

The Courier François of yesterday morning says, that letters from Tobago announce that the people there are under apprehensions of a visit from the French and Dutch, and have in consequence laid an embargo on the Americans.

A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette, speaking of the Western insurrection, says, "It is my opinion, that if the Western country had never been infested with a Findley or a Gallatin, it would safely have escaped all these evils."

As corresponding with the sentiments uniformly supported in this Gazette, we with pleasure republish, from the New World of this morning, the following article:

"Among the many circumstances which set the American character in an honourable point of light, no one is calculated to shed more lustre than the warm solicitude for a general peace. While the uproar of war rebounds through Europe, and spreads alarm and desolation over a large portion of the earth, we remain in tranquillity, and rise on the general ruin. Our produce is elevated to an unprecedented height, and our enterprise finds a lucrative field both at home and abroad. Were interest alone to determine our motives, we would encourage, rather than repress, the war; we would pray for its extension and deprecate its termination.

"But let the truth be told. The American people fervently wish the war over. Their humanity and love of justice triumph over pecuniary considerations. There exists not a doubt that nine out of ten of our citizens, were the question submitted to them, would put a period to the war.

"Contemplate the almost unvarying hostility of one nation to another in past as well as present times, view the exultation which has marked the rise of one people on the ruin or miserable depression of another, and say, Americans, whether you do not feel a triumph of virtue in your own breasts, on exercising as high a state of philanthropy as consists with your own welfare."

It is an ungentlemanly practice which is adopted by some Editors of newspapers, of availing themselves with little or no apparent hesitation, of whatever degree of credit may be supposed to attach itself to productions original in the papers of others. This mode of conducting is almost peculiar to the United States, as no other community affords so many instances of it. How such persons can reconcile their conduct to the principles of candor and generosity, they themselves can best judge. It certainly is not indicative of genius and a nice sense of honor; for where these are united, no man will think it derogatory to his own character to acknowledge merit in a contemporary.

COMMUNICATION.

Some eastern travellers have reported, that the British treaty is unpopular in the New-England States.

It is, however to be observed, that travellers too often detail their own sentiments for the opinions of others. That this is the fact in the present instance, appears from a certificate lately published, in which a candidate for the office of representative in Congress is held up as a friend to the treaty, in order to remove objections from the minds of the electors arising from reports that he was opposed to it. The intrinsic merits of the treaty, or the degree to which it may be depended on as true, that it served to rally to the plans of the antislavery junta, as to become a rallying point to the friends of the peace, liberty and safety of the United States, and as such has already been of infinite service to our country.

The following remarks were made by a Committee of the French National Legislature, who reported a Law against Popular Societies, which received the sanction of the Councils in March last:

"The rapid progress of the Pantheon, laid the Chairman, ought to make you acquainted with the career of those societies. People set at first with the purest intentions, to support the constitution, to revive patriotism, to lead assistance to the government, to preach obedience to the law. But this cool and collected career does not accord with the ambitious pretensions of leaders; places and wealth are sought; men become furious at not having been elected into government; government is raised against; they are accused of Chouannerie, and of persecuting the real patriots; it is necessary to destroy the government. The lightning is not quicker than the success of a seditious orator, who, skilled in stirring the passions of the multitude, can at will appropriate their benevolence, exasperate them by a picture of the ills which he has endured, and stimulate them against those persons whom he accuses as the authors. The Athenians had just received from Solon a republican constitution. Pisistratus preached up the division of lands; he gave them letters, and that light, though courageous people, who had braved all Asia, were subjected to the yoke of thirty tyrants.

"After the death of Charles I, England was disposed to receive a Republican Government, but factions arose and disputed the empire. The temples and churches, transformed into clubs, became to many tribunes, where vehement orators delivered, some, sentiments of royalty, others of anarchy, few preached the principles of liberty.

"In the midst of these different parties, Cromwell let fall his mask; and under the title of Protector took the place of that tyrant whom he had just punished.

