

In consequence of the appointment of the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, to be district judge of the state of Rhode Island, his seat in the house of representatives of the United States becomes vacant. ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq. is set up as a candidate to supply his place. Mr. Potter is at present speaker of the house of representatives of that state, is a decided federalist, and will probably be elected by the people.

MR. FENNO,

Having read a paragraph in your paper of Friday last, announcing the Rev. I. N. Goets, as pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the most Holy Trinity: I take this method of informing you, that the title of Pastor, assumed by that reverend gentleman, is founded on the unjust usurpation of my lawful title; arrogated in manifest opposition to, and in open defiance of the authority of the Catholic Church of which he is falsely styled a Pastor.

PETER HELBRON, Pastor of the Trinity Church.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are four districts in the E. S. of Maryland—in these four districts the following characters are elected. The Hon. Judge Done, Gen. John Eccleston and John Roberts, Esqrs. all firm friends to the constitution of the United States, and good federalists—the fourth elector is John Gilpin, Esq. supposed to be anti-federal—thus on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, we have three out of four, federal electors—in Dorchester county the Democratic candidate had but one vote, in near six hundred that were polled at the election.

The Jacobin faction after being repeatedly foiled by their efforts to amend our constitution, have for the sake of increasing their number, coalesced with the old Tories, and even condescended to place one of them at the head of their scolding department; knowing that an old Tory will ever be true in hatred to the very name of Adams, they run no risk in the instance. But the time has been when Mr. Jefferson would have despised the praises of any political turncoat.

How can this cowardly secretary, of the abolition society, hope to deceive, by taking the sacred name of federalist—does he hope that this sheepskin will ever completely disguise the wolf—or that a saug wig will ever cover this long ears, if he does, he deceives himself only.

A FEDERALIST.

MR. FENNO,

I observe in your gazette that a cowardly Tory is attacking the writings (real and supposed) and the character of the Vice-President of the United States. The circumstance is in perfect coincidence with the conduct of the Tory faction thro' the whole course of the revolution—Mr. Adams it is well known was the ATLAS of the Whig interest, and no man in America was so much feared and execrated by the Tories—their malignity is not extinct—at the late election it was declared by some of the anti-federalists, that they hated the very name of Adams. It is now abundantly evident that the objections to that man are founded in his persevering attachment to those principles which gave us our independence—principles from which he never deviated—which he will support to the end of his existence—maugre all the intrigues of foreign agents and domestic traitors—this they know—and for this they oppose him.

The legislatures of the several states are answering the appeal to the people by citizen Adet, in a manner that must silence the enemies of our union, peace and INDEPENDENCE. The legislatures of New York and New-Jersey, have entered the President's address on their journals, and every state in the union will doubtless follow the example. United, we stand.

The public curiosity has been excited by the publications in the Aurora, relative to a long note of Mr. Adet, announcing to the government of the United States the suspension of his functions as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic; a note so very long as "to prevent its immediate publication." But to relieve in some degree the impatience of the public, citizen Bache has had the goodness to publish a sketch of its contents." In the mean time, it is said, he has been working off privately, in pamphlets, the entire note, for the use of the chosen friends of French politics and French influence; doublets to be applied to the like patriotic purposes, as his edition of the British treaty before it received the President's ratification. The real patriots, the friends of American independence, will be on their guard, against the insidious designs of the devoted tools of a foreign power. Their examination of the note itself, which has this morning appeared in Mr. Brown's paper, will produce this caution.

This long note appears to be occupied in a declamatory detail of old complaints of the French ministers against the United States. The minister goes back to the memorable days of Mr. Genet, and roundly charges the government of the United States with a violation even of the letter of their treaties with France. The complaints hang chiefly on pretended violations of the 17th article of the commercial treaty. Mr. Genet's printed correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, in 1793, shows how erroneously a French minister may construe that article; how erroneously he may interpret the plainest and most incontrovertible laws of nations; and then raise upon his own errors a mass of complaints as indecent in terms as unfounded in reason. The citizens of the United States have seen that correspondence, and thence may form a pretty correct idea of the tenor of Mr. Adet's long note; with this difference, that while the pointed abuse from the former minister raised the indignation of every independent American, his spirit and vivacity yielded

some amusement: in reading the note of the latter, only one sentiment will be excited. What will our citizens think when they see those wise and prudent measures of WASHINGTON for preserving us from a participation in the present destructive European war, branded with reproach? Measures sanctioned by congress, and applauded throughout the union? What will they think when they see the agent of that man, whose integrity is without a stain, charged with dissimulation? His impartial conduct towards all the belligerent powers, called a pretended impartiality? When they see his proclamation for preserving our peace, called, "a proclamation of insidious neutrality?" When they see the American government charged with permitting the federal courts to violate the 17th article of the treaty with France? By its chicaneries abandoning French privateers to its courts of justice? And what will they think when they see these courts, which all good citizens venerate, stigmatized as the instruments of injustice, oppression and bad faith?—But I forbear a further enumeration of the wanton reproaches exhibited in this letter. Our citizens will read and judge for themselves. They will naturally conclude that the measures of the government subsequent to 1793, but founded on the principles then established, and which in 1794 were sanctioned by an act of congress, admit of an easy vindication against the aspersions of a minister who has ventured to make the indecent and groundless charge just recited.

