

shall, if required, afford every assistance against such as shall refuse to make good payment.

XI. From the period appointed for the payment of the contribution, that is to say, from this present day, every thing that shall or may be furnished for the French army, (except free-quarters) shall be deducted from the contributions.

XII. The Margravates of Anspach and Bareith, belonging to his Prussian majesty, and the principality of Schmalkalden, belonging to his serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, according to the status quo in which they were before the war, shall be exempted from their share of the contribution.

XIII. In case another republican army, exclusive of that of the Sambre and Meuse, should enter the territories of the circle of Franconia, it shall most strictly observe the present convention, which in properly speaking, concluded with the French government.

XIV. The convention of the circle Franconia refers for themselves to determine farther by separate articles every thing relative to the distributing and levying of the contribution.

(Signed) Ernouf, general of division. Oberkamp, Rhodius, Swanziger, Harford.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The French papers in general, of a recent date, teem with invectives against the British Ministry, and discussions upon means for effecting an invasion of this country. One of them asserts, that the period is approaching when the strength of a population of 32 millions is to be tried against eight, subjected to a king, and led in trammels by a minister, the abhorrence of the human race.

Citizen Kerguelin, a vice admiral under the ancient government, after tracing the causes of the destruction of the French Navy, in a work lately published, finishes with a proposal which he says, under the present circumstances, ought to be received by every good Frenchman who feels himself insulted by the outrageous conduct of England before and after the Revolution.—A descent upon England, he affirms, ought to engage the whole attention of the government.—“I can,” observes Kerguelin, “demonstrate to the Directory the possibility and the facility of this descent, even with the maritime means yet remaining in our power.—If they will deign to consult me, I shall seize the opportunity of delivering up my plans and views upon this subject, which possess a degree of infallibility, being formed upon the enemy’s territory, and such as cannot be obstructed in their execution by all the power of England.”

WEYMOUTH, August 23.

His Majesty, the Prince, the Duke of York, and Lord Uxbridge, &c. breakfasted at the camp previous to the Grand Review. The Review was a very grand military spectacle. As usual, on such occasions there were two opposite armies drawn up. The Prince of Wales commanded the one army, and the Duke of York the other. It afforded the highest gratification to the spectators, the various manoeuvres that were displayed, and the whole scene did equal credit to both Princes.

PLYMOUTH, August 24.

The Penelope cutter which came in yesterday afternoon is still under quarantine, consequently she has no communication with the shore, nor can we get any authentic particulars of the news she has brought, though there is no doubt but her dispatches are of importance which were conveyed from hence to London by Lieutenant Birdwood of the Penelope, and a lieutenant from the fleet under the command of Admiral Jervis; the cutter sailed from Corfica 32 days since, and on her voyage spoke Admiral Jervis off Toulon, with seventeen fail of the line, in fine condition, and their crews healthy, and in high spirits; and it is confidently reported, that a few days after, she fell in with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz, accompanied by the squadron under Richery, consisting together of 26 fail of the line, steering up the freights.

PARIS, August 19.

There have been new disturbances at Geneva. The two parties there have been contending so long that there was every reason to dread the effusion of blood. An infurrection was devised, of which these parties reciprocally accused each other. Nine of the agents of Antheroy are, however, in custody on specific charges. The alarm bell being sounded, both parties drew up under arms, but as neither offered to attack, tranquillity was soon restored. It is feared that the trial of the accused parties may bring back new troubles. The momentary reverses which we have experienced in the army and falsehood of those who at one time appealed to our generosity, but who would certainly have betrayed us, if the success of Wurmsler could have given them a durable impunity.

Te Deums were ordered at Vienna. The picture of Buonaparte was torn to pieces at Turin, and the National cockade was trampled under foot. The king of Naples was about to join his forces to those of the Emperor; and even the Republic of Venice had an understanding with the Austrian General.