"At his death, the members of the long Parliament, who had been the instruments of Cromwell's elevation, were called the only patriots, the only men worthy of forming the national representation; and those men who seemed to be attached to the republic, only the better to conceal their real attachment to royal tyranny, re-established the throne and the people suffered themselves to be placed again under the yoke of monarchy.

"Thus, the British cabinet finds in the history of its country, useful lessons to hurt us; and it would answer, if we suffered popular societies to subsist.

"You cannot limit the liberty of the press without giving to the government a censorial authority, which would be adverse to all principles. But if you permit the liberty of the clubs, you will destroy the order that is established.

"The elements of clubs are in their nature destructive. If the government preserves liberty, the

clubs destroy it. If the government tends to slavery, it will make use of the clubs as an instrument. Thus the existence of clubs is the only hope of the royalists.

"Representatives, either annihilate the clubs, or the clubs will annihilate the republic.

"Citizens, let our hearts burn with hatred against royalty, and against jacobinism: let us in future, like the Directory, recognize only two classes of men—those who are for the Constitution, and those who are against it."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

Yesterday evening died, Peter T. Curtenius, Esq. Auditor-General of this State.

"A Wit's a Feather, and a Chief's a Rod—"

"An honest Man's the noblest work of God."

[Poets.]

The Squadron under the command of Adm. Murray consists of the Reformation of 74 guns, Assistance and Trusty of 50 guns, Thetis, Topaze, Thibce, Prevoyante, Hussar, Ration, and Cleopatra frigates—Lynx, Eperance, Spencer, Bonetta, and Bermuda sloops.

Capt. Chipman, of the ship Polly, from Glasgow, spoke in the latitude of 41, 46, long. 35, 38, four French frigates on a cruise for the Jamaica fleet. The commodore took Capt. C. on board, examined his papers, and told him he was bound for the banks of Newfoundland, to take the Newfoundland fleet, but he was afraid the convey of the Jamaica fleet was too heavy for him: after his cruise was out, he said he intended for Philadelphia, as one of his ships was very leaky. The commodore's ship was called Andromache.

In lat. 38, 29, long. 40, 11, spoke a brig called the American Hero, Capt. McDougal, from New-York, bound to Madeira.

Lat. 39, 4, long. 42, 11, spoke a brig from the Brazils bound to Lisbon.

Lat. 38, 29, long. 51, 2, spoke the ship Minerva, Capt. Crowninshield, of Salem, from Beugal, out 4 months, bound for Hamburg.

The following vessels touched at the island of Ascension, Ship John, Ward, bound to Salem.

Minerva, Crowninshield, do.

Lemon, Rich, of Boston.

Ketch John, Derby, of Salem, bound to the Isle of France, left Ascension, June 2.

Brig Kofs, Meany, Philadelphia, and Schooner Woodbridge, Pinckham, Boston.

By Capt. Ryan, who arrived yesterday, in 45 days from Cadiz, we learn that the French fleet under Admiral Richery lay there when he sailed, and that the English fleet under Admiral Mann was still cruising off the harbour, except one ship that was sent to convey the merchantmen from Cadiz to Gibraltar.

The ship Venilia, Adamson, is arrived at Bristol in 28 days from this port.

The ship Barrington, Stewart, arrived at Leith the middle of June, from this port.

CHARLESTON, August 25.

Died on the evening of the 23d inst. at the house of Mr. Richard McMillan, King-Street, Benjamin Clarke, M.D. (son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Clarke) aged 32 years, lately from Abbeville County, Ninety Six District. In all the different situations of life, he uniformly supported the character of a Good Man.

August 26.

Died on Friday evening the 19th inst. in her 19th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Eggleston; wife of Mr. John Eggleston.

On Wednesday morning the 24th inst. miss Mary Wrighten, daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Pownall, formerly of the Church Street Theatre.

On the same evening, Mr. John Eggleston.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.

