to carry on a severe economy into all parts of the administration; to accelerate peace by an union of vigour & moderation; to place knowledge & probity in the room of ignorance and plunder; to give entire liberty to private bargains and to commerce; and to put the receipts and expenditures upon a footing the least subject to the abuses and caprices of stock-jobbers.

Cambaceres enlarged upon these ideas in a manner which made a strong impression upon the Council, and added to the idea which had been long entertained of his excellent disposition and his knowledge. He was followed in the tribune by several other orators, who spoke to the same effect, and insisted on the necessity of repealing those laws which good men could not approve, and which only favored knaves, by enabling them to pay large debts with little money, and to turn the national fortune to their own profit.

All seemed to be satisfied of the utility of a course of exchange for the Mandats, without, however, entirely repealing the law of the 28th Ventose upon the sale of national possessions. Camus was almost the only one who seemed to think, that if the government was obliged to make its payments in course, the Mandat would be still more discredited by the large emissions, and that the public treasury would not be able to answer all the expenses. The discussion was to continue next day, and still in secret committee.

The alarms expressed yesterday by the Directory in its message upon the state of Paris, were but too well founded. A general pillage had been organized by the Terrorists, who hoped that the indigent would suffer themselves to be seduced by this lure. The fermentation was great; the groups were heated by Jacobin blood hounds and revolutionary figures.—They were every where in the fields, running through the streets, seeking to bring over the military to them, by exaggerating their hardships; attributing the discredit of the mandates to the Directory; assuring the people that if Babeuf and Drouet had triumphed, they would have been on a par with money, boasting of the reign of Robespierre, and declaring that they would not be happy till there were neither rich men nor merchants, nor Directory, and the patriots (*ala Babeuf*) should rule every where. In the evening they were obliged to confine themselves to conversation and unavailing provocations, because measures had been taken. But, in the morning they had nearly pillaged the markets, and thus exposed Paris to want, frightening and robbing the country people who were bringing in provisions.

To-day, thanks to the police, calm is reestablished; and the Jacobins have not had the same success as yesterday, although they have endeavored to renew the commotions. Some of the insurgents have been arrested, and there have been found among them some of the old valets of the faction of Orleans, and of the committees of Robespierre. These movements ought to prove to the directory how perfidious or short sighted are those who seek to kill them asleep again, to prevent their seeing the plots which the anarchists are constantly renewing. It is now proved to them, that there is no safety in Paris, either for them or for men of property, until the National guard shall be re-created, and put upon a respectable footing.

From *Hamburg Papers*, translated for the *AURORA*.

FRANCKFORT, June 21.

Field Marshal Wurmer has already set off for Italy. In his passage through Carlsruhe he dined with his highness the Margrave of Baden. It is remarkable that at Weilburg, where Curass committed such devastations, the French have this time done almost no damage, and they have even not touched the effects in the Palace, and the wine in the cellars of the Prince of Nassau Weilburg.

The French column which fell back towards Neuwied encamped not far from the Red Cock, destroyed all the entrenchments raised during the winter by the Austrians, forced again, and had already gained some advantages over the Imperialists, but these being reinforced by the troops of the Arch-Duke and the emigrants, succeeded in dislod-

The Arch-Duke Charles, who advanced beyond the Lahn with the corps d'armee, has left some bodies of troops between the Lahn and Mein to prevent Jourdan from crossing the Rhine in his rear. The French however are very numerous opposite Neuwied, at the mouth of the Lahn and between Rinefels and Mayence, and the troops that had crossed the Rhine with Jourdan file up the river towards Mayence, instead of hastening towards Dusseldorf against which the attack of the Arch-Duke seems directed.

The French patrols advanced within cannon shot of Mayence, but they have not yet established a permanent camp in its vicinity; the nearest corps occupies a position on the small river Selze, about two leagues from the fortress.

There are no longer any Austrian troops on the left bank of the Rhine except on the glacis of Mayence, and in the old redoubt of the Rhine near Mannheim. Frankenthal, Oggerheim, Oppenheim, and Bingen are occupied by Jourdan's army. The French levy heavy contributions in the countries abandoned by the Austrians. At Worms they exacted a contribution of 125,000 livres, and it is said they have plundered the town of Bingen.

NEUWIED, June 20.

