

321. The passage in the book is as follows—"It is much to be regretted, that Epaminondas did not live to display his talents as a legislator; the world might possibly have been blessed with something like an English constitution, two or three thousand years sooner than it was."

324. The passage from which the distorted sentence is drawn, stands thus—"In a learned and ingenious discourse, delivered by himself, [the baron de Herberg] he has attempted to shew the advantages of simple monarchy over all kinds of republican governments, even that best species of them, limited monarchies."

360. The sentence in this page stands thus—"The distinctions of poor and rich are as necessary in states of considerable extent, as labor and good government. The poor are defined labor; and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations." The word *qualified* is omitted by the candid quoter.

373. The sentence in question runs thus—"the general, even without being sensible of it, will naturally fall in with the views of the aristocratical body, in promoting men of family, property and abilities; and indeed, in general, it will be his duty to do this, as such are undoubtedly, in general, the fittest for the service."

The garblers have here omitted the word *abilities*.

275. Mr. Adams is here depicting, the pernicious effects resulting from a single branch government. The sentence stands thus—"the American provincial congress had experience enough of this; and gentlemen were more convinced by what they there saw, heard, and felt, than they would have been by reasoning or reading; it was generally agreed that the appointment of officers by lot would have been a more rational method—but this is not all: the army, the navy, revenue, excise, customs, police, justice, and all foreign ministers must be gentlemen, that is to say, friends and connections of the rich, well born and well educated members of the house; or if they are not, the community will be filled with slander, suspicion and ridicule against them, &c. The passage it appears is directly levelled against the doctrine of the wretched garblers.

379. The sentence stands thus—"I had almost ventured to propose a third assembly for the executive power, but the unity, the secrecy, the dispatch of one man has no equal; and the executive power should be watched by all men; the attention of the whole nation should be fixed upon one point, and the blame and censure, as well as the impeachments and vengeance for abuses of this power, should be solely directed to the ministers of one man."

\* \* The foregoing quotations may serve to develop the impudence and roguery of a set of the most abandoned calumniators that ever attempted to impose on the people of any country whatever.

## PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1796.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

Chester County,			
Governor—Thomas Mifflin	1688		
Assembly—Roger Kirk	1701		
Thomas Bull	1437		
Robert Frazer	1329		
Abiah Taylor	1311		
James Hannum	937		
Andrew Boyd	799		
David Denny	502		
Jos. McClellan	463		
Congress. Del. co. Chester co. Total.			
Richard Thomas 499	783	1282	chosen.
William Gibbons 202	941	1143	
Senate. Chester. Montg. Bucks. Total.			
Wm. Chapman 230	827	591	1648 cho.
Jos. McClellan 1124	339	164	1618
Thomas Jenks 326	70	664	1060
Amos Gregg 12	196	711	926

Further Translations from Hamburg papers by the Ship America.

### UPPER RHINE, September 6.

The scene of war is shifting back from Francoia to the environs of the Lahn and Lower Rhine. The French are everywhere retreating after a bloody battle which took place the 3d inst. near Wurtzburgh, wherein the Imperialists were victorious. Wurtzburgh the citadel thereof, Schweinfurt, Gelnhausen, &c. are in the hands of the latter. On the 1st inst. a severe engagement took place between the French general Moreau and the Imperial general Nauendorf, in which the Imperialists at last got the better.

### WURTZBURGH, September 3.

The 1st and 3d inst. were remarkable days for this city. On the 1st inst. half after two P. M. the alarm was given, that the Imperialists were at the gates, and almost in the same instant a detachment of Austrian light-horse came along the street of the Augullines towards the Mayn bridge. The French, by no means prepared for such a visit, hurried some into the houses, some into the fortresses; those who fell into the hands of the Imperialists, were cut to pieces. The Imperialists galloped every where through the city, and nothing could withstand their bravery. Towards evening more troops rode into the city, and others encamped round the same. The enemy now commenced a dreadful cannonade from the fort which lasted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st, until three o'clock in the afternoon of the third without any intermission; the terrors of the inhabitants were so much the greater as they fired into the city, and some people were killed and others wounded. Twenty shot fell on the city hall only. The garrison of the fort absolutely refused to surrender, though surrounded in some parts already, and though the heavy artillery, fortunately for us, had been removed some days before.

