

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, THOMAS HAWTHORN, Esq. to Miss MARY MEREDITH, eldest daughter of Jonathan Meredith, Esq.

By the Rev. William Marshall, Mr. CHARLES WHITE to Miss MARGARET McCULLOCH, daughter of Mr. John McCulloch, printer, of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Helmuth, Mr. JACOB CRESS to Miss SUSAN HEYDRAUS, both of Chelms Hill.

We have received No. XXV of PROSPER, and No. VIII of The FEDERALIST; but the great pressure of foreign intelligence will occasion a few days delay of their publication.

For The FEDERALIST, No. VII, see FIRST PAGE.

We have been favored with a Halifax paper of October 29, from which the following is extracted.

HALIFAX, October 27. Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated Sept. 21.

Since forwarding our letter of the 27th ult. we have had no opportunity of writing to you, being since the 2d instant in a state of blockade. Rear Admiral Richery, having escaped the vigilance of Admiral Mann and got out of Cadix, made his appearance about three leagues to the Southward of us, on the night of the 1st inst. and paraded in view of our harbour on the 2d, with one 80 gun ship, 6 of 74, one of 40, and a corvette. His fleet on to the north about three leagues, and lay to at that distance, constantly repeating signals and letting off sky-rockets. We apprehended that in the morning they meant to make a descent upon us in that direction; which however they did not, but on the 3d stood on again to the south in a direct line of battle, till they approached near Cape Spear, when they bore down in an irregular line direct for the Narrows. At this time we imagined their intention was to force into the harbour; Meanwhile all the batteries were extremely well manned, and the forges at work heating balls. Martial law, was also proclaimed, and all the inhabitants, without distinction, were under arms, and at their respective posts, determined to make the most vigorous defence. Two frigates, a sloop of war, and the Romney of 50 guns, were stationed at the opening of the Narrows, with springs on their cables. In this situation our arrangements stood, expecting every moment the firing to commence. When the enemy arrived within gun shot of the batteries, and in full view of our force, having reconnoitred our strength and position, the admiral thought proper to sheer off, and stand to the southward, and his whole fleet following his example. That night they lay to in Petty Harbour Bay, where we were all apprehensive of their intention to land some troops; but not thinking that measure advisable, they steered to the southward, and came to anchor in the Bay of Bulls. That devoted settlement they have reduced to ashes. By this destruction the House of Ougier and Tage have lost some thousands. On the 7th the enemy weighed anchor, and proceeded to the south east, in view of the different harbours; and shortly after got out of sight. The 40 gun frigate appeared on the 9th, off Trepassy, into which place she chased some bankers, after which she stood on to the westward. On the 14th and 15th, the French fleet again appeared in Placentia Bay, steering N. W. by W. for Cape Chapeau Rouge, and this is the last direct account we have of them. Their manoeuvres have appeared unaccountable, and we think indicate a want of harmony among them. They are supposed to have gone to intercept the outward bound Quebec fleet, which are under the convoy of the Pearl frigate. They are known to be in want of bread, and consequently must soon repair to some port in the States. This visit has so much deranged the trade of the island, that we fear it will be productive of very bad consequences this fall. The servants in the southern ports have behaved very unruly, in plundering stores, and running away with vessels and boats; but as the fear of the enemy has subsided, matters are re-instated again, and the servants returning to their duty. The Shark is just arrived in the Narrows. We are in hopes martial law will soon cease, and our attention be restored to our business.

The following Permit, given to a family to go on shore at the Bay of Bulls, proves the French fleet at Newfoundland to be Richery's from Cadix.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. NAVY of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL RICHERY.

The Ship Le Duquesne, commanded by Citizen Allemand, Captain of the Navy.

After the request made to Citizen Richery, by the wife of Richard Driskill, prisoner of war, and five children of Bay of Bulls, it is permitted to the said wife and her family to disembark from the ship Le Duquesne, to return to the said Bay. We invite all the citizens who shall meet the said family, not to disturb them in any manner, but on the contrary, to give them all the assistance in their power.

On board the ship Le Duquesne, the 21st Fructidor, the 4th year of the Republic of France. Seen by me, Captain Commandant.

ALLEMAND.