We have come off very well. General Oliver, a worthy character, who commanded the French troops here, maintained a severe discipline, so that not the least excess was committed. On the sudden approach of the Imperialists, the town was evacuated by the French. Several houses were damaged by the cannonade of the Austrians, who first supposed the French still at Neuwied.

BATTLE OF KIRPEN.

BONN, June 20.

A bloody action was again fought yesterday between Ukeroth and Altenkirchen. The details given vary in some particulars; but they all agree, that the French grenadiers and dragoons fought like lions, and that every inch of ground the Austrians gained was covered with their own blood.—General Kleber advanced during the day upon the enemy and continued his retreat undisturbed towards night. About 300 wounded were sent here the same day by General Kleber.

The corps of Kleber falls again back to its former position on the Wupper, whilst the divisions of Jourdan's army that had crossed the Rhine, occupy already their former positions between Mayence and Coblenz.

The French attribute the check they suffered near Wetzlaer to the great superiority of the Austrians who amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men, whilst the division of Le Fevre was not half so numerous.

COLOGNE, June 20.

General Le Fevre, whom flying reports announced to be mortally wounded, made prisoner, killed, arrived here on the 18th inst. He is indeed wounded, but his wound cannot be dangerous, for he walked about the town, the same evening he arrived.—He has already set off for Dusseldorf, his division and a quantity of baggage and artillery follow him.

June 21.

The Austrians arrived last evening at Deutz opposite this city. It is said they intend in earnest to attack Dusseldorf.

We hear this moment that 8000 men of the army of the north and several battalions of Batavians marched from Holland to reinforce the French at Dusseldorf.

MANHEIM, June 20.

Whilst the French have fallen back from the Lahn, they strain every nerve to force the Imperial entrenchments before this fortress, and to expulse the Austrians entirely from the left bank of the Rhine. This morning at 5 o'clock they began with a most incredible fury to storm the entrenchments near Mundenheim; at 9 o'clock they directed their chief attack against Mandach and advanced from thence with equal vigour against Mundenheim and Rheingensheim. The fire of the artillery and musquetry was terrible. All the windows of Mannheim trembled. The French rushed on over killed and wounded and attacked at the point of the bayonet. They lost many men, but they carried the entrenchments of Rheingensheim.

Defeat of LEBRE near Wetzlaer.

WETZLAER, June 16.

The whole army of the Arch-Duke having successively evacuated all their posts on the left bank of the Rhine, and received considerable reinforcements from Wurmer's army, took a position between the Lahn and Mein. The whole force of the Austrians posted from the Rhine to Friedberg, amounting to 80,000 men. Jourdan had also a considerable force beyond the Lahn, and as he received daily reinforcements, it was determined to make this day the 16th, a general attack upon his whole line.

But the French gen. Lefebre, who was probably informed of this plan, attempted to frustrate it by attacking the corps of General Werneck near Wetzlaer, on the 15th, before several corps of Austrian troops had reached their respective positions on the Lahn. Altho' the Austrians fought with their wonted bravery, and were immediately supported by a corps of Saxons; the French gained at first some ground, and it seemed to be their object to break through the Austrian line. Our troops began already to fall back, when happy for this city, the Arch-Duke arrived, and after him a considerable corps of Austrian Cavalry and Weilmunster; another numerous corps of Imperial troops approached at the same time from the camp of Reichenbach. The French were then pushing out of the wood, on the border of which they established batteries, which kept up a tremendous fire.

The Germans immediately established two batteries, commanding the chief battery of the French, which was soon after turned by the Austrian cavalry, and attacked in front by the Grenadiers and the Saxon Light-horse, who fired several discharges of grape-shot; the battery was taken, and the French were compelled to retreat; but it was too

This day the Austrians went in pursuit of the enemy, and are already 4 leagues advanced from this city.

At the commencement of the engagement of yesterday, the French were superior in numbers; but the Austrians received such powerful reinforcements that, but for the night, the whole corps of Lefebre must have been destroyed or made prisoners. Among the prisoners brought in is a French Colonel of Cavalry who had received eight wounds. There were in all seven pieces of artillery taken, four of which have been brought here. The Light-Horse of Karauzay took two, the Saxon Light-Horse two, and we hear three have been taken by the Gressaliers.

