

4. The elector of Bavaria shall pay into the hands of the paymaster of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, ten millions of livres, in French or German specie, at French currency, or in bills of exchange, or in bullion.

5. The elector of Bavaria shall furnish 300 saddle horses, 600 cavalry horses, 900 dragoon horses, and 1500 artillery horses.

6. The elector of Bavaria shall furnish, within six weeks, 200,000 quintals of grain, two thirds of which shall be wheat, and one third rye; 100,000 quintals of oats; 200,000 quintals of hay; and he shall furnish besides 100,000 pairs of shoes, and 10,000 pairs of boots; or, otherwise, 30,000 ells of officer's cloth.

7. In case that the operations of the war shall remove the army from Bavaria, and that the contributions in kind shall be deemed unnecessary, it shall be in the power of the French to demand a proportionable sum in specie.

8. It shall be permitted to such French artists as the government shall appoint, to choose out of the galleries of Munich and Desselfors, twenty pictures, which shall be delivered to the French government accordingly.

9. His serene highness shall forthwith send to Paris, to the Directory, a plenipotentiary to negotiate a separate peace with the French republic.

Done at Pilsen, the 21st Fructidor.
(Signed) MOREAU, general in chief.
The baron de LEYDEN.
The count CHARLES d'ARCO, &c.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Milan, the 10th Vendemiaire (Oct. 1) 5th year.

After the battle of St. George we tried to draw Wurmer into a second engagement, in order to weaken his garrison by frequent engagements outside of the walls; we therefore took good care not to occupy the Straglio, in hopes that he would draw up on the same. We continued only to occupy the bridge of Governolo in order to facilitate the passage of the Mincio.

On the 4th supplementary day the enemy went with 1,500 men, cavalry, to Cartelleco. Our pickets fell back as they had been ordered. The enemy went no farther; the 2d Vendemiaire they marched towards Governolo, following the right bank of the Mincio; after a very lively cannonade, and several charges by our infantry, they were routed, and had eleven hundred taken prisoners, five cannon with caissons completely fixed.

General Kilmaine, to whom I had given the command of the two divisions which besiege Mantua, remained in the same position until the 8th, hoping that the enemy, from a desire to obtain forage, would attempt a sally; but the enemy had encamped at the Chartreuse before the gate of Padella and at the Chapel before the gate of Crencell. General Kilmaine made his dispositions, and attacked the two camps in different points, which the enemy evacuated at his approach, after a slight fire of musquetry of the rear guard.

The out posts of general Vauhois have encountered the Austrian division which is to defend Tyrol, and has taken 110 prisoners of the enemy.

BUONAPARTE.

Translated for the Aurora.

PARIS, October 14.

Can it be true that the executive directory should have resolved to address the following question to the envoy of Great Britain: "Will England easily and immediately treat for a separate peace with us?" And that, if the question is answered in the negative, it will be notified to the envoy, that the negotiation is at an end.

Report says, that the resolution exists. We think it our duty to conjure our readers, not to place any confidence in such reports. Indeed, would such a resolution not amount to the same thing as a second declaration of war?

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Augereau, of the second complementary day, Sept. 18.

All the Austrians who at this moment combat in Italy, are shut up in Mantua, with Wurmer their general. How he will subsist there I know not, with 20,000 men, 4000 of whom are cavalry. Our loss has been far considerable in the late battles.

Our army blocks up Mantua. Gen. Vauhois is advanced beyond Trent, to keep in check the enemy who may remain in the German part of Tyrol, and to secure the communication which is to be effected with this army and that of Moreau. Reinforcements are daily arriving, which will enable us to send a column to Triest and even against Rome and Naples, if necessary, since the sovereigns of the two latter countries are of bad faith.—(La Sentinelle.)

BRUSSELS, October 7.

Whilst the Austrians were attacking the tete-de-pont of Neuwid, the archduke Charles at the head of 15,000 men, endeavoured by four marches, to gain the rear of Moreau's army, in order to connect with the generals Latour, Nauendorff and Petrach, new plans of a tack against the army of the Rhine and Moselle. He sent a corps of 10,000 men, united with the garrison of Mentz, towards the Hundsruck. The remainder of his army, consisting of 20,000 men, is encamped at Ukerath, & several squadrons of cavalry, supported by infantry, hover about in the vicinity of the Sieg, where all is quiet at present. When the archduke set off, he gave the command of the army of the Lower Rhine to general Werneck.

