

**NEW THEATRE,**  
Will open on MONDAY evening next, Dec. 1,  
With a COMIC OPERA, called  
**ROBIN HOOD;**  
Or, *Sherwood Forest.*  
RESIDENTS IN THE FOREST.  
Robin Hood Mr. Darley  
Little John Mr. Wignell  
Scarlet Mr. Francis  
Bowman Mr. Warrell  
Archers, Messrs. Blisset, T. Warrell, Doctor,  
Lafferty, Sully &c.  
Allen-a-Dole, Mr. Warrell, jun.  
Stella Miss L'Estrange  
Shepherdesses, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Doctor,  
Miss Anderson, &c.  
VISITORS TO THE FOREST.  
Ruthekin Mr. Bernard  
Being his first appearance in Philadelphia  
Friar Tuck Mr. Warren  
Edwin Mr. Marshall  
Clorinda Mrs. Warrell  
Anette Miss Milbourne  
Angelina Mrs. Oldmixon  
With the original Overture, by Baumgarten. The  
rest of the Music and accompaniments, com-  
posed by Shield, with additional airs by Mr. Ke-  
nagle  
Two which will be added, a *Comedy*, in two acts,  
called,

**THE LYAR.**  
Old Wilding, Mr. Warren  
Young Wilding, Mr. Bernard  
Sir James Elliot, Mr. Warrell, jr.  
Papillion, Mr. Marshall  
Servant, Mr. F. Warrell  
Miss Crantham, Mrs. Francis  
Miss Godfrey, Miss L'Estrange  
Kitty, Mrs. Doctor.  
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dol-  
lar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.  
The doors of the Theatre will open at five,  
and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.  
Places for the boxes to be taken at the Office in  
the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock,  
and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.  
Tickets to be had at H. and Rice's book-store,  
No. 30 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining  
the Theatre. *PIZZA RESURREXIT!*

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
(via New-York)  
AND NOW OPENING, BY  
**GEORGE DOBSON,**  
No. 25, fourth Third Street,  
An extensive and general assortment of  
**HABERDASHERY, viz.**  
Best London mixt Pias Galloons and Perfets  
Common do. do. N'orid Bindings, affor-  
Makensie's super-patent d'colours  
white Chapel N'edles Imperial, super, and  
Nuns Thread no. 6 to Thread Tapes  
40, regularly assorted White Edgings  
Lille do. no. 110 to 500, Black and coloured Chi-  
regularly assorted nese Ribbands  
Coloured do. Satin and figured do.  
Black Sewing Silks Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d  
Coloured do. and Twist Velvet & pelon Stuffs  
Silk and cotton Wires French Cambric  
Do. do. Ribbands Scotch do.  
Shirt Moulins and Wires Plain gilt and plated  
Black brush Feathers Buttons  
And a complete assortment of Goods, suitable  
to the present and approaching season, at reduced  
prices. Dec. 6. dif

**FOR SALE,**  
By **JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.**  
No. 8, Chestnut-street,  
One hundred and eighty bales  
**BENGAL GOODS,**  
Amongst which are,  
Gurrails Mamoodies  
Baltas Sannas  
Guzze-nahs Tands Coffees  
Gozzies Emericks  
Blue Cloths Calicos  
Palampours Romall Handkerchiefs  
Amongst them are a great proportion of the  
manufactures of Patna.  
December 11. \$

**Imported in the brig Eliza,**  
*Capt. HASTIE, from Bourdeaux;*  
Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,  
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,  
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,  
White and coloured Kid Gloves,  
do. do. Silk do.  
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,  
For Sale by  
**JAMES LATIMER, jun.**  
71, South Wharves.  
Who has also for Sale,  
A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.  
Dec. 5. dzw

**French Circulating Library.**  
**JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,**  
No. 112 Walnut-street,  
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only  
means of becoming perfect in the French Lan-  
guage, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, con-  
sisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best cal-  
culated to afford either useful instruction, or plea-  
sure. The conditions, together with a catalogue  
of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's  
in town.  
N. B. All translations from and into the French,  
English and Spanish Languages, executed with ac-  
curacy and dispatch. colm nov. 15.

