

Heister even went out of his own election district to another, where he tho' he had more influence, and appeared on the ground, openly soliciting for himself and cousin: and victuals and liquor were given by colonel Heister's friends in Reading.— The result will appear from the following statement, which is authentic, and by which it will also appear that, notwithstanding every exertion, and colonel Heister's great influence in this county, (which prevented many well-disposed persons from voting against him, under the idea that all opposition was vain) the federal ticket carried by a majority of near five hundred votes.

Berks co. present congress,	George Ege,	1907
Luzerne,	ditto	132
—2039		
Berks co. ditto	Jof. Heister,	1498
Luzerne,	ditto	55
—1553		
Majority for George Ege, 386		
Berks co. next congress,	George Ege,	1896
Luzerne,	ditto	132
—2028		
Berks co. ditto	Jof. Heister,	1483
Luzerne,	ditto	45
—1528		
Majority for George Ege, 490		
Berks co. senator,	Christian Lower,	1819
Dauphin,	ditto	609
—2428		
Berks co. ditto	Gabriel Heister,	1547
Dauphin,	ditto	572
—2119		
Majority for C. Lower, 309		

The following article appears in the Aurora of this morning; according to this, gen. Jourdan's retreat, &c. were preconcerted, "the plan of the Austrians being now a second time completely untinged."

HAMBURG, Sept. 14.

Extra of a letter, dated Paris, September 5.
"The accounts of Jourdan's retreat out of the circle of Bavaria to that of Franconia, were yesterday the subject of all political conversations. This circumstance very little disquiets those who wish for a speedy peace; and bets were offered, that this event would greatly accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that at least in one month, the war would be terminated."
"Amongst others, I heard a person, employed in the military committee, say with a degree of confidence, that in a short time the military operations would produce quite unexpected results; he affirmed that the French plan of operations had not undergone the least change during the whole campaign, and that, on the contrary, the plan of the Austrians was now a second time completely untinged."

The Spectator of Paris says: People are at a loss to decide why the alliance with Prussia which should seem to have attained its maturity is not made public. Time will show it.
There is an article in the constitution, by virtue of which, during two years commencing the first Vendemiaire [September 22, 1796] no member of the Legislature can be brought in the ministry or directory. Every body is therefore eager to know whether from this to the 22d Sept. any change will take place in the present ministry.—The parties are very active and the one inveighs against Lacroix with more violence than before, and the other against Cochon.

The following paragraph from a Paris paper will shew the precarious tenure by which the French hold Italy. We have a great number of similar accounts; but the largest daily paper is not sufficient to detail all the interesting facts received from Europe.—Of what use is French republicanism, if it is to be maintained only by the sword?
We have received an account from the army of Italy, of great cruelties exercised by the Italians on our troops, during Wurmser's invasion. The news of our defeat was diffused through the States of Venice, where joy shone on every countenance, and where the most severe epigrams were circulated against the French.—After the battle of Salo, the wounded were sent to the hospital at Cremona; not a carriage could be found on the road to carry them thither; notwithstanding their wounds they were obliged to make a forced march on foot; several of them dropped down on the road, covered with blood, and groaning with pain! The peasants insulted them, spit in their faces, and left them to perish. The governor of Azola suffered them to pass the night in the streets, refusing to give them either provision or shelter.

At Canal Maggiore the military chest was pillaged in passing the Po; a crowd of people assembled at the sound of the alarm bell, which was the signal of massacre; a great number of Frenchmen were massacred with pitchforks and bludgeons, and thrown into the Po. The Italians, and particularly the Venetians, tore their flesh with their nails and teeth; a French commandant was assassinated by these cannibals, in the presence of his wife and children, who had embarked on the Po. After they had mutilated him, they threw his mangled limbs into the boat in which his family were, who shrieked with horror. Throughout the Milanese, even at Parma and Piacenza, the French were insulted; the people thought they were lost beyond resource. On the 14th the change of fortune was announced, when those men who the day before were cruel and insolent, appeared humble, supple and flattering. Oh! let us hasten to terminate this war, for there is not a nation on the globe more perfidious than the Italians!

(L'Ami des Letx.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, October 6.
The legislature of France have under discussion, a proposition of granting a general amnesty for all revolutionary crimes, committed before the 4th

Brumaire of the 4th year. This measure is violently opposed by Bossy d'Anglais.—Emigrants, however, are excepted from this proposition.