Arrived on Saturday the ship Pomona, Captain Haywood, from Cadiz, which he left the last of July. The verbal accounts by the Pomona correspond with the intelligence in our last from Cadiz, by the way of New-York. War with England was the general topic of conversation, which every day seemed to render more probable. Admiral Richery was still in Cadiz, but it was rumoured that the French looked for speedy relief from a Dutch fleet of superior force to the Squadron under Admiral Mann, who has so long kept them blockaded.—The time for the payment of the sum stipulated by treaty between this country and the Dey of Algiers expired six days before Captain Haywood failed from Cadiz, and the vessel dispatched with it had not then arrived. It is feared this circumstance may endanger the liberty and property of some of our citizens.

Captain Haywood fell in with a Squadron of the Cape, under the command of Admiral Murray. He was boarded by the first lieutenant of the Admiral's ship, who informed him they had been two days in chase of three French frigates, under the command of Captain Barney, one of which they captured.

The ship Friends Adventure, Captain Caldwell, of Baltimore, arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, the 25th of July.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

Yesterday arrived the ship Charleston, Captain Clarke, in 54 days from London. We have been favoured, through several channels, (particularly Captain Clarke) with London papers to the 14th July, from which a few extracts are made for this day's Journal.

Captain Clarke parted company with the snow Eliza, Captain Benson, on Wednesday last.

Captain Clarke has a full cargo of dry goods for the merchants of Baltimore.

We hear that the ship Jane, Rogers, of this port, put back to Liverpool in distress.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday evening, we are informed, that on Friday last, three frigates were off Cape Henry; one was stationed in the lat. of the Cape—one to the north—the other to the south—laying to. Our informant was spoke by one of the frigates, which he took to be the Thetis.

On Saturday last, the ship Thomas of Portland, went out of the Capes from hence, for Portland, and was chased by an English frigate from Hampton Roads.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by Captain Clarke.

STOCKHOLM, June 24.

The famous Countess Charlotte Rudensfield, who was an accomplice on the late conspiracy of General Armfeldt, and was condemned to imprisonment for life, was, the day before yesterday, set at liberty, and sets out this day for Goulland, where government has bought for her an estate, on which

she is to reside. This sudden change in the fate of the Countess, was very unexpected, and has caused may unpleasant things to be said here.

ITALY, June 15.

The French General Cervoni has blocked Mantua, for a circuit of 18 leagues. The city has in vain been summoned to surrender: it has a garrison of 8000 men and 4000 artillery men.

Tranquillity is now restored in Corsica, the English viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot having dismissed the present ministry, and called a new parliament, which will appoint a new Council of State.

VIENNA, June 22.

The Court Gazette of this day, contains the following intelligence:

"According to the report of the commander in chief, Baron Beaulieu, dated Cagliari, the 13th instant, nothing of importance has occurred in the army of Italy. Our patrols advance as far as Vicenza; the castle of Milan is not yet formally besieged by the enemy, but only reconnoitred by about 4 or 5000 men. Mantua is preparing to defend itself to the last extremity, but is at present only blockaded. Checked by the brave resistance of our troops, in every engagement, to the superiority of numbers of the enemy, and kept back by the measures for defence which have been taken every where, the enemy has not thought it advisable to attempt any thing further. Our army is only waiting for the reinforcements, which are halting from all parts to its assistance, to recommence active operations on their part."

WESEL, June 26.

The head quarters of the Duke of Brunswick, who commands the troops appointed to defend the line of demarcation, will be fixed at Minden, on the 1st of July.

MANHEIM, June 24.

The French still continue in possession of Rheingauheim, Mandach and the batteries they took before our fortifications. As it seems evident that they mean to continue without interruption the attacks on the lines, which will only occasion an unnecessary sacrifice of men, the Imperialists, for the present, mean only to act on the defensive, and to retire in to the fort of the Rhine, which has been partly repaired.

MIDDLEBURG, June 30.