Two things in the minister's note merit particular attention—his renewal of citizen Genet's insolent plan, of drawing a line of distinction between the government and the people of the United States, and directly making his addresses to the latter; and the approving manner in which he introduces the name of Mr. Jefferson; for a purpose at this moment which the citizens of America will easily discern. The conclusion of the minister's address to the people, is alike indecent, impertinent and puerile. He doubtless imagines that a few passionate exclamations, a la Francois, against Great-Britain, will atone for his unworthy slander of the government, and blind the eyes of our citizens to all the atrocities committed and committing by the French upon our commerce, especially in their West-India Colonies, where their own general Rochambeau has lately informed us, and through the paper of citizen Bache, are collected all the rascals of the old and new world.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is a correct statement of all the votes given for the Electors, exclusive of those given in the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene, which are not received.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Robert Coleman (11,983), Samuel Miles (11,978), William Wilson (11,977), Samuel Postlethwaite (11,977), John Carlon (11,952), Israel Wheelen (11,947), Henry Wynkoop (11,934), Thomas Bull (11,924), Benjamin Elliot (11,919), Ephraim Douglas (11,911), John Woods (11,905), John Arndt (11,903), Valentine Eckhart (11,900), Thomas Stokely (11,888), Jacob Hay (11,861), James Boyd (11,009), Thomas McKean (10,984), John Whitehill (10,981), John Smilie (10,977), Abraham Smith (10,971), James Hanna (10,966), John Piper (10,966), Jacob Morgan (10,964), Peter Muhlenberg (10,959), Joseph Heister (10,959), William Irwin (10,935), William McClay (10,897), Jonas Hartzel (10,827), James Edgar (10,523), William Brown (10,363).

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Fame, captain Harris, arrived at New-York, in 34 days from London.

VENICE, September 15.

The infant general Buonaparte arrived at Treviso, he wrote to the government, desiring it might order the Commissaries of the Venetian part of Trioul to prepare provisions and forage for the French army. It is supposed from this measure that he intends to proceed to Trieste, where the French will find considerable magazines. In confirmation of this conjecture, a body of French troops has already arrived at Feltra.

The successes of the French army have inspired the Venetian aristocracy with the greatest terror. As the Austrians fly in all directions into the territories of the Republic, and many even take refuge at Mestre and Fulin, the conquerors, it is feared, will pursue them as far as Lagunes, and threaten Venice itself. Considerable reinforcements are sent to all the ports that guard the defiles.

FRANCKFORT, September 20.

The Prince of Nassau Siggen, who arrived at Potsdam from Vienna, is on his return to Vienna. It is thought, that his embassy was to the same purport with that of Mr. Hammond. A general Peace is considered as the object, and the mediation of his Prussian Majesty has been obtained for that purpose.

All the letters from Vienna and Prague, give intelligence of the continual march of troops, and of new levies in the hereditary states. Ten battalions from Galicia have passed through Prague. Seventy-two comitates of Hungary have offered to raise each 1000 men. In Upper and Lower Austria, recruits are enrolled with the greatest success.

STUTGARD, September 18.

A body of Austrian troops has penetrated from Pforzheim, by Tiefenbrunn, to Wederstadt, where they are now establishing an encampment, from whence they detach powerful patrols of cavalry along all the roads. One of these patrols, consisting of about 120 hussars of Veczay, and 30 hulans of Reglevich, commanded by captain count Warmoden, entered this place at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, with two hundred French prisoners.

September 22.

The situation of general Moreau becomes more critical every day. The Augsburg Gazette states, that he has been wounded in one of the late actions. The day before yesterday he arrived at the head-quarters at Augsburg.

We learn from Ratibon; that on the 18th inst. general Moreau was defeated by general Latour between Aich and Neuburg, and that on the 19th the Austrians entered Donawerth. This event has seemingly contributed to the retreat of general Moreau.

An Austrian cannoner, who destroyed the bridge across the Lahn at the moment the French were crossing that river, and by so doing, caused 6000 French troops to be taken prisoners, was instantly made a captain in the army by the Archduke.