**PROPOSITION.**  
A handsome and roomy house, with a quanti-  
ty of good land, within a few miles of this city.  
A House in an eligible situation, and several  
Lots in the city.  
A valuable body of Land on the river Ohio.  
Also, many tracts of fine Lands (military  
rights) lying near the Ohio, on the Miami and  
Sioto Rivers  
Titles are all clear, and will be made with un-  
exceptionable security.  
A resident of this city is desirous of exchanging  
this property for Goods—East or West India  
would be preferred.  
If the specie value of those Lands at a distance,  
cannot be ascertained satisfactorily, they shall be  
rated at such a price as the purchaser may have  
at his option to return them at the fixed price with  
interest, at the expiration of twelve months.  
Notice left with the Editor shall be attended to.  
December 6.

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
**WILLIAM M'DOUGALL** presents his  
most respectful compliments to his former  
employers and the citizens in general, and re-  
turns his most grateful thanks, for the very  
bountiful encouragement he has experienced for  
the twenty-five years past, takes this opportu-  
nity of informing them, that his school is now  
open, at his  
**Elegant Ball Room,**  
in South Fourth-Street, between Chestnut and  
Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning  
for young ladies, and 4 in the evening for young  
gentlemen.  
His first Practising Ball will be to-morrow  
evening, Saturday, the 9th inst.  
Dec. 8. 2awif.

**The Gazette.**  
**PHILADELPHIA,**  
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,  
**C O N G R E S S.**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
FRIDAY—DECEMBER 8.

Mr. THATCHER presented the petition  
of Daniel Sewall, as the representative of  
Haac Parsons, praying to have two Loan-  
Office Tickets funded, which had not been  
brought forward in proper time. Referred  
to the Committee of the whole to whom was  
referred the report of the Committee of  
Claims on the expediency or in expediency  
of excepting a certain proportion of claims  
from the operation of the Act of Limitation.

Mr. COIT moved, that the report of the  
Committee of Commerce and Manufactures,  
made during the last winter session, on the  
petition of Pierre Joseph Flammond, in be-  
half of Louis le Guen, be referred to a  
Committee of the whole.—Agreed for Mon-  
day.

Mr. SPRIGG moved, that the report of  
a Select Committee on the petition of John  
Carr, which appeared in the report of the  
Committee of Revival and Unfinished Busi-  
ness, be referred to a Committee of the  
whole. Agreed for Wednesday.

Mr. THATCHER observed, that yesterday  
there had been a resolution laid upon the  
table by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr.  
Lyon) which he thought ought to be dis-  
posed of. It proposed a retrenchment of  
the unnecessary expences of Government.  
Mr. T. said he had observed that a resolu-  
tion of this kind was always brought for-  
ward in the session preceding an election.—  
He did not wish, however, that the proposi-  
tion should lie longer on the table. If it  
were true that the expences of Government  
were excessive, they ought immediately to  
set about retrenching them; and if it were  
not true, the sooner they told the people  
so, by rejecting the motion, the better.

The question for agreeing to the resolu-  
tion was put and negatived, 33 to 30.  
Just as the Speaker was counting the  
votes, Mr. Lyon entered, and said, had he  
been present when the question was put, he  
should have called the Yeas and Nays upon  
it.  
Mr. COIT moved, that the report of the  
Committee of Claims, made in January last,  
on the petition of Edward St. Loe Liver-  
more, be referred to a Committee of the  
whole. Agreed for Monday.

The same gentleman moved a resolution  
to the following effect:  
"Resolved, that the committee of ways  
and means be instructed to enquire whether  
any, and if any, what alterations are prop-  
er to be made in the act for laying a tax upon  
licences for retailing wine and spirits, and  
that they report by bill or otherwise."  
Mr. COIT said, that, as the law stood at  
present, licences were taken for a year from  
the time at which they were granted, be-  
cause that time when it might, so that they  
were constantly becoming due. He wished to  
have this inconvenience remedied, by put-  
ting the law upon the same footing with the  
carriage tax, the licences under which all  
became due at one time; as when a licence  
was taken, it was taken for as to fall due at  
the time fixed.  
The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, he found in the re-  
port of the committee of revival and unfin-  
ished business, the report of a select commit-  
tee on a letter from the Secretary of State,  
inclosing a report of the director of the mint,  
suggesting the expediency of some altera-  
tions in its establishment, to render it less  
expensive to the public; and as he wished  
to render that establishment less expensive,  
he moved that the letter and report be re-  
ferred to a committee of the whole house.—  
Agreed for Wednesday.