The Saxon Light-Horse had one man killed and 47 wounded, among the latter several officers. The Saxon Chasseurs suffered most, they had a Captain and a lieutenant killed; one of their officers, and four or five of the Chasseurs had their hands cut off, by the French cannoneers, when they were about laying hold of the cannon in the battery.—The loss of the Imperialists cannot be exactly stated.

Several inhabitants of this place who visited the whole field of action, immediately after the battle, maintain, that the number of killed on each side, amounted to about 100, and from this they conclude that there might have been about 400 wounded on each side.

FRANCKFORT, June 18.

Intelligence just received from Naffeten, informs, that the French have again advanced on the heights of Ems. They are rapidly marching over the bridge of Neuwied.

HAMBURG, June 28.

A Swedish Courier arrived the day before yesterday from Paris. After having stayed two hours with Mr. de Nordenfkiold, the Swedish Secretary of legation here, he continued in full speed his journey to Stockholm.

ELSNORE, June 18.

Two English frigates and a merchantman passed yesterday the life of Anholt. Six or eight French frigates and a Cutter, it is said, have taken off Bergen, about 13 English vessels, some of which arrived in Norway.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, to his friend in this city.

"The general health and remarkably fruitful season which you mention are enjoyed here & I believe thro' our whole country. How great the blessing! As a people, we have but one blessing more, to ask of heaven, Wisdom to improve our happy state!

"The Jacobins with us have really a hard time; they have retailed to many old and new lies that they are now in the dumps. They cannot raise the smallest breeze, or keep up the appearance of a party. The Demo societies are dead; and all Jacobinism must soon follow, unless some very unlucky events should turn up.

"All political discourses, sermons, orations, commencement performances, &c. in this way, breathe pure Federalism, and the warmest approbation of the President, surpassing former times.

"Governor A. exerted his influence to prevent politics being introduced at commencement; but it served only to oil the wheels; such reiterated applauses were never before bestowed upon the orators who pronounced eulogiums on the President, and the Federal Government.—The Jacobins seem to realize that they are down, and down may they forever remain. They will long be remembered for the evil they intended; and long ought the people to remember with gratitude the good providence which turned their wisdom to foolishness, and blotted their evil designs.—Who can view our prosperous and happy country, and reflect what it might have been, without gratitude?

"I am confident there will not be a Jacobin elected for the next Congress in the Eastern States; and I am informed the prospect southward is growing better."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, August 15.

"I sincerely pray, that the United States may hold to their neutrality, and not be forced out of it by a passionate sense of national honor and glory, which would involve us in distress ten fold greater than the distressing feelings pride will undergo by submitting to aggressions: the war will soon be terminated; and the prudence of America will then give her more celebrity than could be gained by any resentments she could express."

COMMUNICATION.

It has often been remarked, that the "exclusive patriots" of Paris, the enemies of the French constitution, appear to be of the same cast with the enemies of the constitution of this country. In a late Aurora the President of the United States is violently attacked in a translation from Louvet's *Sentimental*. This Louvet, we find, is implicated in the late conspiracy at Paris to destroy the present government of France, and to restore the sanguinary form of 1793. Time will shew whether there is not a close connection between the anti-constitutional party in France and in this country. Our "exclusive patriots," after threatening the United States with the vengeance of France for nearly two years, can produce nothing to justify their denunciations but the publications of men who are engaged in a "terrible plot" to overturn the constitution of France, and to massacre the legislative bodies and other constituted authorities.

"We have received several anonymous requests to publish the names of persons as candidates for different offices.—Independent of uncertainty respecting the inclination of the parties proposed, promiscuous publications of individual nominations tend to confuse and bewilder the public mind. We shall, therefore, omit publishing anonymous proposals, at least for the present.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 2.

The 16th and 17th Days' Drawing are received at the office No. 147, Chestnut-street.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

We learn from London, that Dr. AMASA DINGLEY, of this city, is elected member of the Medical Society of the city of London.

From the HUDSON GAZETTE.

Mr. Stadlard, Permit me, thro' the medium of your Gazette, to acquaint my friends and fellow-citizens, the elec-

ty the honor of representing them in the Congress of the United States, and from their repeated unqualified election of me, persuade myself of their approving sentiment, I am constrained, from considerations relative to the private concerns interesting to myself and family, to decline their suffrages at the next election for Representatives in Congress.

EZEKIEL GILBERT.