But, thanks to victory, the companion of Buonaparte, these fetes and Te Deums are laid aside. The Princes of Italy now besiege only the anti-chamber of the General, to avert if possible, the contributions, which are to be raised in proportion to their perfidy.

PROCLAMATION.

Of the General in Chief of the Army of ITALY. Head-Quarters of Castiglione, 19th Thermidor Fourth Year.

SOLDIERS,

You have conquered Italy a second time! in five days you have gained two pitched battles, and five inferior actions, you have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, three generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and 6 stand of colours. Those fierce Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you.—You have crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonado, of Castiglione, ought to attack and destroy them. You renew the boasted examples of Marathon and Plataea: like the brave Greek Phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal. Receive then, soldiers, the mark of the satisfaction of your general: it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity.

Brave soldiers, be always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your posts. Death thrills trembling from the agile and resolutely brave: how often have you marched to meet it, how often have you leen it fly before you, and enter the hostile ranks? It often overtakes the coward, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

For Sale,

50,000 Wt. Black Pepper, and a quantity of Mace, Nutmegs and Cloves, Imported in the brig Mary, from Batavia, and entitled to the drawback. Apply to

John Wilcocks,

South Wharves, adjoining Ton Alley. Who has to Let,

That spacious and convenient, three-story, Brick HOUSE, Nos. 59 and 61 South Water-street, lately occupied by Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq. and admirably calculated for the accommodation of a dry good merchant in an extensive line. Also, several excellent Warehouses adjoining.

Oct. 25.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1796.

MR. FERRO,

THE paper which has been published in the Gazette, purporting to be an official note from the French minister for foreign affairs, to M. Barthelemy, seems to have excited much alarm among the merchants concerned in trade with the British dominions. Whether the note is authentic or not, is as yet unknown: but one thing is certain, that there exists no such order of the British government, as the note represents to have been just given, and which is stated as the immediate cause and justification of the resolution of the directory, respecting neutral vessels.

October 15, 1796.

The Letter from Cadiz, in last evening’s Gazette, ought to have been dated 25th August instead of the 5th.

John Wilkes Kittera, Esq. is re-elected member of Congress.

It has been industriously circulated in the Country among the Farmers, that the extracts of letters from Europe, and other accounts, stating the very great fall in the price of grain, are mere fabrications, the work of speculators and monopolizers. This idea is totally unfounded.—The prices of grain are down in Europe.—We have seen several letters stating the fact.

The letter from which the following extract is taken is left with the Editor, and may be seen by any person who has any doubt on the subject.

Extract of a letter from London, August 25.

“In consequence of the uncommonly abundant harvest, the fall in the price of wheat is great beyond all example; good wheat from the Baltic is selling as low as 35s. per quarter, the finest Dantzic at 40s. to 42s. American wheat 30 to 36s. per quarter, and flour is unobtainable even at 25s. per barrel fresh.”

BY THIS DAY’S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

There were several European arrivals yesterday; but none of them can bring us any news except the brig Boston, Capt. Curlls, from Hamburg in 42 and Falmouth 24 days, and the schooner Abeona, Captain Ropes, in 36 days from Cadiz.

By the Boston we hope to get Hamburg papers this morning. Her verbal accounts and letters corroborate our Dutch accounts in yesterday’s Argus, that Jourdan had defeated the Imperialists between Neurenberg and Regensburg, as we had it yesterday; [We find on examination, that Regensburg is the German for Ratisbon.]

Verbal accounts by the Abeona, from Cadiz, state, that the British failors had been permitted to return on board their vessels again, on the day she left that port, viz. the 4th September.

We hear the managers of the theatre have received by Capt. Adamson, an addition to their corps.—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, The Lady’s vocal talents are highly spoken of. She makes her first entre to-morrow evening.

Several arrivals at Boston mention the taking of Newfoundland by the French.—The news is credited.