Yesterday arrived here from St. John's, Newfoundland, the ship John and Jane, Capt. Branthon. This ship left England with the Britannia Store-ship, which arrived here some time since. She is laden with government provisions. Having put into Newfoundland on the 26th August, and the French fleet appearing off the 1st of September, she has been detained by the embargo which was laid on all shipping in that part. She left St. John's on Thursday last, the 20th instant, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Spencer, Captain Evans. The account Capt. Branthon gives of the French fleet, agrees with the intelligence contained in the preceding letter. The ships which were detached by Admiral Richery to the Labrador coast on the 9th of September, were the Censeur, Duquesne, and Fripon. By Capt. Evans, in the brig Madona, who had made his escape from Labrador, and arrived at St. John's three days before the John and Jane failed, intelligence was received, that the French ships had entered Temple-bay and laid the whole settlement in ruins. Among the shipping destroyed, there was a fine merchant ship, called the Regulator, mounting 20 guns. Captain Evans left the Labrador coast the 10th inst. at which time those ships were still there. The chief part of the fleet was in at St. Pierre's on the 24th ult. on which day two fail of the line went out on a cruise. On the 26th, the Admiral gave to Capt. Long, who commanded a ship which was destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, and who, with his wife had been made prisoners, a schooner which he had captured, and permitted him to take with him 60 other prisoners, and go where he pleased, and the same evening the remainder of the fleet left St. Pierre's, and it was supposed they were all to meet at some other place of rendezvous. The prisoners who have been landed from the fleet, report that about 14,000 troops were said to be on board the different ships. Those which they saw were a shabby looking pack.

Captain Branthon has favored us with the following list of the French fleet.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Count. Includes Le Jupiter, Ad. Richery, La Victoire, Censeur, a Commodore, Duquesne, Berwick, Ambuscade, Barras, Felicite, and Revolutionnaire, Eriponne.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Fawc, captain Harris, arrived at New-York, in 24 days from London, we have received London papers from the 8th to 11th Oct. inclusive. The following intelligence is extracted from them.

LONDON, October 8.

The following is the Order of Council, countermanding the Order lately made for the purpose of permitting the exportation of goods to countries conquered by France:—

At the Court at St. James's, the 5th day of October, 1796, present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

It is this day ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that an order, made at this Board, on the third day of September last, granting license, notwithstanding certain acts passed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of his majesty's reign, and therein mentioned, to pay, lend, supply, or deliver, or cause to be paid, sent, supplied or delivered, either by payment or remittance of any bill of exchange, note, draft, obligation, or order for money, or in any other manner whatsoever, any money, to or for the use of any person or persons residing or being in any part or place of the United Provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, or Italy, or in any town or place in Germany, and to divers other acts in the said order particularly mentioned; and the license thereby given and every part thereof, be revoked and discharged; and the said order and the license thereby given, and every part thereof are hereby revoked and discharged. And all persons are to take notice of his majesty's pleasure, hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. FAWCENNER.

LONDON, October 10.

Business in the House of Commons this Day. The House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a Supply.

Late yesterday evening we received by express, the Paris gazettes to the 7th inst. inclusive, which is an instance of extraordinary dispatch.

In the variety of gazettes which have reached us from the 3d to the 7th instant, there is not one official letter from the Executive Directory respecting the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the Sambre and Meuse, which we may fairly consider as a most positive proof that the affairs of the French republic continue to be marked by a series of disasters. This opinion is strengthened by the non-official advices inserted in these papers, which admit that the French are every where retreating.

The news from Paris, of the 3d states, that the Austrians were preparing to attack the republicans in their position behind the Sieg, and in their entrenched camp before Duffeldorf.

A letter from Bruxelles of the 1st inst. states, that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse occupied the lines of the Sieg, which cover Duffeldorf; that the left wing was in the Hundsruck; and the centre between Cologne and Coblenz; but that it was feared these positions were not very safe, and that the Atchduke would attack the French on the left banks of the Rhine.

By a letter of the 3d, from the same place, we learn, that the French army under general Bournonville, was again preparing to recross the Rhine, but his head-quarters were still at Cologne. The Archduke has a formidable encampment near the Sieg, and also a camp of observation near Neuwied, to keep the French in check in that quarter. On the 27th and 28th of September, it appears there was constant fighting on the right banks of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, but the result is not stated.

The Austrians are still blockading Kehl, with a view of intercepting all communication between the left banks of the Rhine and Moreau's army.