Order and discipline begin to revive in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Confidence is restored among the troops; and we believe that the army of the Sambre and Meuse, reinforced by the 7th division of the army of the North, consisting of 15,000 men, will soon act offensively and with success.

However, desertion has not entirely ceased yet, and many of the fugitives who endeavour to reach the interior of the republic, continue to pass by

Luxembourg and the Ardennes. General Bonnville has issued severe orders to arrest and conduct them to their respective regiments.

Precise orders have been given in this city, to stop and visit all the coaches and equipages coming from the army of the Sambre and Meuse. It is known that some honorable commissaries endeavour to send home the fruits of their robberies and pillage.—Considerable sums in specie, flowing from that source, have already been seized.

PLYMOUTH, September 25.

This day, during divine service at Charles's church of which the Rev. Dr. Hawker is Vicar, Capt. L. Pelew, and the small remnant of his gallant crew, returned thanks to Almighty God for their miraculous escape from the jaws of death, on the blowing up of his Majesty's ship Amphion, in Hampton, on Thursday last. The congregation, which was very numerous, was visibly affected on this solemn occasion, and a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hawker.

Mrs. Spry, of Dock, has lost on board the Amphion, her husband, brother, and her only son—her feelings on this melancholy event can scarcely be imagined.

A list of men saved from the Amphion, transmitted by admiral Sir Richard King, commander in chief of his maj. ty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, to Mr. Nepean.

Captain Israel Pelew.
Lieutenant James Muir.
Mr. James Hang, armourer.
Mr. Henry Haywood, master's mate, not hurt.
Mr. Henry Montandon, boatswain.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1796.

** In the Drawings of Washington Lottery, No. II. published yesterday, for 2150 a prize of 10 dollars, read a prize of 100 dollars.

The foreign articles from Paris papers in this day's Gazette are chiefly copied from the American Daily Advertiser.

In the Aurora of this morning there are the following variations from these translations—

Moreau's letter Mr. Bache has dated October 1st and 2d—we have seen the Paris paper which contains the article: it is therein dated Vendemiaire 10th and 11th, answering to October 2d and 3d. The Aurora makes Moreau say, that he had taken EIGHT HUNDRED PRISONERS and THIRTY-FIVE OFFICERS. Mr. Claypoole's paper says 300 prisoners, and FIVE OFFICERS—this agrees with the French paper.

General ERNOUFF AND HIS SON, are arrested at Brussels.

If the heroic exploits and victorious career of the Archduke will probably end in the destruction of the victorious army, then the army over which the Archduke has been victorious, becomes itself the victorious army, and is placed in the same situation with the army of the Archduke; ergo, they, the French, according to this doctrine of the Aurora, must themselves, when they shall become victorious, be also annihilated in their turn. Thus will they all be annihilated together!

BALTIMORE, November 21.

On Saturday evening last, the entertainments of the New Theatre closed for the season, with the *RACE, THE POOR SOLDIER*, and other exhibitions. Between the play and farce, Mr. Wigwell appeared, and addressed a crowded audience to the following effect:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The company's performance for this season closes this night, with the exhibitions. Custom has prescribed it as a rule to come forward, and return our warmest thanks for the encouragement with which you have honored us—this I do sincerely, on my own part, the part of Mr. Reinagle, my colleague, and the company in general. We propose meeting you early in the spring, with a considerable reinforcement to our present company, at which time, we hope again to be honoured with your patronage. In the mean time, permit me to assure you, of our sincerest wishes for your individual health and happiness, and the general prosperity of the town of Baltimore.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Ship Arethusa, M Kown, New Castle on Tyne	44
Barque Eagle, Bates, Madeira	70
Brig Mercury, Rockwell, Malaga & Gibraltar	60
Mary, Wilham, Jamaica	50
Betsy, Meminger, Jamaica	35
Snow Bolton, Kirkpatrick, Fayal	20
Schr. Phoenix, Hill, Virginia	5
Betty & Nancy, Yellowby, N. Carolina	5
Hiram, White, Ditto	5
Sea Flower, Bafs, Ditto	7
Sloop Polly, Butler, Norfolk	5

CLEARED.