There is a brilliancy in military achievements that dazzles the eye, and blinds it to other prospects.—Thus, while we are astonished at the heroic actions of the French, we are apt to overlook the real effects of their principles on themselves and on other nations. We are apt to overlook the dissolute state of morals, the total corruption of manners that pervade all their large cities; their neglect of arts and science; their violation of rights and property; their internal factions, which, in some parts, are constantly shedding blood; their murders and assassinations; their robbing and plundering of shipwrecked seamen—and especially their violation of the neutral rights of peaceable nations, and their dictatorial interference to Holland, Geneva, and other independent states.

What else could be expected?—These are the inevitable consequences of the atheistical tenets which are imbibed even by the common citizens.

An intelligent gentleman, who cannot be suspected of enmity to France, and who has lately returned from a tour through that country, informs, that atheism has made a progress in that country, especially among the young people, that astonished him.—That two passions, a love of war and love of women, absorb all their attention.—That the cities are sinks of corruption.—That their famous national institute is contemptible—far inferior to the poorest of the American colleges.

Of the total want of morals in that country, we have given some official evidence, and we have more to publish.

In short, however just was the cause of France originally, while defence was the object, the tables are turned. France is becoming a mere military nation—War and plunder become necessary to her existence. America take warning!

By the late arrivals.

HAGUE, August 11.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Citizens J. Hubert and Co. at Rotterdam, asked passports for 200 passengers to America.—Referred to the consideration of the marine committee.

Died here quite suddenly, on a walk, the worthy old Mr. Dumas, agent to this country, from the United States in North-America. He was a man of great abilities and merits, having done a great deal to establish liberty in America, France, and Holland.

August 13.

Tuesday last citizen Blauw arrived here from Paris. Citizen Meijer will now continue our ambassador at the French republic. Citizen Blauw has done great services to his country, and will next month go to Halle, in the employ of our government.

August 16.

By the government of the province of Holland, an alteration is ordered in the publication of July 30th, for paying money to the government, wherein it is to be seen that all inhabitants are obliged to pay six per cent. of their property to the country, viz. one quarter to 1st September, 1796, one

quarter to 1st October, one quarter to 15th November, one quarter to 31st December.

Three failors were a few days since shot on board a ship of war in the harbour of the Texel, for conspiring with others, to seize upon their officers, and to confine such of the men as might prove refractory, with an avowed intent of running the ship over to England.

A great number of the regular clergy in the Seven provinces, who have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the present government, have been dismissed. Fourteen out of twenty-eight, in this city last week, shared the fate of many of their brethren. They proposed some modification, in the oath, with reference to the Orange family; having no objection to submit to the present ruling power during its continuance, but seem fully determined not to exclude themselves by oath from serving under the Prince, should fortune ever again restore him to his former dignity. A very popular preacher in Rotterdam, named Sharp, adored by his hearers, has also been discarded, since which he has entered into trade.

The French minister Noel, has requested of the Dutch convention, a sum exceeding 5000 guilders, for repairing the damages which the French fleet lately sustained in the engagement off Goree, with the English man of war; on pretence that the fleet was destined to protect the coast of Holland. Their true object, however, was to cruise for a fleet of English merchantmen; and several members suggested, that those ships have been in the first instance badly equipped, for that in so unequal a conflict, it was impossible to receive damages to so considerable an amount. The request, however, was referred to the marine committee, and will doubtless be complied with.

PROCLAMATION.

Liberty. Equality.

FRENCH REPUBLIC!

Andrew Rigaud, general of brigade, commander in chief of the fourth, and the districts thereto annexed.

Cayes, 22 Fructidor,

4th year of the republic.

Divers captains of corsairs have presented me petitions, praying that I would pronounce on the validity of the prizes they have made of American vessels, going into the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the English, and by the French rebels.

The Americans, on their part, request to be decided on and dismissed, since great part of their cargoes consisting of perishable articles, will be ruined, which will occasion a great loss.

Considering that I have not the power of deciding on the validity of prizes; that the new law on this point is not known to me; that I am ignorant also whether the commission of government intended the corsairs should take americans, bound to ports occupied by our enemies, and that of consequence I cannot decide definitively on the applications made to me on this subject.