From the army of the Rhine and Moselle there is no official intelligence, except Moreau's general orders, dated Lutmarshausen, the 20th of September, in which he endeavours to rouse the drooping spirits of his army. The place from which these orders are dated being situated in Suabia, at a small distance from the frontiers of Bavaria, it would appear that he is forming his retreat to the Upper Rhine in a manner which requires more firmness than in general belongs to the national character of the French, to be executed with success; his rear being constantly harassed by generals Latour and Hotze, and his front menaced by field-marshal Petrasch. Private accounts respecting this army state, that the Austrians entered Donawerth on the 19th ult. and they describe Moreau's situation as becoming daily more critical.

We cannot but consider it an happy omen for the state of affairs in Italy, that gen. Buonaparte observes a profound silence on his operations against "the shattered remains of marshal Wurmser's army, shut up in Mantua!" as he called the field-marshal's corps in his last letters to the directory. The Paris papers do not contain the least information concerning the republican army in Italy.

From the above extracts it will be seen, how extremely difficult it is to obtain a clear knowledge of the actual situation of affairs on the Rhine, until the Hamburg mails arrive. All that we can learn is, that the French are every where obliged to retreat. A report is mentioned in l'Esclair of the 6th inst. that Bournonville had obtained some advantages over the Austrians, but as nothing more is mentioned in the paper of the 7th, they are not likely to have been of any importance.

There is another official note from the directory in most of the gazettes of the 5th instant, respecting the passport demanded by our ministry. We are glad to observe, that its tone is changed, and that the note is couched in more decent language than the last of its publications. It declares, "that if the English ministry yields to the wishes of the English nation, whose interests and happiness are confided to its care, peace will no longer meet with delays nor interruptions."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday, October 8. Lord Stopford informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited upon to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the address; and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to signify that he would receive the same on that day.

A petition was presented from General M'Leod, complaining of an undue return for the borough of Milburne Port.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on the 10th December.

Another petition was presented, complaining of an undue return for the borough of Guildford, which

was offered to be taken into consideration on the 15th of December.

The King's speech was taken into consideration; and a motion being made that a supply be granted his Majesty, the motion was referred to a Committee of the Whole on Monday, to consider it.

At two o'clock the House proceeded to St. James's with the address.

We are confidently informed that Lord MALMESBURY is the gentleman at length fixed on by Ministers to go to Paris; but he will not set out 'till towards the end of the present week.

The Paris papers received yesterday evening seem to understand the true meaning of the King of Prussia's gracious refusal to accept the submission of the cities of Nuremberg, Windheim and Weissenbourg. His disinterested refusal, they observe, is owing to the late success of the Austrian armies, and to a hint given to his Prussian majesty from the court of Peterburg.

It is certain that the Genoese government has shut up the port of Genoa against our ships.

The project conceived by the French Revolutionists at the earliest dawn of the Revolution, namely, to subject the whole world to their revolutionary system, has never left those who have, since that time, under various names, held the reins of government in France. It is still pursued, when occasion offers, with the same zeal as it was under the Constituent Assembly, the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention. It displays the most striking proofs of this remark. At Bologna, Ferrara, Milan, Modena, &c. the Jacobins are not only contented in shaking off the yoke of their lawful rulers, and destroying their ancient forms of government, but are also supported in every attempt they make for that purpose. Thus the same spirit of universal insurrection which took place in the Club of the Propaganda, and was encouraged by the left side of the Constituent Assembly, still actuates the Directory, and is still at work in the conquered as well as weak neutral countries, under the direction of its agents.

There are, however, in France some well-organized minds, possessed of sufficient energy to oppose such a system, whose sentiments the Editor of the "Feuille du Jour" expresses in the following manner:—"We have been for these seven years, (says he) so extremely fortunate in revolution, and our discoveries in politics have proved both so luminous and satisfactory, that it is but fair we should share our felicity with all the nations of Europe, by republicizing them. But does it become a nation as frivolous, inconsistent and thoughtless as ours, to regulate and adjust the regimen and fate of other nations? Can it become a people which in five years has five times changed its religion and government—which by turns we have seen Roman Catholic in 1790; then Schismatic Constitutional; then embracing the impure worship of Reason, under the direction of Hebert and Chaumette; then enthusiastically fond of the new rites and festivals under the high priest Robespierre; and afterwards returning in part, not from taste but indolence, to a superficial Catholicism—a people which in so short a space of time, jumped from an absolute monarchy to the royal democracy of 1791; from this royal democracy to the anarchical constitution of 1793; from the latter to the revolutionary government; and from thence to the constitution of 1795, which, on its very outset, was violated with the utmost impudence.—Can it become such a people, I say, degenerated under the yoke of terror and wickedness, to set up for a legislator of nations, and to force them to adopt its own actual government, the duration of which is so extremely doubtful?"

