

AUGUST 7.

Extract of a letter from Coblenz, July 28.

"This court has exhibited for some days past, the most active and interesting scene that can be imagined, by the assemblage of a greater number of sovereigns and princes than perhaps were ever collected before on any occasion. The elector, ever distinguished for hospitality and magnificence, has had the satisfaction of entertaining at once, the king of Prussia, the duke of Weymar, the archduke Charles, the French Princes, the prince of Prussia, the prince of Baden, the prince of Wirtemberg, prince Augustus of England, the prince of Nassau, &c. and, besides these, many of the most distinguished characters in their different lines of war and politics.

"The king of Prussia came down the Rhine from Mayence, after the conference there held with the emperor. The elector of Treves went to meet his majesty in the barge of state, accompanied by his whole court, in the highest style of magnificence. The two barges being arrived near each other, the English sea officer, Sir Sidney Smith, who accompanied the elector, went forward in a small boat, and the ceremony being adjusted, the two sovereigns met on the majestic Rhine, whose banks were covered with the different corps of French emigrant troops, now, for the first time, formally permitted to appear under arms.

"Preparations are making to enable the Prussian army to move forward. It is, at present, encamped on the French side of the Rhine, which it crossed in three columns, over a bridge of boats and two swing bridges, built after the model of the floating bridges on the coast of Fomerania.—The Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto, it is expected, will strike such a terror into the minds of the inhabitants of France, that they will not suffer the army or the national guards to make any resistance, since it cannot be sufficient to defend them, and can only draw on them the threatened vengeance of military execution.

"The Austrian army, under the command of the Prince Hohenloe, has crossed the Rhine at Swerzingen, near Mannheim, and will proceed to invest Strasbourg without loss of time.

"His Royal Highness Prince Augustus, of England, dined with the King of Prussia in camp yesterday, and afterwards took leave of his Majesty, previous to his Hanoverian attendants; he was attended by all the English young men of distinction here; Lord Boringdon, Lord Granville Gower, the Hon. Mr. Frederick North, Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Jenkinson, member of the British Parliament, Captain Cosby, &c. &c. &c.

STATE PAPER.

Additional Declaration of his Most Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, addressed to the inhabitants of France.

THE declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblenz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm resolves of their majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and the safety of the sacred persons of the King, Queen and Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert; I have made known, by my said declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments, if the least insult should be offered to his Most Christian Majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

Without making the least alteration in the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th inst. I declare besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris; the King, the Queen, or any other persons of the Royal Family, should be carried off from the city, all the places and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceedings, shall incur the same punishments as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris; and the route which shall be

taken by those who carry off the King and Royal Family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishments, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the King and Royal Family, to whatever place the factions may attempt to carry them. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his most Christian Majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

All declarations whatsoever in the name of his most Christian Majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

Given at General Quarters at Coblenz, July 27, 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND, Duc de Brunswick Lunenburgh.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

At a conference held at Lancaster, on the 20th day of September, 1792, for the purpose of proposing to the consideration of the citizens, the names of suitable persons to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and to serve as electors of a President and Vice-President.

Conferees attended from Philadelphia, county of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Berks, Northampton, Montgomery, Dauphin, and Delaware.

Friday, Sept. 21.

The gentlemen present having conferred together, and so far as was in their power collected the sentiments of the good people in this commonwealth, as to the most suitable persons to serve in the capacities aforesaid, it was agreed to propose to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, the following ticket for members of Congress.

Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Scott, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, William Irvine, James Armstrong, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, John W. Kittera, Henry Wynkoop, William Bingham, William Findley, Samuel Sitgreaves, Peter Muhlenberg.

And the following ticket for electors of a President and Vice-President, viz.

James Ross, of Washington; Robert Coleman, Lancaster; Henry Miller, York; John Boyd, Northumberland; William Henry, Northampton; Thomas Bull, Chester; John Wilkins, jun, Allegany; Cornelius Cox, Dauphin; David Stewart, Huntingdon; James Morris, Montgomery; George Latimer, Robert Hare, city and county of Philadelphia; Joseph Heister, Berks; Hugh Lloyd, Delaware; Robert Johnson, Franklin.

By order of the meeting,

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Chairman.

Attest,

THOMAS ROSS, Secretary. (copy.)

The anniversary commencement of Yale College was celebrated at New-Haven on Wednesday the 12th instant, with the usual formalities—after the exercises of the day were finished—the degree of Bachelor was conferred on thirty-four, and that of master of Arts on twenty-one gentlemen.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on the honourable William Hillhouse, Esq. and on Daniel Dewey, Esq.

The degree of doctor of laws on the hon. Henry Marchant, judge of the district of Rhode-Island—the hon. John Worthington, of Massachusetts, and the hon. Oliver Wolcott, lieut. gov. of Connecticut.