Mr. HARPER said, that the committee  
to whom it was referred to report a bill for  
establishing a uniform system of bankrupt-  
cy, conceiving this subject to be of such  
general concern, embracing so great a vari-  
ety of interests, and a question in which the  
mercantile affairs of the community were so  
deeply involved, that they had wished him  
to request an augmentation of the committee.  
The motion was agreed to, and eleven  
members were added to the committee, com-  
prising a member from each State.  
No business being before the house  
(though only twelve o'clock) it adjourned  
till Monday, a previous motion having been  
passed for adjourning till that time, when  
the house did adjourn.

the face, sickness and vomiting, followed by  
delirium.  
Two clergymen in Bolton, a few years  
ago, suffered severely from the same cause.  
The third article is a letter from Dr.  
Davidson of Martinique to Dr. Meafe, con-  
taining observations on the yellow fever in  
1793. From some observations and experi-  
ments, the writer is led to ascribe the fever  
in strangers from a northern climate, to their  
imbibing an unusual quantity of oxygen  
gas.

The fourth article is a singular case of a  
child, apparently ferocious, by Dr. Hedg-  
es of Newburgh.  
The fifth article is an account of the suc-  
cessful application of caustic to a stricture  
in the urethra; by Dr. Seaman of this city.  
The sixth article is a case of Mania cured  
by the application of mercury, producing  
salivation, by Dr. Smith of this city.

The seventh article contains facts and ob-  
servations of Dr. Mitchel, explaining the  
true operation of Alkalis and lime on other  
substances—in a letter to Dr. Beddoes, at  
the close of which the philosopher turns po-  
et and takes a trip to Parnassus; and we  
confess, the Doctor on the parnassian steed,  
appears to be very well mounted.

The eighth article, contains some judi-  
cious and useful observations of Dr. Miller of  
this city on the effects of abstinence in pre-  
venting or mitigating diseases. We have  
great faith in his opinions, and firmly be-  
lieve, that abstinence, at the approach of  
disease would prevent much sickness.  
The ninth article is the case of change in  
the human liver by putrefaction, from  
Fourcroy.  
The tenth article relates a case of fever  
supposed to be caused by putrid beef, by  
Dr. Osborn, surgeon to the garrison on Gov-  
ernors Island.

The remainder of this number of the re-  
pository is occupied with a review of medi-  
cal books, meteorological observations for  
July, August and September, list of patients  
admitted into the hospital. Medical news,  
concluded with an Appendix containing a  
letter from Dr. Mitchell to Dr. Percival of  
Manchester, on the use of Alkaline remedies  
in fevers; and an article on the use of nitrous  
acid in Syphilis, by Dr. Beddoes.  
It must give pleasure to the lovers of sci-  
ence and truth, that this attempt to collect  
the particles of knowledge, which are scat-  
tered over this and other countries, and save  
them for future use, is in a fair way to suc-  
ceed; and we expect this repository will in  
time be a large and valuable magazine of  
medical truths and experiments.

**Continuation of Late Foreign News,**  
*By the British Packet.*  
**LONDON, Oct. 2.**  
The following is a letter from a naval officer  
(late a prisoner in France) to his friend  
in Greenock, dated on board his Majes-  
ty's ship Impetueux, Torbay, 16th, ulti-  
mo:  
"On the stocks in the different building-  
yards at L'Orient, four ships of 74 guns  
each; one of which was ready for launch-  
ing, a second nearly so, the other two only  
in the frames, and no workmen about them.  
In the harbor one large frigate fitting for  
sea with the greatest expedition, destined  
for the East-Indies, and will be ready for  
sea in ten days. There were likewise a  
great number of privateers fitting for sea  
with no less dispatch; one of them mounted  
28 guns, and would sail in a few days; her  
cruising latitude was from 49 to 25 N. and  
from 19 to 10 W. While I remained in  
L'Orient, six privateers sailed, although the  
signal was flying every day in the dock yard  
for a British squadron on the coast. I was  
told by the merchants at L'Orient, that they  
could send to sea from the different ports in  
France, from 400 to 500 privateers, and that  
they did not mind losing a few of them;  
they flattered themselves that one British  
merchantman would make up the loss of a  
dozen of their small craft; indeed the crews  
of these vessels prepare themselves to be cap-  
tured, by taking no clothes with them but  
what they have on their backs, and one  
change.