PARIS, October 3.

The last intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuse states, that the Austrians continue to push forward, and that they are preparing to attack the republicans in their position behind the Sieg, as well as in the entrenched camp of Duffeldorf.

The hospitals of the left bank of the Rhine are filled with a vast number of wounded men.

The offices of administration of the army of the Sambre and Meuse are actually at Juliers or at Aix-Chapelle. Gen. Jourdan is now at Paris.

October 4.

An official note, dated from Westminster the 21st September, 1796, O. S. (3d Vendemaire) 5th year, remitted the 9th of this month, to the minister of foreign affairs, and by him presented to the directory, desires passports for an envoy from the British cabinet, who is to come to France to make overtures for peace. The executive directory forthwith made a decree, charging the minister of foreign affairs to deliver the passports required, to the envoy of England, who shall be invested with full powers, not only to propose and negotiate a peace between the French republic and Great-Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers. If then the English government is sincere; if this proceeding, like all those which she has made, up to this time, upon this point, does not tend merely to make the world believe, that she carries on the war unwillingly, and that it is made in order to have the pretext to require supplies, which the English people seem to spend with regret—if this government abjures an unjust hatred—if it opens her ear to the voice of humanity—if it yields to the wish of the nation, whose interests and welfare are entrusted to her care—the peace will experience neither delay nor obstacle.

Such are the terms in which the executive directory, on the 3d inst. made known to the people of France the important fact of the application made by the English ministry. Different opinions will no doubt be formed upon the true meaning and drift of the very singular language they have employed upon this occasion. One set of men will be disposed to think that, like Mr. Pitt in his speech upon Thursday last, they prepare the French people to expect the failure of the negotiation, by the distrust which they instillate of our sincerity, while others will think that they manifest an ardent desire cordially to entertain and facilitate the negotiation that is hereby opened. We lament only to see the fate of two nations left thus dependent upon the honour of persons who have apparently so little confidence in one another. Where there is so much jealousy at the heart, it is almost hopeless to expect that they should make a sacrifice of their enmities even to their duty.

We have reason to fear, when we reflect, that negotiations of this importance and difficulty, and which must decide the fate of Europe, are to be entrusted to the inexperience and ignorance of a minister, whose most zealous protectors would not give into his hands the management of a business on which their own fortunes might depend. The Directory cannot be ignorant of this circumstance. Should the negotiation fail, the ignorance of Charles Lacroix will be as much blamed as the disinclination of the Court of St. James's to make peace.

He is already accused of having protracted peace six months longer, by his ridiculous and extravagant ideas. His unskilfulness may reimburse the war with new fury,

at the very moment when it might be extinguished by a person of address and wisdom.

General Moreau was wounded on the 19th of September; he died two days after.

He was in his twenty-seventh year. Several battles which he had gained in La Vendee, and two skillful campaigns on the banks of the Rhine had obtained him a distinguished rank amongst our most eminent commanders in the present war. When he was about to be removed to the left bank of the Rhine, he requested to be left at Altenkirchen, with the Prussian commandant. The following day the Austrians took possession of Altenkirchen. As soon as General Haddick was informed of this circumstance, he sent a safeguard to Moreau, and General Kray himself came to see him. This old warrior wept at the sight. He had been opposed to Moreau for the two last years. The first Surgeon of Prince Charles attended him with the most incessant care; but he died at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 21st.

The body of General Moreau was buried in the entrenched camp of Coblenz, amid the complimentary fire of both armies.

Jourdan is at Paris. He is going to take the command of the army of the North in the room of General Bournonville, who is now at the head of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. This kind of retreat is very justly given to a general of his distinguished merit.

We are still without any official news from our armies. The foreign papers are full of the disasters they have experienced, exaggerated as usual. They however agree, that Moreau, after receiving a check at Munich, is retreating through Franconia.