Brig Maria, Latimer, St. Thomas
Sloop Hope, Gladding, R. Island
Favourite, Sage, Newbern
Capt. Morton sailed from Havre de Grace, on the 18th October, in company with ship Caroline, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) for Boston. The schooner General Greene, and brig <i> </i> , are arrived at C. Francois from this port. Ship Hope, Bainbridge, from Philadelphia to Bordeaux, was spoke on the Banks of N. F. L. 29 days out, all well.

For the Gazette of the United States.

No. VIII.

To the Electors of the President of the United States.
Respectable Fellow Citizens,
COLLATERAL circumstances are often powerful corroboratives of direct evidence. It is therefore of consequence to state, that an accident has recently brought under view a passage in one of the papers written with every apparent exertion against Mr. Jefferson in 1792, just before the late election of a President, when it was uncertain whether ge-

neral Washington would serve again. The writer, though an explicit and industrious opponent of Mr. Jefferson, admits, that Mr. Adams entertains what he ingeniously calls "speculative doubts concerning the probable success of the republican theory." Prudential politicians soon aim to execute their mental speculations. The paper referred to was the first of a series of essays, published under the signature of Catullus, in the Gazette of the United States. Who was the writer of Catullus does not appear, but it is perfectly certain that the letters of Phocion (since published in a pamphlet October 1796 without that signature) contain entire passages of the essays of Catullus, without the usual inverted commas [] or any other marks of quotation. The presumption that Phocion and Catullus are the same person or persons, appears to be perfectly fair and irrefragable. There is no essential difference between the entire contents of Catullus and an equal quantity of the essays of Phocion. Matters subsequent to the publications of Catullus are found, it is true, in Phocion and in the pamphlet made up of what was first given in the gazettes under that signature. They contradict each other only as to Mr. Adams. Catullus admits that Mr. Adams may doubt the probable success of the republican theory. Phocion and the pamphlet declaim a little about Mr. Adams's republicanism, and quote a few passages, which only tend to render his books something less imprudent—but so far as they go, also render it *absolutely and palpably inconsistent*. But the essays of Phocion and the revised pamphlet copy of part of his essays do not explain away any of the hereditary passages of Mr. Adams's books, nor do they answer the objections, which have been respectfully submitted to you. Phocion, whoever he may be, is a man of pretty ready talents; and he does not want zeal, time or industry; for he has already published twenty-four long essays. Whether he cannot satisfactorily explain Mr. Adams and counterveil the evidences of the *monarchical and aristocratical* principles of that gentleman, or whether he is *unwilling* to do so from a *similarity of principles*, or from some other views, are questions before the electors and the world.

Another collateral circumstance worthy of serious reflection, is drawn from some ideas, which are understood to have been published in Boston in certain essays under the signature of *Publicola*, and which have been ascribed to Mr. John Adams, jun. They were written as a partial reply to "Paine's Rights of Man," in 1791; and have been since republished in London with the following title and motto in 1793. They were evidently considered in England as calculated to defend the British constitution, as it then stood, from any material changes or alterations. The title is as follows: "*Answer to Paine's Rights of Man, by John Adams, Esquire, originally printed in America.*" Motto. "It is not a *mechanical* horror against the name of a king or of *aristocracy*, nor a *physical* antipathy to the *found* of an extravagant title, or to the *fight* of an innocent *ribband*, that can authorize a people to lay violent hands upon the constitution." This book was read by the council for the king in Mr. Paine's trial. If the essays of *Publicola* had been first published in England, it would not so much have convinced the people of America, because the clearly implied defence of the English constitution would not have been placed under their consideration as either a matter interesting to them, or as a treatise tending to impair their attachment to the provisions of their own national constitution several passages and particularly by holding up the opinion that any existing political evils in England could not be correctly attributed to their form of government, though totally opposite in its cardinal principle, to ours. "The principal and most dangerous abuses in the English government" (says our author, distinguishing it from their constitution, p. 18) "arise less from the defects *inherent* in the constitution, than from the state of society; the *universal venality and corruption*, which pervades all classes of men in that kingdom, and which a change of government could not reform." It is not admitted by the writer, that there are any defects *inherent* in the constitution; though hereditary; nor is it at all objected to, though all the powers and virtues of the English constitution, with a Christian hierarchy to aid them, have not been efficacious to keep *universal venality and corruption* from pervading all classes of men in that kingdom. Though the interior affairs of Great Britain are represented by our author as thus universally *corrupt and vitiated*, yet we find he entertains a caveat against ascribing these evils to the constitution. The hope, then, that "change" or "providential" governors or rulers would have us from corruption and fraud, must after all be abandoned. It would have been instructive, perhaps, if we had been informed how these things crept into so well balanced and supple government. We cannot but expect, that our American divisions and balances of powers will work much better. Let us guard against fluctuations towards hereditary power and all its expected evils—Let us extend the sphere of national legislation—Let us not exhibit the political solemnity of giving powerful seconds to our chief magistrate, who derive an independent authority from other sources, than the national will, and who are not amenable to a national tribunal—Let us borrow at least this one useful hint from our French allies, who do not so order things that the executive power of fifteen or eighteen departments be held from the inhabitants of such a grand division, with little or no amenability to the nation or to the national tribunals. In short, let us rather study to eradicate the seeds of *imbecility, of fluctuation, and of evil* from our inestimable federal representative government, and let us labor to invigorate this truly republican constitution, rather than to devote ourselves to a love for a foreign constitution, which is not what it professes to be, or for a theory of orders and ranks, which has never yet been realized. Modern Britain, as we have seen, is governed in fact by little more than a two-hundredth part of her adult males. Of course no real or even virtual representation of the people is combined with the king and nobles.