"I left L'Orient on the 8th of August,  
and arrived at Brest in three days afterwards.  
There were in that harbour four ships of  
the line, two of which are three-deckers,  
and two two-deckers, viz. l'Invincible, and  
l'Ocean, of 100 guns each, the Berwick 74  
and Jupiter 80 guns, and two frigates and  
a corvette, all ready for bending their sails,  
except the Berwick, which had her top-  
mast an end, none of them well manned.  
There were on the stocks one of 140 guns,  
Le Vengeur, in the frames, but no people  
employed on her, one of 80 guns in the same  
state, and two frigates. In the docks four  
of 80 guns, and two of 74, but no men em-  
ployed about them, three of which were in  
the engagement of the 1st June 1794, viz.  
L'Aigle, Trajan, and Tyrannicide; and  
have not been at sea since. There were in  
the Inner Road 16 sail of the line, viz. two  
of three decks, and three flags, the flag ships  
are La Terrible and Le Republicain of 100  
guns each, and L'Indomptable of 74 guns;  
nine of them had their sails bent, and in a  
state of readiness for sea; the others are  
not half manned, and nothing but discon-  
tents prevails among the seamen, on account  
of want of wages. In the Outer Road  
there were lying at anchor two ships of the  
line, four frigates, one corvette, and a lugger,  
all ready for sea; they were to be  
joined by four ships of the line and two  
frigates from the Inner Road, and were to  
proceed to sea in a few days, but I could not  
learn their destination.

"I was informed, by a person at Brest,  
on whose information I could place a little  
dependence, that the French were making  
preparations for a descent on Ireland and  
Scotland this winter, for which purpose  
they had 40,000 men in the neighbourhood  
of Brest ready to embark. I saw part of  
the troops at exercise on a grand parade day,  
in the city; they expect that this armament

before failing, will be joined by the Spanish  
and Dutch fleets."  
A letter from an officer in the Orion, of  
74 guns, dated Sept. 1; has been received  
here this morning; by this letter we learn,  
that the Orion had been at Gibraltar to  
water, where they lay ten days; when they  
came away an attack on the town was daily  
expected from the Spaniards, who seem-  
ed to be making formidable preparations  
for that purpose. Flags of truce are con-  
tinually passing between the commanders at  
Cadiz and lord St. Vincent, and a report  
was prevalent in the fleet, that the guillo-  
tine has raised its dreadful head in sundry  
places of Spain:  
October 3.

The Dutch papers to the 25th ult. state  
that an offensive and definitive alliance has  
been concluded between the Batavian Re-  
public and the court of Madrid, on which  
they engage to act in concert during the  
present war. The king of Spain, as a proof  
of his sincerity, has promised to indemnify  
the Dutch merchants for the detention of  
their ships in the years 1779, 1780 and in  
1781.

A British vessel, the cargo of which was  
valued at 60,000l. was lately seized on the  
Barbary coast by six Portuguese, part of  
the crew, while the matter proceeded to Ceuta  
for provisions. They had taken shelter in  
one of the ports on that coast, but were pur-  
sued, and probably ere this taken.  
The three Spanish Prelates who have  
been so long upon a mission at Rome, have  
left that city, upon their return to Madrid,  
carrying with them the sanction of his Hol-  
iness for the reform of the Spanish Inquisi-  
tion, the restriction upon religious founda-  
tions, &c. The Inquisition in Spain is not  
totally abolished, as has been reported.

Though in none of the papers pro-  
duced by the Triumvirate in order to substantiate  
the charge of a Conspiracy, the least mention  
is made either of Carnot or Barthelemy, yet  
it is easily conceived, how extremely impor-  
tant it was for the Triumvirate to get rid of  
these two Directors.—Both, and especially  
Carnot, could not but be intimately acquainted  
with the secret of the actual Conspiracy of  
the Triumvirate against the Legislative Body,  
and of the measures planned for the destruc-  
tion of the new Third. In order to blot  
out every trace of the traitorous scheme,  
nothing could be more convenient than to  
murder one and to transport the other to a  
distant country, in the passage to which he  
may perhaps find his death in some means or  
other, in the manner of Carrier's downings  
at Nantes.