We learn from L'Orient, that two ships of war are arrived in that port, called the Fougueux and Vatinny. On being offered Mandats in payment, they retreated.

The Minister of Sweden at Constantinople has announced to the Grand Vizier, that a treaty of alliance is concluded between the Courts of Petersburg and Stockholm.

It is confidently asserted, that general Moreau, at the head of 30,000 men has attempted to cross Franconia, for the purpose of effecting his retreat, and joining the army of the Sambre and the Meuse.

We hear from Bruxelles, by accounts dated the 1st of October, that on the 22d of September, the Austrians having advanced to the Sieg, several hot actions took place between the advanced posts. It seems that they terminated in our favor, as 100 Austrian prisoners have been sent to Cologne. Our left wing is still behind the Sieg. It is believed that the enemy intends to advance by the Hundsruck. The division of General Poncelet, has been therefore sent to that side. The division of General Bernadotte has re-passed the Rhine, and has taken a position near Andernach. It is apprehended that Prince Charles who has left the country adjacent to Coblenz, for the purpose of going to Mayence, intends to pass the Rhine by the last mentioned route.

Peace between the French Republic and the Pope is still liable to many difficulties, because his Holiness is unwilling to declare, that his good faith has been deceived in the briefs which he has published relative to the affairs of France. He fears lest he should by such a conduct, compromise his infallibility. The French government, however, insists on this measure, as proper to restore peace between us, by appealing the differences of religious opinion.

Should the Pope persist in his refusal, it is very probable he will receive a visit at Rome from Buonaparte. All the Cardinals have been already assembled and consulted. The agents of the French Republic and the Popes plenipotentiaries have repaired to Florence, with a view of continuing their discussions more peaceably than at Rome, where the people are very much agitated; as well as of referring to the mediation of M. Azzara, the King of Spain's Ambassador.

The army of the Empress of Russia, consisting of between 40 and 50,000 men, which was marching to assist the Emperor, has been ordered back. The Emperor is very much chagrined at this disappointment, but it is yet impossible to ascertain the cause of it.

Letters from London insinuate that the Queen of Portugal has different projects, and that, to escape at the same time from the English yoke, and the dangers with which she is threatened by France, she has it in idea to connect herself more intimately with the Cabinet of Madrid. Some English frigates have taken two Spanish vessels richly laden; the Queen of Portugal ordered these vessels to be brought back to the port of Cadix.

The King of Naples has presumed to use a threatening stile, for which he will pay dearly. He has caused a declaration to be published, in which he asserts, that if we shall enter into the territories of the Pope, he will also enter them with his army.

October 6.

The infamous Collet d'Herbois has terminated, at Cayenne, his execrable career. He has been carried off by a violent illness, which generally befalls those who do not feel the least indisposition on their arrival in that climate, and against which no remedy has as yet been discovered. A few days before his death, that monster made another attempt to possess himself of the authority of a Dictator at Cayenne, and to stir up an insurrection among the Negroes; but his projects having failed of success, he was thrown into a dungeon.

Charles Germain one of the accomplices of Drouot, made lately an attempt, at Vendome, to assassinate a municipal officer who visited the prison. He is put in irons for 20 days.

It is said that Bournonville has obtained a considerable advantage over the enemy.

In yesterday's sitting the Council of Five Hundred resolved on the proposition of Camus, that a new fund of 25 millions, metallic value, shall be placed under the disposal of the minister of the Interior, to cover the arrears of the 4th year, and of the first quarter of the 5th.

October 7.

It is expected that a declaration of war will take place between us and Sweden. We hear from Stockholm, that Perchel, the French minister, and his Secretary Marivaux, have been ordered to quit Stockholm.

There is a great mortality amongst the French troops in Italy. The hospitals of Placenza, Milan, Lodi, Verona, &c. are full of sick. In the first city, there were 4000 sick; and 117 died on the 23d of August within 11 hours.

Head-Quarters at Lutmarshausen, the 4th Complementary Day, (Sept. 20.)

The General of the army of the Rhine and Moselle expects firmness from all the soldiers he commands; and hopes that the retrograde movements which the temporary successes obtained by Prince Charles over the army of the Sambre and Meuse have rendered necessary, will by no means weaken