[The remainder of this Number To-Morrow.]
* See Gunney's trial of Paine, p. 126, Dublin edition.

Mr. Adams's letters are published in the following extract of two letters from Mr. JOHN ADAMS, (row Vice-President of the United States) dated

Philadelphia, July 3, 1776.

"Yesterday was decided the greatest question which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was, or will be decided amongst men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, that 'THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.'

"The day is passed. The second day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as a day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood, and intricate that will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet, through all the gloom, I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am &c.
JOHN ADAMS."

For Sale by JOHN J. PARRY,
No. 38, S. Second near Chestnut Street,
A few excellent GOLD WATCHES,
From Forty to One Hundred Dollars,
And SILVER WATCHES,
Of various prices—all warranted.
An assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets, Eight Day Clocks supplied, and Clocks & Watches repaired with dispatch and great care.
Best Watch Glasses by the groove.
November 12. tufesaw

To the Public.

BY a publication in several newspapers, signed Peter Helbron, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church, we the subscribers, and lawful Trustees of the German religious society of Roman Catholics of the Holy Trinity Church in the city of Philadelphia, take this method of informing the public in general, that the Rev. Peter Helbron, alias Pastor, was dismissed and discharged for certain reasons, on the 15th of October last, from all future Pastoral services and functions in said Church, and on the 17th instant he was paid in full for his salary, and of all demands whatsoever, according to his receipt; and we do hereby declare, that on the 16th of this month the Reverend John N. Goetz was unanimously elected the Pastor, pro tempore, of the said Church and Congregation, he having therefore the best authority of being himself as Pastor of the German Religious Society of Roman Catholics of the Holy Trinity Church in the city of Philadelphia, and nobody else whatsoever has any claim or claims. Given under our hands, and the seal of the corporation, Philadelphia, November 24d, 1796.

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|---------------------|-------------|
| Adam Premir, | } Trustees. |
| Michael Shindler, | |
| George Cimther, | |
| Anthony Hoocky, | |
| George Lachler, jr. | |
| Charles Baffian, | |
| Charles Bouman, | |
| James Oellers, | |
| Secretary. | |

Just Arrived,

In the briggs Twins and Rambler, a quantity of Choice St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, and about 150,000 Weight of Fine Green COFFEE.
For Sale by
James Yard.
November 24. dx

The MEMBERS

Of St. Andrews Society,
Are requested to attend their anniversary meeting at Oellers's Hotel, on Wednesday next the 26th inst. Dinner to be on the table at 2 o'clock. The members will please apply for tickets of admission to either of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gaven Hamilton, jun. Dr. Andrew Spence, Robert Henderson, James Henderson, William H. Tod, or John Shields. The officers of the Society will please give their attendance at one o'clock.
By order of the Society,
RICHARD LAKE, Sec'y.
November 24; 1796.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.
TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.
Check Books kept for examination and ruffering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patent Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—infirmation where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.
The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Stocks, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.
Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.
Wm. Blackburn.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1796. mth

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,
CALLED TWINNENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Phialdphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.
The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Hatman, deceased, and offered for sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.
Oct. 31. 1796