In respect to the Fact of Carnot's assassi-  
nation, whether by the hands of Barras, or  
of two Myrmidons whom the Triumvirate  
had placed in the Gallery of the Luxem-  
bourg to do the deed, as he passed from the  
Council chamber of the Directory, after re-  
fusing to give his assent to the plan of the  
late revolution, there is no doubt of the  
murder, nor of the persons who gave the order  
for it—the truth will come out. Carnot's  
Brother is also supposed to have been assassi-  
nated.

This morning we received the Paris Jour-  
nal down to the 30th ult. of which the  
following are the principal contents.  
The most remarkable information in the  
French papers, is the appearance of a coun-  
ter revolution in Poland, about to commence  
under the auspices of Buonaparte. To that  
effect he has written to Count Potocki, for-  
merly ambassador at Constantinople from  
Poland. The French General earnestly so-  
licits the speedy assemblage of the Marshals  
and Chiefs of the Diet of 1791 at Milan.  
The exiled Poles, driven from their country  
on account of the late insurrection in Poland  
and who have lately resided in Paris, have  
left the latter place, by invitation, for Italy.

October 4.  
The latest advices from Admiral Doucens  
flee off the Texel, give the following infor-  
mation.—"By a Danish ship, which left the  
Texel yesterday [Sept. 26], we have ob-  
tained information, that in consequence of  
some serious misunderstanding between the  
Dutch and French, the Dutch colors had  
refused to go to sea, when the Admiral  
made the signal to weigh; upon which most  
of the officers had their baggage sent on  
shore; and very soon after they followed it  
themselves. Their transports have been re-  
moved from the outward to the inner road,  
and the troops are disembarked."  
A young captain (of great military tal-  
ents, no doubt, though not quite twelve  
years of age) was asked the other day, what  
regiment he belonged to? The — of  
light dragoons." "Are you sure you're  
not mistaken?" said an elderly gentleman  
in company—"I should rather suppose you  
belong to the light infantry!"

Madame Carnot, with her children, now  
reside at the house of a relation near Arras.  
We are intreated not to confound the  
seducer of Miss King with a gentleman who  
is generally known by the name of Flying  
Fitzgerald, and who wounded Harvey Al-  
ton in a duel about six years ago, in conse-  
quence of a dispute at Ranelagh.  
Maj. Wood, who was second to the hon-  
col. King in a late duel, is nearly related to  
the family of lord Kingsborough.  
Colonel Fitzgerald is half-brother to lady  
Kingsborough. His father's second wife  
was her ladyship's mother.

The unfortunate Miss K. is describ-  
ed, by those who are acquainted with her,  
to be one of the finest young ladies in this  
country.  
A baronet at the west end of the town  
has, within these few days, been discovered  
by his lady in an amour with his cook.—  
The enraged mistress beat the peccant fair-  
one so severely with the heel of her shoe,  
that it is supposed she will lose the sight of  
one of her eyes.  
Why Sir Benjamin Hammet should de-  
cline the honours of the civic chair, it is  
rather puzzling to conjecture. Now that  
certain parliamentary regulations have per-  
mitted him to repose from the endless toil of  
banking, surely the leisure he has been thus

indulged in, might as *disinterestedly* be de-  
voted to *feasting* for the public good. Nor  
can we be induced to believe, as has been  
maliciously insinuated, that his reluctance to  
enter on the duties of the dignified direc-  
torship can possibly arise from any dread of  
its being a *losing* employment; on the con-  
trary, according to an experienced writer, he  
will then be *entitled*, as alderman, especially  
as city chief, to make a *trade* of his eating,  
and, like a cock, to *escape* while he feeds.  
The privateer L'Intrepide, belonging to  
Nantz has sent into Minden the Mary, an  
American brig, laden with sugar, coffee,  
cotton and pepper. The privateer fell in  
with two American vessels, on their way  
home, with 450 passengers from Ireland on  
board.  
Storace and Braham are now termed the  
two *Canaries*, from the circumstance of those  
*amorous warblers* being shut up in a cage!

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.  
(From the French papers.)  
The privateer La Reprise, from St. Jean-  
de-Luz, mounting two guns and eight twi-  
sels, after three attempts to board, and an en-  
gagement which lasted five hours, has cap-  
tured a Portuguese ship, named the Caro-  
line, of 400 tons, carrying six 12, 8, and 6  
pounders, and copper bottomed, returning  
from Fernambuc to Oporto, with 6000  
quintals of sugar, 242 bales of cotton, 2135  
cow hides, 421 logs of wood for furniture,  
and 1900 cow horns. This rich vessel has  
been carried into Vigo. The captain of  
the privateer is citizen Lavagne, 80 years of  
age, who took on him the command of the  
privateer in lieu of his son, detained on shore  
by sickness.