It is confidently asserted that the military chest which fell into the hands of the Austrians at Wurtzbourg, contained 150,000 livres in crowa pieces, and 12,000,000 in mandats.

The peasants of the valley of Kinzig, and of Vol Arberg, have taken arms against the French.

The archduke Charles has ordered an army of observation of 18,000 men to be formed from Laugenfeld to Papanheim, for the purpose of covering Nuremberg, and protecting the inhabitants of Franconia. Marshal de Petrasch exerts himself to obstruct Moreau's retreat. The Kniabis, and the defiles of the Black Forest, on the left bank of Kinzig, are occupied by the Austrians.

BRUSSELS, 12 Vendemiaire, October 3.

The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse has been in motion for these last eight days, without our being able to guess at the motives and plans of the generals. Troops are constantly arriving from the right banks of the Rhine on the left of that river; and then they are marched back to the right banks. Since the 8th inst. (23th Sept.) the movements have become more regular, apprehensions begin to be entertained, lest the archduke Charles should bear down upon the Haudruck with a part of the troops under his orders. The whole centre of the army which was encamped in different positions, from Cologne to Andernach, has received orders to march to the Nahe, and troops are marching day and night through Coblenz to their new destination. The division of general Championnet, which had taken post behind the Sieg, has reentered the Rhine, and proceeds to the same point. The head-quarters, however, remain at Cologne, where most of the French generals are at present assembled. We understood, that Hounonville was to repair to the Sieg to take upon him the command in chief of the armies of the North, and of the Sambre Meuse; and we were assured, that it had been resolved in a general council of War, to march the troops back to the Lahn, but, as yet, it does not appear that these dispositions are likely to be soon executed.

The Austrians have fallen back from the banks of the Rhine, opposite to Bonn, where they made their appearance for several successive days. We know, however, that the enemy occupy a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgian regiments of horse and four are with the Archduke's army, and are said to fight on all occasions with the most obstinate fury. The dragons of La Tour are stated to have put to the sword in a late engagement on the Lahn, a whole French battalion entirely composed of Belgians and Liegeois. The Austrians have likewise established a camp of observation in the plain near Neuwied, to prevent the French from attempting any thing on that side, by marching troops over the bridge near that city, which is still in their possession.

On the 6th and 7th of this month (27th and 28th of September) two very smart engagements are supposed to have taken place on the right banks of the Rhine, as a very brisk cannonade was heard in that quarter. It is at present extremely difficult to learn the particulars of what happens on the right banks of that river. No burghers are allowed to cross the bridge near Cologne; the military alone have leave to pass it.

The reforms in the administrations and offices of the army of the Sambre and Meuse go on apace. It is impossible to form an idea of the crimes and robberies of which a great number of commissaries have rendered themselves guilty.

COBLENZ, September 17.

The pretended retreat of the Austrians towards Ratibon, was unquestionably a mere feint; for this morning the republican army abandoned its positions, and retreated partly towards the Sieg. The fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein is relieved: at nine this morning, the enemy's advanced guard made its appearance near Pfaffendorf: the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein is already employed in demolishing the works constructed by the French, who are retreating precipitately. Our advices from Treves, dated the 15th, state, that the construction of the trenches is followed up with more energy than ever.

MENTZ, September 16.

At day break this morning, the republicans attacked the whole line of our advanced posts, and drove our pickets to within a short distance of Marienborn: however, by the excellent dispositions of lieutenant-colonel baron de Corvets, and the bravery of the troops, the enemy, although four times more numerous than ourselves, were turned before Hockheim, and driven into their first lines, with the loss of several men killed, and four made prisoners. On our side, one man and two horses were wounded.

MANHEIM, September 19.

The archduke Charles attempts to be beforehand with the French under Moreau, in making himself master of the most important posts in Suabia, which will make the retreat of that army to the Rhine extremely difficult. The corps under general Petrasch, which, after having advanced as far as Stuttgart, divided itself into two columns, has gained several advantages over general Scherer, and made considerable booty.

PARIS, October 3.

We are assured, that Kleber's resignation has not been accepted, and that he does not persist in requiring it; but insists on the re-establishment of discipline: and that the directory have resolved to use the most severe measures for that purpose.

Letters from Milan mention, that Buonaparte has caused the house of Castel Nuovo, on the Venetian territory, to be burnt to the ground, and on the spot has put up a board with these words: "Here a Frenchman was assassinated."

We have accounts from Mans, that while the Jacobins at Paris are moving heaven and earth to overturn the constitution of '95, the Chouans of the west are buying up powder & arms: will no doubt take advantage of the general discontent against a government that goes from faction to faction; and if we may judge from these circumstances, and the insolence and conversations of the Montagnards

(Mountaineers) &c. we seem still threatened with high agitations.