Another measure under deliberation is to repeal the law of 3d Brumaire, which renders the relations of Emigrants incapable of holding employments in the republic. In the debate, a member remarked on the folly of such a law, as it recognized a feudal principle of punishing whole families for the crimes of one of its branches—alluding to confiscation for treason. He observed also the inconsistency of their conduct, for even while that law is in force, Barras, a member of the directory, has a brother who is an emigrant.

The directory have officially notified the minister of war, to reduce the military of the interior to the peace establishment—retaining only in France the national guards and gendarmerie, and the troops necessary for the garrisons—the rest of the troops are to retire to the conquered countries for subsistence at the expense of their enemies.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

27 Fructidor, September 13.
Duchatel again brought forward his plan of reconverting into paper the assignats which had been annulled, and which remained in the national treasury; and also the plan of burning, in the presence of the administration, those contained in the public chests of the departments. Adopted.

On the proposition of Merlin, the council granted to the foldiers imprisoned in the interior, the choice of their advocates at the places where they are to be tried.

Delanay, in the name of a special commission, stated, that during the rebellion in the western departments, a number of acts had been framed, and arbitrary judgments in civil cases pronounced by persons who were not competent. Were these acts and sentences to be annulled? This would be to disturb the quiet of families, and kindle up new animosities. The reporter proposed to render void all those that had been enacted since the 10th of March, 1793, to the 1st of Thermidor of the fourth year. Adjourned.

PARIS, August 21.

A letter from Basil states, that the emigrants who are compelled to quit the Swiss territory, exhibit the most lamentable spectacle. They are excluded from every other country. The different states of Germany invaded by the French, or in dread of an invasion, have even refused them permission to pass thro' their country. The roads of Switzerland are crowded with these unhappy men. Many of them commit suicide; others ask either for death or relief of the passengers, who refuse them both. Old men, women and children are seen overcome with fatigue, resting on the threshold of a farm-house, devouring in silence the bread which a disdainful pity bestows on them. The French government, then, which makes kings tremble, affects to dread these old men, these women, and these children!—These are the beings whom they condemn to death! In vain do we consider whether these unfortunate beings can direct their course.—Perhaps their only resource is to people the deserts of Siberia, and to repair to that spot to which the empress of Russia finds the greatest criminals in her dominions: but still how are they to get there?—How can they travel 600 leagues without assistance, thro' foreign countries, or countries which, alarmed at their own danger, cannot sympathize in the misfortunes of these numerous victims. The heart shudders at the recital of these political horrors.

Some priests, banished from Switzerland, have written to the legislative body, to tell them, that certain of finding death whithersoever they may go, they are determined to seek it in the territory of France.
But let us now cast our eyes on a picture no less afflicting—those unhappy emigrants who were shipwrecked on our coasts, are about to be tried again. What! at the very moment that we profess to return to the principles of humanity, we are going to imitate the most barbarous people, and renew the human sacrifices of Taurus! These men, having been acquitted by one tribunal, it appears to me to be a gross violation of justice to have them tried by another. But what do I say? they are sent to a military commission. And why to a military commission? Why these perpetual violations of the sacred laws of justice?—Oh! when shall we be restored to those humane sentiments, the names of which are incessantly on our lips, though their substance is never in our hearts!—(L'Observateur Journal.)

Instead of accelerating the progress of reformation in Europe, the French seem to have viwed with the combined powers in retarding the propagation of their principles.

Men judge of principles by practice and effects.—If the French, wherever they go, oppress the people more severely than the old governments, it will not be easy to persuade them to attempt a change; and this, in many instances, has been precisely the fact.

The conduct of the French nation towards emigrants of almost all descriptions, is vindictive beyond example. They not only doom them to loss of estate, and death, if they can seize them, but they drive them, by arms or by treaty, from all the countries where they obtain power or influence.—The most peaceable emigrant, who has been proscribed from France, is not permitted to shelter himself in the inhospitable mountains of Switzerland, where the utmost labour can barely force from the barren ridges, a poor scanty subsistence.

Nations, which are spectators of such scenes, will withdraw their assent to the super-eminent excellence of republican government, and reconcile themselves, as well as they can, to the evils of the old governments. Happy will it be, if the ignorance and madness of the French reformers should not suspend the general regeneration of Europe for an age to come.—(Minerva.)

INSBRUCK, August 21.