Considering also that it is just to render a provisory sentence, on account of the distance of the powers competent to decide on this head.

To do justice to the repeated solicitations of the captains and owners of privateers, and of the american supercargoes; it is ordered provisorily as follows:—

The captains and owners of privateers (corsairs) the captains and supercargoes of american vessels, are authorized, if they can agree among themselves, to land all or part of the cargoes of the vessels seized, proceeding, in presence of persons appointed by the administration voluntarily or judicially, to the sale of their said cargoes; the proceeds of sale shall be deposited in the public treasury, to be remitted to those to whom they shall be found to belong, as soon as definitive sentence shall be pronounced on the seizure of the vessels.

Those american captains who shall have papers under the regulations of the government of the United States, and shall have nothing against them except being seized going to ports in the power of the enemy, shall have permission on giving security to the amount of vessel and cargo, to load and make a voyage to the continent without loss of time, without being exposed to heavy expences, on account of the delay that will attend a decision on the aforesaid seizures.

The officers of administration in the different ports, where there shall be vessels seized, are charged with the execution of this order, as are the military commanders. They are directed to stop further process, each under penalty of personal responsibility.

The ordonnateur is requested to notify this order to all his subordinate officers in the department of the South and districts annexed, and require them to enforce it.

(Signed) A. RIGAUD.

True copy from the register,

L. POUTU, Sec’y.

GEORGE-TOWN, October 11.

A second time the alarming spectacle of a raging and destructive fire has been presented in this town. It was discovered about eleven o’clock on Sunday morning, in the dwelling house of Mr. J. Laird, who was then absent. A large number of citizens were speedily assembled; but their exertions did not save the building where the fire commenced—it was entirely consumed; but the property within was principally preserved, and the farther progress of the fire prevented.

We are informed, that Messrs. William Craik, Richard Sprigg, George Dent, George Baer, and Samuel Smith, are elected representatives in congress for their several districts.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

The ships Glasgow from Dublin, Union, from London-derry 39 days with 150 passengers, and brig Molly from Port-au-Prince are below.

Yesterday came up to the Point, an English brig, prize to a French privateer of 14 guns. The prize is one of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, two more of which, taken by the same privateer, are below, one of them a large transport ship, belonging to Whatchy, (England,) and was

returning home in ballast; the others have cargoes.—They cannot, agreeably to the laws of the United States, be permitted to unload here; but it is supposed will remain until the captors find it convenient to sail for a French port. The brig that has arrived was dimitted in the late gale.

ARRIVED.

Ship George, Rice, Hull 14
Bachus, George, Hamburg 61
Experiment, Palmer, Bordeaux 53
Go’don Age, Earl, Kington 28
Roba & Betsey, Nimo, Beitol 53
Ship Concord, Thompion, Amsterdam 47
Brig Sufannah, returned in distress
Schr. Dick, Brown, Trinidad 23
Schr. Betsey Holland, Shockley, Kington 20
Philadelphia, Hammond, Port-au-Prince 12
Arrived at the Fort. Ship Philadelphia, Bliss, Bristol, John Henderson, prize to the French, one of the Jamaica fleet, taken a month ago.
Sloop Mary, Geyer, Demarara 14
Sally, Patten, Guadeloupe 39
Liberty, Lincoln, New England 5

The following are the prizes carried into Cayenne by the French cruizers.
Ship Indian Trader, from London for Bengal.
George, from Cork for Jamaica.
Thetis, from London for Martinico.
Nassau, from Grenock for New-Providance.
Mary, from Fayal for Port-au-Prince.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

ARRIVED.

Ship General Lincoln, Lawtence, Hamburg —
Mshawk, Moore, London 63
Grace, Armour, Amsterdam —
Commerce, Atwood, Liverpool 62
Brig Boston, Curlls, Hamburg 42
Ceres, Moore, Cadiz 35
Schr. Abeona, Ropes, Cadiz 36
Sloop Trio, Hubbell, Guadeloupe 25.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.