On the 2d towards noon General Grenier arrived with his division from Arnheim, and towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon one of the hottest engagements commenced which lasted till late in the night but was not decisive. General Jourdan who had been all along in the neighbourhood of Swine-

furth, arrived in the night with his whole army, and towards morning Archduke Charles likewise with 8000 men cavalry? With break of day the battle began in the neighbourhood of this city, with unexampled obstinacy; long was our fate in suspense; at last at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we heard, that the Austrians had obtained the victory.

Soon after General Hotze made his entry into this city and was received with loud acclamations: the dead of the French lay in heaps, 4000 are said to be taken prisoners. The French in their retreat burnt 5 villages, a number of waggons with wounded Austrians arrive here likewise.

Just now the fort was summoned again, but the garrison will not surrender, unless a free passage is granted them, because the French have a great deal of money there.

### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

#### CHARLESTON, September 26.

By the Lydia, from New-York, a gentleman of this city received a remittance of 150 dollars, from Mr. Ricketts, the celebrated equestrian performer for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in this city.

#### NEW-YORK, October 24.

A Halifax paper of Oct. 8th is just put into our hands as the paper is going to press—it contains two letters from John Dorrer, dated September 19, and at L'Ancie a L'oupe, in which he states that he had received intelligence from a Mr. Hine, at Temple Bay, in the Straights of Belisle, that the Queen's merchant ships and the French fleet were in sight, and that the former would probably be taken.

### LATE Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ceres, from Liverpool.

#### DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 18.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Antruther, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. Headquarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburgh, September 4, 1796.

My Lord,  
Your lordship is acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances which have obliged colonel and Mr. R. Craufurd to remain for a time at a distance from the scene of operations. The absence of these gentlemen at a moment so particularly interesting as the present, must be regretted, as a loss to the public service; which, though at their request, I now attempt to detail to your lordship the late proceedings of the army, I feel myself inadequate to supply.

Your lordship is already informed of the movements of his royal highness the archduke up to the 31st ultimo; at which period the right wing of the army was assembled in the plain betwixt Forcheim and Bamberg; and the left, consisting of upwards of twenty battalions and fifty squadrons, under the command of lieutenant-general Stazary, had reached Eberach; and threatened at once, by detachments, the points of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburgh.

Early on the 31st the archduke entered Bamberg; and from the information there received of the enemy, determined to push on with the whole army towards Wurtzburgh; as being the point on the occupation of which depended the possibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Meyn, and take his retreat through the country of Fulda, on the Lahn. His royal highness proceeded in the evening to Bourg Eberach.—General Kray took post at Eltmann, and general Stazary advanced to Kloster Schwartzach.

On the 1st of September the archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, general Kray to Geroldshofen, and general Stazary to Kitzingen, where he passed the Meyn: his advanced guard under general Hotze, took possession of the town of Wurtzburgh, the French garrison retiring into the citadel. In the mean time the enemy strained every nerve to reach Wurtzburgh before the main body of the Austrian army should come up; and by forced marches arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the same day on which general Hotze took possession of it. Next day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmost impetuosity, the corps under general Stazary; but though he succeeded in forcing some of his posts, he was not able to make any impression on the main position; and retired in the evening to the camp near Kornach. There he resolved to abide the event of a battle; and in that view, posted himself in the following manner:

His right wing to the Meyn, a little below Wurtzburgh, rested on a very commanding eminence; in front of which a deep river rendered the access extremely difficult. The first line of his centre occupied a long, narrow wood, skirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his second line was posted. His left wing consisting almost entirely of cavalry, was placed in the spacious plain in front of Kornach; but considerably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual support from the infantry in the wood.