Hudson, 24th August, 1796.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Sally, Outten, Virginia 9 days.
Sloop Sally, Dickey, Savannah 12

CLEARED.

Sloop Two Friends, Parker, New-London
Olive Branch, Jarvis, Curruck
Keshab, Britell, C. N. Mole
Schooner Periphas, Dunn, N. York
Amelia Ann, White, Fredericksburg
Pomona, Gardner, Boston
Capt. Clark of Schooner Boston, 12 days from Cape Francois, left there—

Brigs Two Sisters, Baglefon; Sally, Jackson; Neutrality, King; Maria, Malon; Schooners Experiment, Johnson; Morning Star, Waters, and sloop Dunton, all of Philadelphia; and several others belonging to different parts of the United States.

Brig Governor Brooke, Kelly, from Cuba, is below. Ship Eagle, Kearny, and Rebecca, Hughes, were to sail from London, about 12th July, for Philadelphia.

Arrivals at New York—August 31.

Schr. Friendship, Bourdet, Jamaica
Sloop Tyger, Tracy, Outo

The ship Cheeseman is safe arrived at Amsterdam, in 25 days from New-York.

The ship Hester, one of the English homeward bound West India fleet, Francis Pearson, commander, from Port-au-Prince, bound to London, laden with sugar and coffee, was wrecked on the 13th July at night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on the west side of the Island Hanagua, the crew saved.

Yellervay arrived the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Provost, in 10 weeks from Liverpool.

Captain Provost on the 5th July, spoke the sloop Democrat, Captain Potter, from New-London, bound to Bourdeaux, out 20 days, all well, long.

30, 33.

July 24, at 11 A. M. in long. 42, was boarded by a French frigate from the West Indies, on a cruise, two 74's in company. The Captain of the frigate told capt. P. that he was cruising for the Jamaica fleet.

Capt. P. on the 29th fell in with a very large fleet which he took to be the Jamaica fleet.

August 19, spoke the brig Nymph, captain Webb, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux, out 7 days.

Same day, spoke the ship Andromache, captain Kingston, from Philadelphia, bound to Cadiz, out 11 days.

The brig Two Polly's of Newbedford Captain Hawes, sailed for New-York, 10 days before Capt. Provost.

The ship Jay, Capt. Dyer, was to sail for New-York in two days after Capt. P.

Port of Baltimore.—August 29.

Arrived at the Port on Saturday.

Schooner Hawk, Capt. Knap, 12 days from Port-de-Paix. Left there, schooners —, Keene, Philadelphia; Harriot —, Charleston; brig Thomas, —, do. Captain Knap brought 30 passengers.

Ship Hope, capt. Coward, 17 days from Port-au-Prince.

Ship Hebe, M'Candle, 15 weeks from Amsterdam, with 125 passengers, buried 100 on the passage.

Ship Dauphin, Rich, 19 days from St. Croix.

Schooner Sally, Benson, 15 days from Cape-Francois. Left there brig Paddy, Reeves, Baltimore.

Arrived yesterday, brig Peggy, Wallace, 28 days from Kingston.

Schooner Elizabeth, Craig, 22 days from Cayenne.

Brig Two Sisters, Hubbert, 17 days from St. Thomas.

Extra of a letter from Doctor Baker, Health officer, dated Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, to capt. Jeremiah Yellott.

"The Hebe has arrived at Hawkins's Point, in 15 weeks from Amsterdam. She left port with 235 passengers, and arrived with about 120. The principal disease at present appears to be the febrile. There are not more than a dozen confined, though they all appear very much debilitated."

The following Baltimore vessels were laying at Leogane on the 8th inst.

Brig Industry, Maffly, waiting for trial.

Schooner Providence, Harding, do.

Hannah, Philpot, cleared.

WATSON'S ANSWER TO GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by J. ORMDROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street, **Apology for Christianity,**

In a series of Letters, addressed to

EDWARD GIBBON, Esq.

Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Landaff. (Price 75 cents bound.)

Watson's Answer to Paine,

To be had at the same place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends sleep.

Sept. 1.

cont

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been reduced in his circumstances, by sundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to satisfy his just debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all persons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session to be held on the first Monday of November next, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON

Easton, 1st of the 9th month, 1796. rawt:MN

LANDING,

From on board the ship STAR, Capt. Farneman,

About 150,000 Bottles,

From Bristol—For Sale by

F. Cannington