The rev. doctor CLAGGETT, of the state of Maryland, was consecrated bishop for that state in New-York, by the right reverend Samuel Provoost, on Tuesday, last week.

The electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, are notified by the sheriff to meet on Thursday the 9th day of October next, to chuse five persons for representatives for the city, five persons for representatives for the county, and one person for commissioner; and at the same time to chuse thirteen persons for representatives of this state in Congress.

A letter from Savannah, says that the Indians are at peace, but will on no terms consent to running the lines agreeable to treaty.

On Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were elected managers of the stock, to be employed in establishing the manufactories of maple sugar, and pot-ash, and in promoting agricultural improvement in Northampton county, in this state, viz.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, president.

HENRY DRINKER, treasurer.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

SAMUEL HODGDON, and

SAMUEL M. FOX, secretaries.

The proposed manufactures are to be established on a large body of rich land, near the Delaware.

The following is a statement of the quantity of rice shipped from Charleston, South-Carolina, from the 15th of December 1791, to September

1792, viz. One hundred and eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven tierces. The nett weight of each tierce may be averaged at five hundred and fifty weight.

A petition will be presented to Congress, at their next session, praying them to take into consideration the impropriety of officers acting under the excise law being proprietors of stills, or any way interested in a still or stills.

Virg. Paper.

At the last Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Chester, in this State, Joseph Evans and Robert Fletcher, with several others, were indicted for a riot, assault and battery on Jacob Humphreys, who was in the execution of his office under what is commonly called the "Excise Law" of the United States.

The other defendants had not, at the time of the trial, been taken.

The jury convicted both the defendants, and Fletcher was fined 50l.

Abstract of European intelligence by the British packet Antelope, in 35 days from Falmouth, arrived at New-York last Thursday.

It is said in the foreign prints, that a cessation of hostilities is agreed upon between the Poles and Russians—a number of volunteers have left Ireland to join the French armies—The Austrians have left Bavay, the only French place they were in possession of—A manifesto of the French emigrant princes has been circulated in the frontier towns of France; it recommends an oblivion of past grievances, proposes a form of government similar to that of Great-Britain, king, lords and commons; the estates and titles of the nobility to be restored, &c.—About the 4th August the Prussian army was to enter France. A plot to assassinate the new emperor of Germany, is said to have been discovered at Frankfort. Several recent skirmishes have taken place between the French and Austrians, in which the former have been generally successful. Three hundred thousand men are on the banks of the Rhine, &c. &c.—An act of re-configuration has been signed at Wilna, in Poland, under the auspices of the empress of Russia. A great part of the Russian army was within 30 leagues of Warsaw.—The elector of Mayence has suggested to the minister plenipotentiary of France, at his court, in a note, whether in the present posture of affairs it would not be better for him to retire from that country in which he cannot be assured of perfect safety, or be received in the character of minister.—A subscription for the king of Poland is opened in England, which it is expected will amount to a large sum—James Napper Tandy, Esq. of Dublin, lately subpoenaed the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the court of Exchequer, but the plaintiff's attorney refusing to declare the cause of action, after considerable argumentation by Mr. Butler, another of the plaintiff's attorneys—the court ordered the business to stand over to the next term, for further argument.—The academy of Sciences at Paris have allotted the prize of 1200 livres to Dr. Herschel for his astronomical discoveries.—Among other presents to the emperor of China, which are to be carried by Lord Macartney, are a pair of Globes, the most magnificent ever executed in England; on the celestial globe are inserted 5864 stars of seven different magnitudes, on a beautiful enamelled ground, each magnitude is distinguished by gold, silver, and different coloured foils. The terrestrial globe is accurately laid down, and beautifully illuminated—they are mounted in gold and silver.

The French resident in Constantinople, according to a letter from that city, declared in confidence that an army of 100,000 Turks will shortly march into Hungary; this would be a powerful diversion in favor of the French cause. The loss by the fire at Valenciennes is estimated at 200,000 livres—it is pretty fully ascertained that this misfortune was not occasioned by accident. The French possess great advantages over the Austrians in the superiority of their artillery; to this is to be attributed the great loss of the latter where the former have experienced very little loss at all. It is said that the National troops of France have given such proofs of their spirit discipline and bravery, particularly in the affair of ORCHIES, that they are more dreaded than the troops of the line. Great tumults have recently prevailed in Paris; M. D'Espemnil, and M. Champion one of the present Ministry have been very roughly treated by the populace—the former had his clothes torn off his back and was so badly wounded that his life is in danger. They were rescued by the guards. The concussion of parties still exists in Paris; the Feuillants keep their hold round the King. The Jacobins are enraged at seeing a new Ministry of Feuillants.—The suspension of the executive power being proposed in the committee of twelve; M. de Montesquieu said, "If you move to suspend the King, I will answer, that the next day you will neither have officers nor soldiers in your army."