A representative (Bellegarde) having a few days ago bruck citizen P'Anglais, in the corridors of the council of five hundred, occasioned a warm debate, whether it was not improper for a representative to be the editor of a public paper, which was referred to a committee of five, namely, Sieyes, Cambaceres, Dannou, Treilhard and Jourdan (des Bouches du Rhone).

The king of Prussia has given leave for all the French in his estates to wear the national cockade.

We have nothing official from the armies. Letters from Munich state, that Moreau continues his retreat through the Brigaw.

LONDON, October 5.

Yesterday the captain of an American vessel was committed to Tothillfields Bridewell, on suspicion of being a spy from the French government. He was taken from on board his vessel in the river by an order from the secretary of state, before whom he was examined yesterday morning.

October 10.

Some loose accounts were received from Flanders on Saturday, which state the French having been repeatedly defeated in the Haudruck, but that on the Sieg they had obtained some partial advantages. Moreau is also traced in his retreat as far as Tubingen on the Neckar, where he hoped to be able to make a stand, having received some reinforcements from France by way of Kehl.

Pretty well connected letters have been received through the above mentioned channel, from Italy, of so late a date as the 19th Sept. by which it appears, that in a sortie made from Mantua the preceding day, the French were repulsed with a loss of 3000 men: they had, moreover, says these letters, been compelled to retreat from Bozzen, and recross the Neuis in confusion. These accounts, however, want confirmation.

October 11.

A young French Emigrant is at present in the custody of the Police, by order of the duke of Portland, for having entered into a specific agreement with the Spanish Ambassador to raise 15,000 men upon the Continent only, for the service of that country. He was seized at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the papers were found sewed in the mattress of his bed. He was formerly upon the half pay of the reduced emigrant corps, but had the precaution to throw it up previous to the stipulation in question.

Lord Cornwallis is erecting four batteries on Clanton beach, to command the entrance of the Madon river, in Essex; and the gentlemen of that county at their Quarter Sessions on Wednesday last, directed a volunteer company consisting of 400 Yeomanry, to be immediately raised and trained for working the guns of the said batteries, at the request of Lord Howard de Walden, the Lord Lieutenant of the said county.

PROTEST OF EARL FITZWILLIAM.

The following protest of earl Fitzwilliam, to the late address of the house of lords to his majesty, is so interesting, on account of containing the sentiments of that highly respectable nobleman, in regard to making peace with France, that we think it necessary to insert it at length.

The motion being made that the address (in answer to his majesty's speech) do pass.—It passed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT.

1st, Because, by this address, unamended as it stands, the sanction of the lords is given to a series of measures as ill-judged with regard to their object as they are derogatory from the dignity of his majesty's crown, and from the honor of his kingdom. The reiteration of solicitations for peace, to a species of power, with whose very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is incompatible, can have no other effect than that, which it is notorious, all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must encrease the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and fix the authority of an odious government over an enslaved people; they must impair the confidence of all other powers in the magnanimity, constancy, and fidelity of the British councils; and it is much to be apprehended it will inevitably tend to break the spring of that energy, and to lower that spirit which has characterized in former times this high-minded nation, and which, far from sinking under misfortune, has even risen with the difficulties and dangers in which our country has been involved.

2d, Because no peace, such as may be capable of recruiting the strength, economizing the means, augmenting the resources, and providing for the safety of this kingdom and its inseparable connections and dependencies, can be had with the usurped power now exercising authority in France, considering the description, the character, and the conduct of those who compose that government, the methods by which they have obtained their power, the policy by which they hold it, and the maxims they have adopted, openly professed and uniformly acted on, towards the destruction of all governments not formed on their model and subservient to their domination.

3d, Because the idea that this kingdom is competent to defend itself, its laws, liberties, and religion, under the general subjugation of all Europe, is presumptuous in the extreme, contradictory to the supposed motives for our present eager solicitations for peace, and is certainly contrary to the standing policy both of state and commerce, by which Great-Britain has hitherto flourished.

4th, Because, while the common enemy exercises his power over the several states of Europe in the way we have seen, it is impossible long to preserve our trade, or, what cannot exist without it, our naval power. This hostile system seizes on the keys of the dominions of these powers, without any consideration of their friendship, their equality, or their neutrality; prescribes laws to them as to conquered provinces; multiplies and fixes them to pleasure; forces them, without any particular quarrel, into direct hostility with this kingdom, and expels us from such ports and markets as she thinks fit; insomuch that (Europe remaining under its present slavery) there is no harbour which we can enter without her permission, either in a commer-