The privateer La Mouche, belonging to  
Rochelle, has carried into port an English  
prize, the cargo of which is estimated at  
1,700,000 livres. This privateer has also  
captured two Portuguese vessels.  
The privateer Le Caïon, belonging to St.  
Malois, captain Leredda, has captured the  
Resolution, belonging to Limerick, laden  
with salt, and has carried her into Roscoff.  
The privateer Le Lazare Hoche, be-  
longing to Brest, has sent into L'Orient,  
the Ohio, of 300 tons, laden with pitch, tar,  
wood for building, cotton, &c. under A-  
merican colours.

The privateer Le Voltigeur, belonging to  
Calais, has captured and sent off the Uche,  
the English brig the Resolution, captain  
Long, from Memel, laden with timber for  
building.  
The privateer L'Enterprize, belonging to  
Nantz, has sent into Minden an English ves-  
sel named the Grace, of 460 tons, on her  
passage from Lisbon with a cargo of salt.  
The same privateer has sent into the river  
of Nantz the American ship the Light Horse  
laden with beer and other commodities.  
An English galliot, laden with 74 pipes  
and 150 casks of Port wine, bound to Gib-  
ralter, has been captured by some French  
revels, and sent into Cologne.

The privateer L'Aigle, belonging to L'  
Orient, has entered that port with the Ra-  
ven, an American vessel of 300 tons, laden  
with sugar, cotton, nankeens, &c.  
The privateer L'Entrepreneur, belong-  
ing to Cherbourg, captain Black, has carried  
into Cherbourg an English brig named the  
Hope, which she cut out of the road of  
Guernsey. She is laden with wine, brandy  
and gin.

*From the Whitehall Evening Post of Oct. 7.*  
ABRIDGMENT OF THE STATE POLITICAL,  
FOR THIS WEEK.  
We have not been informed of any thing  
remarkable, in the course of the present  
week, in the interior of France. The Di-  
rectory must, no doubt, be busily occupied  
in filling up the vacancies occasioned by  
their late violent proceedings in the Coun-  
cils. Indeed it must, we are afraid, be a  
long time before any thing very remarkable  
can happen in that humbled kingdom; in  
which as complete a tyranny seems, for the  
present, to prevail as ever existed, and in  
which the very voice of liberty is not heard.  
The people, wearied of fruitless efforts for  
the restoration of tranquility, and afraid of  
the Directory, consults every one his own  
safety.—Such are the fruits of jacobinism!  
The innovations of visionary politicians! the  
sticklers for the rights, but the despisers and  
violators of all the duties of man!—The  
French revolution must be allowed, at the  
same time, to be a warning to kings, as well  
as to the people; for altho' the prince on  
whom the storm broke, had this world been  
a place for an equal distribution of rewards  
and punishments, would have been secured  
from such extreme calamities by the inno-  
cence of his life, and the sincerity of his di-  
votion; the elements of that storm were  
prepared for ages, in the oppression and  
profusion of his predecessors on the throne,  
and in those unfortunate councils by which  
he was, soon after the commencement of his  
reign, and without experience of the expe-  
rience of war and the inconstancy of affairs drawn  
in to take a share in the contest between A-  
merica and Great Britain.—The appearance  
of Flags of Truce and frequent messengers  
from France, with dispatches addressed, not  
to lord Grenville, the minister of this coun-  
try for foreign affairs, but to Lord Malme-  
sbury, has been considered by some as an  
indication, on the part of the Directory,  
of a disposition to Peace, and a wish to re-  
new, or rather to continue the negotiation,  
which, they think, has never been entirely  
broken off. But to this conjecture we op-  
pose the actual breaking up of the confer-  
ences at Lille, and the interest of the present  
rulers of France to carry on the system of  
war and plunder—to go on with pillage and  
conquest—to make their neighbours pay for  
the maintenance of armies, by which they  
keep themselves in power, trample on their  
own countrymen, and harass all the na-  
tions around them.—Nothing new has trans-  
pired on the side of

SPAIN and PORTUGAL;  
nor yet have we been informed of what has  
taken place at Udina, the seat of negotiati-  
on in