M. Champion, the minister of the interior department, was wounded in the head with a sabre, of which he lies dangerously ill.—The assassin was taken, his name is Hyon, a furious Jacobin.

M. Brissot de Warville, in a speech in the National Assembly, when he came to examine the different propositions lately agitated "for suspending the King, for appointing a dictatorship, for convoking the primary assemblies, in order to taking their opinion on reforming the constitution."—Of each of these he disapproved, as highly dangerous, and proposed that an address to the people should be prepared, to warn them against believing that any such were in contemplation, or fit to be adopted. This motion was agreed to.

On the 8th of August Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, had his first audience of the King of Great-Britain—when he delivered his credentials. He was introduced by Mr. Dundas, one of the principal Secretaries of State,

and conducted by Mr. Cotterel, Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

The Elector of Saxony has joined the league against France.—An order has passed the National Assembly for clearing the nunneries and monasteries which had continued to be occupied by the religious orders—that those buildings might be appropriated to the accommodation of the troops.

The merchants of London lately gave an elegant entertainment to Mr. Bond, the British Consul, in testimony of their sense of the essential services rendered by him to the British mercantile interest in the United States of America.

Monday last arrived the ship George Barclay, Capt. Collet, from London, which she left the 11th of August, ult. but made the passage from land to land in 28 days.

The following ladies and gentlemen came passengers in the George Barclay:—Mr. Cox, his lady and child; two Miss Butlers; Miss Davis; Miss Manley; Mr. Michael Roberts; Mr. Pratt, and several in the steerage—in the whole 22 passengers.

Five performers from the London and Dublin theatres, are to make their first appearance this evening, at the theatre in Southwark.

The person who was lately committed to goal on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeves, having been examined by the proper authority, nothing appeared against him to confirm the suspicion—he was accordingly discharged.—It is proper therefore that the public should be notified that the proclamation of the supreme executive of this commonwealth remains in force.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is positively asserted, that the people in one vicinity in the United States, who opposed the collection of the excise, have never paid a state tax since the late war! 'Tis not this, that, or the other mode of revenue, which they would oppose, but the payment of any and all public dues. Not to execute the laws among such people, would be to abandon the maintenance of civil society, and to reduce a free and civilized nation to a state of nature. Mail.

The world is strangely fettered by custom even in matters which their own senses are daily teaching them to understand. The writers against the excise cunningly avail themselves of the ancient aversion to this tax to raise an hue and cry against the law of Congress. The word is worth more to their purpose than all the arguments they have been able to conjure up. They carefully remind us of the expression of the old Congress, that an excise is the abhorrence of free States, and they add that it is odious even in monarchies. But they avoid pointing out the odious parts of an excise system. It would not suit their views to confess that the law in this country is well guarded against abuse; that officers are not to break open houses and the mode of trial is not arbitrary nor summary. Will names therefore be sufficient always to scare a discerning people? Will old prejudice outweigh demonstrative experience? We have had trial of an excise and we know it is not the man eater that it was represented to be. States most justly zealous for liberty have had excise laws these forty years. It is the interest of the people to know the truth, and every day is teaching them that an excise is one of the fairest and least oppressive taxes that can be laid.

MR. FENNO,

THE writer of the paragraph in your paper of the first instant, who mentioned the duty on nails as being one cent per pound, had reference to the duty laid by the former law of Congress—not adverting to the duty of two cents laid by the act which took place the first of July last.

Mr. DUNLAP having called on the Editor with a request as from the author of the publication on which appeared in his paper of Saturday last; that it might appear in this Gazette; in compliance with that request (though anonymous) the republication is begun this day.—This circumstance must apologize to the author of CAPULLUS for deferring his third essay till Saturday, when it shall be published without further delay.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship George Barclay,	Collet,	London
Brig Little Sarah,	Thomas,	Jamaica
Good Intent,	Pearce,	Antigua
Active,	Foster,	Gion
Henricus,	Jager,	Amsterdam
Sch'r Eagle,	Wilson,	Charleston
Sloop Abby,	Ames,	Boston
Abigail,	Allen,	Curacao
Newbern Packet,	—,	Cape-Francois
Polly,	Norris,	St. Croix

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	29 1/2	Int. off.
3 per Cents,	13 1/2	
Deferred,	13 1/6	
Full shares Bank U. S.	49	per cent. prem.
3 shares,	60	

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, from the inclosure of JOHN CLARK, of Trenton Township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Cheviot Sorrel MARE, about nine years old, fourteen and an half hands high, bald faced, white feet and eyes, a bunch on her left and near side; occasioned by a hurt, small long neck, thin mane, shortish tail, shod all round: Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her either to JOHN CLARK, of Trenton, RICHARD VARIAN, New-York, or the subscriber in Danbury, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for the Mare and Thief, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare only. JAMES TROWBRIDGE. Trenton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1792.