A numerous artillery was distributed on the most essential points along his front. The division of Lefebvre remained posted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a small intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

His royal highness halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach; whilst a bridge was thrown on the Meyn, near Dettelbach, which was not finished till late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroldshofen.

General Stazary, in the mean time, judging, from the force and usual conduct of Jourdan, that he would soon renew his efforts to render himself master of Wurtzburgh, embraced the spirited resolution of rather advancing against him, than of waiting for him in this position.—The archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d.—The intention was, that general Stazary should move forward against the corps which

was opposed to him; that the main body, under the command of general Wartenleben, passing the bridge at Dettelbach, should attack the centre of the enemy; whilst general Kray, crossing the river at the point nearest Geroldshofen, should turn his left wing.

Soon after day break, accordingly, General Stazary advanced, and drove back the posts of the enemy; as however the other two columns had a considerable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the passage of the river, he soon found himself engaged alone by very superior numbers; and was not only obliged to relinquish the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original position.

At this critical instant his Royal Highness sent orders to genl. Wartenleben, to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly against the left of the enemy.

This judicious manœuvre had the desired effect. Jourdan seeing himself menaced in the most essential point of his position, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was pressing Genl. Stazary, who thus gained time to re-establish himself in his post.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy and drove it from its ground; but the enemy retiring behind the wood, the Austrians remained exposed to a fire of musquetry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate; and after fruitless endeavors to draw the enemy into the plain, his Royal Highness resolved to await the arrival of Genl. Wartenleben's column, without which it was evident the position of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the infantry appeared advancing from Dettelbach; and general Stazary moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose, with equal order and impetuosity, regardless of the swarm of Traillieurs who harassed them; they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of Genl. Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point, this he for some time conducted with much regularity; his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length however continually harassed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general; the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and the coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion amounts at most to 800 men, amongst whom are no officers of distinction; that of the enemy is by far more considerable. Two thousand prisoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be smaller. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

The success which on this occasion has attended the Austrian arms, is to be ascribed chiefly to the personal conduct of his royal highness the archduke. Present every where, where the danger was the most pressing, he animated the troops by his example, and preserved them in order by the coolness and quickness of his manœuvres; and at length seized, with infinite judgment, the true point of attack which decided the victory.

The army passed the night on the field of battle, and the next day crossing the Meyn at different points, encamped near this place.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. ANTRUTHER.

Wilhelmsbad, near Hanau, Sept. 3d, 1796.

In consequence of the late actions, the army of Jourdan is retreating in the most disorderly manner possible, in different directions. About 3000 men passed this place since yesterday morning; almost all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot having lost their horses. The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and, when in small numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them: A great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Alschaffenburg, but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat by Fielde, towards Wetflaer in order to pass the Rhine.

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

### FROM THE ARGUS.

[Translated from Dutch papers received by the Amsterdam arrivals on Saturday.]

### CASSEL, Sept. 6.

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

### NEUWIED, Sept. 6.

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

On Monday next will be Published,

A SATIRICAL POEM, CALLED

He would be a Poet,

Or, "Nature will be Nature still;"

AN HEROIC POEM.

To which is annexed,

A Thanksgiving Epistle on Electioneering Success.

By GEOFFREY TOUCHSTONE.

Printed for the author, and sold by Mr. Benjamin Davies, No. 68, Market-street, and the principal Bookellers in the City.

October 25,

## GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.

### ARRIVED.

Brig Fly, Hubber, London 28  
Capt. Hubber Oct. 14, lat. 41, 46, long 58, 30, spoke brig America, 34 days from Liverpool bound to Kennebeck, 18th, lat. 39, 18, lon. 70, 56, spoke schooner Amelia from New-Haven to West-Indies, out 20 days.