Yesterday arrived schooner Eliza, Capt. Rogers, 20 days from Jeremie. Left at Jeremie, ship Diana, Dehon, Baltimore, to sail next day; schooner Betsey, Lloyd, do. to sail in two days; schooner Betsey, Capt. Boyd, do. brig Minerva, Moody, Philadelphia; brig Molly, do. schooner —, Rice, do. sloop Liberty, of New-York.

Left Jeremie September 22; next day, about 14 leagues from Cape-Nichola-Mole, was boarded by a boat with six armed men, which we found to belong to two French privateers, then abreast of us, about two leagues off. We were in company with the schooner Nelly, Capt. Brown, of Norfolk, who sailed with us from Jeremie; they boarded her first, then us; they very politely examined our letters and papers, and permitted us to proceed on our voyage. One of the privateers was called the Southonax, Capt. Rolland; the other L’Iron-delle, both belonging to Capt. Rolland.
Mr. Coon, supercargo of the Eliza, informs, that the Bite of Leogane is still infested with a great number of piratical row-boats, who carry in every American that falls in their way.—Upwards of 100 have been taken into different ports in the Bite; among them two belonging to Baltimore, one of which is the Mary, owned by Mr. Carrere. Flour at Jeremie was retailing from 12 to 14 dollars, very dull—Coffee 30 sols, and very scarce.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent. - - - - - 12 1/2
Three per Cent. - - - - - 10 1/2 } int.
4 1/2 per Cent. - - - - - 14 } off.
3 1/2 per Cent. - - - - - 16 1/4
Deferred Six per Cent. - - - - - 13 1/2
BANK United States, - - - - - 19 to 20 pr ct.
— Pennsylvania, - - - - - 26 to 27
— North America, - - - - - 45 to 46
Insurance Comp. North-America, 37 1/2 pr cent. adv.
— Pennsylvania, pr to 2 pr cent. adv.

For Portsmouth, New-Hampshire,

The Schooner LUCY,

Daniel Prowse, master; will sail in the course of a week, and take freight on moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply on board, or to Joseph Anthony, & Co. October 15. dx

THE PANTHEON,

And RICKETTS’S AMPHITHEATRE, For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

THIS EVENING, Saturday October 15,

Will be presented,

A variety of pleasing Entertainments.

Equestrian Exercises—by Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Hutchins, and Mrs. Spinacuta. Clowns to the horsemanship—Mr. Sully. After which will be presented, for the first time this Season,

A PANTOMIMIC BALLET DANCE,

called

The Distressed Sailor,

and the

BENEVOLENT CREW,

Poor Jack with a harp—Mr. Durang. Ned Hawlyard—Mr. Coffie.

Sailors by the rest of the Company. Mrs. Casey, the Wapping Landlady—Mrs Tompkins, Sailors Lasses.

Mrs. Spinacuta, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Tompkins, and Orange Girl, Mrs. Durang.

HORSEMANSHIP—by Mr. Ricketts. TIGHT ROPE DANCING—by Mr. Spinacuta.

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES. And (for the last time this season)

The whole to conclude with a COMIC PANTOMIME, called,

The Death and Renovation of Harlequin.

Harlequin—Mr. Sully. Old Man—Mr. Durang. Lover—Mr. Tompkins. Clown—Mr. Spinacuta. Ariel—Miss Robinson. And Columbine—Mrs Spinacuta.

Supernumeraries by the rest of the Company. The Pantomime to conclude with a DANCE.

The doors will open at 6 o’clock—Performance commences at 7—Boxes 7s. 6d.—Pit 3s. 6d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in Chestnut-street, from ten to three o’clock each day.

Silver Tickets, to admit for the season, to be had by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oellers’s Hotel.

REMOVED.

The Compting-House of HENRY PHILIPS, No. 118, Spruce-street, to the Corner of South Fourth and Prune-streets. October 13.