The French frigate La Republicaine, has lately taken the English packet boat bound to Hamburg, called the Prince of Orange. Captain J. Dean.—After taking out all the passengers and prisoners, the vessel was sunk.

ELBERFELDT, June 22.

The left wing of the French army of Sambre and Meuse, has taken up an advantageous position between Benrath and Opladen, for the purpose of covering Düsseldorf, in which place dispositions are making to frustrate any attack. The inhabitants are obliged to provide themselves with six months provisions. Both the batteries of the place, and the advanced works, are provided with guns.

NEUWIED, June 23.

We are assured to-day, that the French have sent over to this side a trumpet, with the assurance, that they will no longer fire into the city.

Our advices from Linz state, that the advanced guard of the Imperial troops crossed the Sieg yesterday morning. The advanced posts have already pushed on to Muhlheim.

Yesterday a great number of French troops passed along the high road leading to Andernach. It would appear that they are about to join the army in the environs of Düsseldorf.

EHRENBREITSTEN, June 24.

The great encampment of the Imperial army is still in the environs of Neuwied; on the other bank of the Rhine the French have their encampment.—A part of the latter, it is said, will march this evening.

BANKS OF THE MAYN, June 25.

A Courier from the Upper Rhine has brought advices that the French yesterday crossed that river near Kehl, and took possession of a battery, from which, however, they have since been driven with loss, by a detachment of troops belonging to the Circle of Suabia. Reinforcements were sent from this quarter immediately on the arrival of the above intelligence.

We are just informed, that the Dey of Tripoli has declared War against Denmark.

The Glasgow Florist Society has given to Robert Smith, for producing the best Anémones, a pair of Horns mounted with Silver. The Stadtholder says, that for Orange Plants he is entitled to all the horns about Hampton Court.

ARMY OF THE COAST OF THE OCEAN.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of the Executive Directory with the central administration of the department of Morbihan, to the Minister of the general police of the republic.

"VANNES, 3d Messidor, 4th year.

"Citizen Minister,

"I have no longer to announce hopes, but facts to you. I have seen with my own eyes, three bands of Chouans, consisting of 30 and 40 men each, all marines, arrive here successively this afternoon, with their muskets reversed, and their cartridges in their hands. I have seen them lay down their arms, set up the three-coloured cockade, and kiss it with transport. I have heard them call out with joy, 'Long live the republic!' These are the forerunners of their companions throughout the whole canton of Vannes, who are following their example: they are the imitators of the Chouans of the canton of Auray, who, yesterday and the day before, laid down their arms, to the number of 600, in that neighbourhood.

"Before the end of the Decade we shall not have, I hope, in the department, an armed enemy; and you will learn, with much satisfaction, that this sudden change is owing rather to the confidence inspired by government, than to the astonishing successes of our arms in the north and south.

"The deluded men do not dissemble that it was the atrocities of government which armed them against the Republic, and that a wife and paternal government has induced them to return to its bosom.

Health and Fraternity,

(Signed) "FAVRAT."

FRANFORT, June 25.

The Austrian main army under the arch-duke Charles is retiring from the Welterwald, and the vicinity of the Sieg. Thirty thousand men under the command of Gen. Wartensleben, will remain in the plain of Mulheim, opposite Düsseldorf, and act defensively. The Saxon troops, those of General Hotze, several Hungarian regiments of infantry, and the brigade of the Prince of Orange, have arrived at Wilsbaden, on their march to the Upper Rhine, and the vicinity of Mannheim. Gen. Wurmer has set out for Italy, and General Latour has taken the command of the army *ad interim*, till the arrival of the Prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, who is to have the command under the archduke Charles. It is not yet determined where the head quarters of the arch duke Charles, as general in chief of the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, shall be established; but it is expected, either at Heidelberg or Grolsgerau.

Eight regiments of Austrian infantry, eight of dragoons, and one of light hussars, are to march through the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; they will be ready by the end of July.