In the Fly came 9 passengers.  
One hundred and forty ships, snows, brigs, sloops and schooners have arrived at the port of Philadelphia within the last two weeks—48 of which are from Europe.

Ship Catharine, Starbuck arrived at Dublin in 35 days from this port. Ship Hebe, Cook, and brig Fair Hebe, Eldridge, both from Philadelphia, are arrived at Amsterdam.

### New-York, October 21.

Arrivals at this port. Days  
Ship Franklin, Coffin, London 27  
Swan, Woodham, Liverpool 36  
Brig Thomas, Purday, do. 33  
Eliza, Smith, St. Ubes 25  
Brig Thomas, capt. Purday, from Liverpool, fell in with an English fleet of merchant ships, about 250 sail, from St. Kitt's, Sept. 24, lat. 51, 18—long. 10.

### Just Arrived.

By the Fly, Captain Hubber, from London, Double raked, Brown Stout PORTER, in hogheads.  
Painters' Colours, in 1-2 and 1-4 cwt. kegs, packed in hogheads.  
Coppers in hogheads.  
Whiting, &c. For Sale by

Peter Blight.

October 25.

### Landed this Day.

At Morton's Wharf, from the brig Fame, Captain Knox, A quantity of Barbadoes Rum & Sugar.

For Sale by

Kearny Wharton.

October 24.

### NANK EENS,

Of the first quality, FOR SALE BY  
R.D. and JAS. POTTER.  
For any quantity above Five Thousand Pieces, a liberal credit will be given  
R. & J. P.  
September 13.

A CLOSE COACH, which has run about 7 months, and a pair of brown, able-bodied horses, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 63, fourth Third-street.

P. S. The coach is more particularly calculated for the winter season, having large glass lights and Venetian blinds.

October 24.

WANTS a situation as CLERK, in a mercantile house in this city, a young man who can be well recommended: he is well acquainted with book-keeping, and writes a good hand. Enquire of the editor of the Gazette of the United States.

October 23.

### List of Prizes and Blanks in the Washington Lottery No. 2.

30th Day's Drawing, Oct. 15.			
No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
152	10102	11631	10
44	10101	648	37328
815	158	661	10
1488	326	22469	10
776	866	619	697
798	945	959	40063
843	12116	23188	580
1705	546	221	767
189	715	764	41220
3189	812	971	795
232	873	14943	17
386	931	25179	40399
486	13004	711	779
568	510	8622	43141
895	866	75449	44
1404	14461	28141	655
371	615	150	631
475	712	949	881
619	15448	959	14163
674	158	2599	901
3075	503	30541	4538
102	957	18177	481
120	16047	32554	10
853	659	259	10
630	723	33284	10
689	957	237	139
698	17166	806	870
6502	738	24025	4801
7167	28595	623	159
313	751	224	280
343	20391	704	216
881	697	25106	616
854	800	775	4947
827	813	831	135
932	21147	861	233
9100	815	885	663
988	445	915	10
	540	37189	

### 31st Day's Drawing—Monday, October 17.

37529 a Prize of 5000 Dollars.

31st Day's Drawing, Monday, October 17.			
No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
602	9109	21537	87911
671	767	23441	38940
719	11492	735	918
995	570	904	40035
1538	18114	2404	832
622	236	356	10
789	312	353	41396
2029	553	711	989
170	13109	26357	10
912	114	27059	25
2146	494	428	823
672	14173	886	903
745	900	28169	10
794	25148	29494	43681
4832	16371	561	914
5189	17334	5978	44144
318	850	31446	45983
6643	18335	32407	46084
7457	89	529	10
598	10971	33314	813
686	318	302	990
806	463	920	49227
8521	20597	25038	408
887	793	36722	493
823	840	37263	813

Errors in the 28th days drawing.—In head of 2288 read 2288, and instead of 7337 read 7237, both blanks.

W A N T E D,  
An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.  
Enquire at this Office.