An official report has been published here, containing in substance what follows—
Field marshal count Wurmser has directed Baron de Melcamp, quarter-master general, who only left the head quarters at Trent on the 10th instant, and is since arrived here, to promulgate the consolatory news, that the Imperial Italian army had

taken to advantageous a position from Pert to Trent, as to enable it to render abortive every hostile attempt. Mean time the archduchess Maria Elizabeth has left Inspruck, and all her important effects have been embarked. The archives and all important records and writings belonging to government are removed; and the families of many officers of state begin to take flight. These are mere measures of precaution, because of the epidemic disorder which rages among the French. The garrison of Mantua, which is supplied with fresh troops and a vast quantity of provisions, the measures of the defence already adopted, and the strong assurances of field marshal Wurmser, leave us to apprehend no immediate danger. The fortrefs of Kuffstein has been provided with a sufficient garrison, heavy artillery, and provisions for one year.

TYROL, August 28.

The head quarters of field marshal Wurmser are now removed from Trent to Boizen, where all preparations are made for his reception. The cavalry, for want of forage, will be obliged to go back much farther. The districts before Boizen, are not very mountainous, but behind that place rise the mountains which will serve to defend the country. It is here the army of Wurmser is concentrating with all the volunteers; but in order to be able to maintain himself in that position, it is necessary for the field marshal, that the corps in his rear should prevent the French from penetrating from the side of the country of Verailberg and Bavaria. The progress of general Moreau seems to become dangerous, as he appears to come into the field marshal's rear.

It is this instant reported, that general Buonaparte, after taking possession of Roveredo, is marching to Trent, and that part of the French column, which penetrated by the Lake of Constance, is directing its march against Inspruck, by the valley of the River Inn.

On the 24th, the French penetrated from hence over the Lech into Bavaria, took a great many pieces of cannon, and between two and three thousand prisoners. This day all the remaining French soldiers march into Bavaria, and only leave a few hundred men here. Owing to the armistice concluded, we may consider ourselves as perfectly safe.

AUGSBURG, August 26.

On the 22d inst. about 11 o'clock in the morning, the French entered this city. The Austrians who were hitherto on the Lech; retreated to Ingoldstadt in Bavaria, while their reserve remains stationed at the Her.

A despatch of our Senate went to meet Gen. Moreau, who received them in the most affable and friendly manner, and alighted at the sign of the three Kings. The French are still in pursuit of the Austrians who were in Suabia. There was still an Imperial army near Lechfeld; on the 23d, thirty thousand French troops, under generals St. Cyr, Legner and Le Courbe, marched to that district to expel the Austrians from Lower Bavaria. In an action which happened a few days ago near Regau, the Austrians lost a great number of men. Among the French troops there are some of the finest and the best made fellows ever seen. The corps of general Moreau, who commands the centre in these ravions, amounts to 45,000 men; his left wing was combined, through Donawerth in the environs of Archstadt, with general Jourdan, and the right wing advances against Munich and the frontiers of Tyrol.

Official Bulletin sent by his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, to the Austrian Commissary at Ratibon.

Head-Quarters at Sulzbach,

August 25.

Having received intelligence, that the corps of the army under the command of the general of artillery, Count Wartenleben had been again obliged to retreat, and that the enemy had effected some marches, to enable them to reach the Danube before his royal highness; his royal highness hastened by forced marches to the relief of the said general of artillery, and attacked on the 22d and 23d inst. the enemy's right wing under the command of gen. Bernadotte, near Teiningen, and Neumark, and turned it entirely. In consequence of an order for a general attack on the 24th, given afterwards to the general of artillery Count Wartenleben, his royal highness attacked on the same day, gained the road from Neumark to Amberg, united himself with Count Wartenleben near Amberg, attacked there the main body of the enemy's under the command of the commander in chief Jourdan, and repulsed it. The enemy lost near 3000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, two stand of colours, and several pieces of cannon. At the same time his royal highness in order to threaten the flank and rear of the enemy, gave orders to a strong column to march from Neumark straight to Nuremberg, which column according to the reports just received, has advanced through Nuremberg, and Erlangen, as far as Bayerdorf, and captured at Nuremberg several pieces of cannon and ammunition waggons and took besides many baggage waggons and prisoners. The Electorate Palatine fortrefs of Rothenberg, occupied by the enemy, surrendered to Field Marshal Lieutenant Hotze, on which occasion the garrison gave themselves up prisoners of war, and eight pieces of cannon were taken.

BALTIMORE, October 24.