The Austrians have entered Elberfeld.

LONDON, July 11.

Yesterday we received the Paris Journals up to the 5th instant inclusive.

It is a little remarkable that in a series of so many papers as have been received since the arrival of the last Paris Journals, not a word is said of the operations of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse. This is a silence which promises speedily much interesting intelligence, which from the change made in the disposition of the Austrian troops, by the activity of Moreau on the Upper Rhine, and in the force of the French from the co-operation of the Army of the North, will not probably be favourable to the Austrian cause.

A letter of General Moreau to the Directory gives the official account of the passage of the Rhine near Strasbourg. It appears that this brilliant action had been achieved by that fortunate combination of military tactics and unequalled enterprise, by which the operations of the French have been distinguished. By having thrown a bridge across the Rhine at that quarter, General Moreau considers his position as perfectly safe, though till this was effected it seems confessed to have been extremely perilous.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Amity, Henderson,	Bordeaux 54
Warren, Landers,	Liverpool 56
Barque Bon Adventure, Stubbs,	Lisbon 82
Brig Abigail, Pinkham,	St. Domingo 20
The Montezuma is arrived at Baltimore. The Rebecca, Hughes, was to sail from London July 15, and the Eagle about the 27th—both for Philadelphia.	
Capt. Landers, of the ship Warren, from Liverpool, informs, that on the 2d instant he spoke the snow Adolphe, Capt. Wilder, with 500 passengers from Londonderry for New-York or Philadelphia, out 65 days, lat. 40, 12, long. 68, 53, all well.	
The next day, in lat. 59, 39, long. 71, 35, was boarded by the Shark British sloop of war, or 20 guns; informed that they had been in soundings off the Chesapeake the Monday preceding, and that a French frigate of 32 guns had been taken. The Shark was bound to Halifax.	
The brig Eliza, with passengers from Londonderry, is arrived at Newcastle, after a short passage.	

From the New-York Gazette.

FOR THE GOOD OF NAVIGATION.

The subscriber having been obliged to put into Little Egg-Harbor twice, while he was trying to weigh the sloop Hannah; and thinks it but right that strangers, going along shore, and taken with contrary winds, or the wind upon shore, should be made acquainted with the marks let up by Capt. Patrick Dennis, of the revenue cutter Vigilant. Upon the north beach, in coming from sea, or going along shore, they must not attempt to go over the bar until they bring both beacons in one; they will then bear about N. W. then run in keeping them so, until they are within the bar, which they will easily see, by the breaking of the sea upon it; then keep the south brack aboard until they get to the point of Tucker's, or South Beach, giving it a small berth, and run in to anchor a breast of Tucker's house, and anchor there, in about 14 or 16 feet water. They will find upon the bar two and an half fathoms, at low water.

JAMES DEAS.

September 8, 1796.

Arrivals at New-York—September 9.	
Ship Charlotte, Neal,	Hamburg
Brig Poll Cary, Ryan,	Cadiz

Valuable Manufactory FOR SALE.

A SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, standing in a convenient part of the City; the works are almost new; on an entire new construction, built of the best materials, and ready to set to work immediately. Apply to, FRAUNCES and VAN REED, Brokers, No. 63, South 13th Street. Who discount approved Notes of hand at a short notice. September 6th, 1796. m. w. & s. tl.

TO BE SOLD,

That Neat and Convenient House, WHEREIN the subscriber now lives. There are four rooms on a floor: the house is two stories high with a good garret above; under the whole is an excellent cellar, with a dry well, in which is a convenient framed chamber for preserving meat, butter, &c. in warm weather. Attached to the house is a Stable for three horses, hay-loft, granary, and carriage-house, a wood-yard paved with stone, and a garden with soil of a fine quality. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton, or in her absence to Thomas D. Johnson, Esq. or the rev. Samuel S. Smith.

ANN WITHERSPOON.

Princeton, Aug 24.