Jourdan, it appears, has met with a second defeat, and Moreau another victory. There seems in this, something like another crossing of the Rhine affair, between the two generals, to give the latter an opportunity of passing the Danube, and securing its banks, down to the river Inn; from which to Vienna is only about 50 miles, and no other river sufficiently large, in the least to retard the march of a victorious army. If this be the object of Jourdan's feigning a defeat, our next advices will very probably inform us of the total rout of the army both of the archduke and Wartenleben, by the former, and of the running of parallels before the walls of Vienna, by the latter;—and that (Mantua being taken) the whole army of Italy is called to

their assistance to make a finishing stroke, and plant the tree of liberty in the palace-yard of the emperor. But if Jourdan has been absolutely defeated, to the extent asserted in the London papers, and lost 15,000 men, Moreau's successes will turn out disasters, and neither he nor Jourdan can promise themselves the least security, until encamped once more on the right bank of the Rhine. Such is the ardour with which Austrians may fight when Austria is the object of an enemy; and such is the success that generally attends the last efforts of desperate patriotism.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.
PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Ship Nancy, Riggs,	Kellibegs	39
Brig Grace, Willis,	Liverpool	27
Schr. Polly, Ober,	Pallamaquoddy	17
Robert, Cottrell,	Currituck	10
Swan, Dolby,	Virginia	13
Sloop Patience, Willis,	New-York	5
Regulator, Seguire,	do.	5
Charming Sally, Lark,	Peterburgh	25
Sally, Potter,	Richmond	5
NORFOLK, October 20.		

On Tuesday arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship Apollo, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool, which he left the 17th August.

Sept. 23, in lat. 49, 3; long. 27, 20, spoke the ship Orno, capt. Cushing, out 43 days from Demarara, bound to Hamburg.

Sept. 28, in lat. 45, 5; long. 44, 30, spoke the barque Mars, out 15 days from Philadelphia bound to Falmouth.

On the 9th October, in lat. 40, 40, long. 66, spoke a brig bound to New-port, Rhode-Island, then out 35 days from Cadix, who informed capt. Jones that there was actually a war between Spain and Eng' d. As it blew fresh, did not learn the brig's name.

WANTED,

A WOMAN who is capable of taking care of a Child and who will occasionally do other service in a small family; a good character will be necessary. Apply at No. 109, Spruce-street. Oct. 27.

LOST, yesterday afternoon,
A BUNCH of KEYS, the owner of which will be thankful to any person who may have found the same, to leave them with the printer. Oct. 27.

A few Pipes of WINE,

Imported in the brig FAME, from Madeira, to be sold by MORDECAI LEWIS, Who has also to dispose of on reasonable terms, IRISH LINENS, well assorted BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS WIDE NANKEENS COSSAS AND BAPTAS RAVENS DUCK DIAPERS QUICK SILVER CHINA ROLL BRIMSTONE, &c. October 27. law 110

For SALE or CHARTER,

The Brigantine LIBERTY, JEREMIAH MURPHY, Master. Now lying at Albertson's wharf—this is an excellent vessel, will carry about 1300 barrels flour, is completely found, and ready to receive a cargo. For terms, apply at No. 149, South Front-street.
Where may be had by the package only, A small consignment of DRY GOODS, just received—consisting of, Cloak, Superfine Hairbine, & } CAMBLETS. China Crapes, Corded Poppins, Sattinet Lasting, &c. Also a few bales CALCUTTA GOODS, viz. Guzenahs, Bapstas, Coffees, Tickerys, Punjim Cloth, Humbums, Curralls, Black Taffeties, Barhar, Pullicat, & } HANDKERCHIEFS. Bandanna Choppa Romals, Patna Chintzes, &c. &c. Likewise a few hhd's prime Molasses, A large quantity of best Rhode-Island Cheese, 50 boxes Spermaceti candles, and A few barrels Beef. October 27. *eod 3t

For BRISTOL,

THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA, Theodore Bliss, master.

A new ship, on her second voyage, with the best accommodations for passengers, and is intended to sail with all expedition. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

Thomas & John Clifford:

Who have just imported in said vessel, and have for sale, besides their general assortment of IRONMONGERY.

A quantity of fine drawn and common sharp and flat point NAILS; double & single roll'd Sheet Iron; Iron Pots, Kettles, and Iron Weights, of all sizes; London and Bristol Pewter in casks, assorted; boxes of Tin Plates; cases of Men's, Women's and Boys' Hats; crates of earthen and Flint Glass Ware; crates of Phials; boxes of Window-Glass; boxes of lung and short Pipes; Copper in Sheets; Oval Quart Bottles in hampers; also, a few casks of bottled Beer, and two bales of Superfine Broadcloths and Caffimers. October 27. msthav

For Boston, Newbury-Port and Portsmouth, New-Hampshire,

The Schooner LUCY, Daniel Frowle, 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 27. d