

Prince Esterhazy has resigned the command of the Austrian army in Brisgaw to Prince Cobourg, being appointed a Minister of State at the Court of Vienna.

DUEL.—A duel was fought yesterday, in the neighbourhood of London, which has been expected for some days, and which it was almost publicly known, on Wednesday, would take place on the ensuing morning.

The parties were M. Charles Lameth and a friend of the ci-devant Duke de Brie; the latter of whom was attended by the Duke de Pieme. From the inveteracy of their quarrel, it was feared that neither could leave the field alive; and as they fought with swords, this miserable probability was much increased.

The event, however, was, that M. Charles Lameth fell by a wound through the body, which, it is hoped, will not be mortal.

M. Lameth, a member of the late Constituent Assembly of France, once fought the Duke de Brie; and this duel is supposed to have been occasioned by the same dispute.

Nov. 17. The inhabitants of Madras, in a full meeting, have voted an address of congratulation to Marquis Cornwallis, upon the success of his arms; and have directed that a committee shall request of the Royal Academy of Great-Britain, to point out an artist by whom the statue purposed to be erected in honor of that nobleman, shall be executed. An address is also to be presented to General Meadows, whose portrait will be placed in their town-hall.

The port of Nice, when taken by the French, contained 500 galley slaves. Of these the deserters and smugglers were liberated.

The King will pay some of the debts of the Prince of Wales out of his own purse. The Prince intends to relinquish his establishment at Carleton House till his debts are discharged.

The latest French papers thus describe the situation of the late Royal Family:—Madame Elizabeth, Marie Antoinette and her daughter have taken possession of their new apartment on the third story of the Great Tower. This apartment is composed of four rooms, handsomely fitted up, two of them with fire-places. The son of Louis Caput sleeps in the chamber of his father. On a clock in the chamber of Louis was inscribed, "Le Pautre, Clock-maker to the King," the word King is defaced, and REPUBLIC put in its stead. All the family come down at guard-mounting, and walk in the garden.

Tippoo Sultan has made good all his engagements, and every prospect remained of a permanent tranquillity in India.

The Jacobin Society at Chartres has declared its secession from that at Paris, until the latter shall have expunged from their books the names of Marat, Robertspierre, and Danton.

Robertspierre has been received with great eclat by the Jacobins, since his acquittal in the National Convention.

A gentleman in this city has favored us with the following article of intelligence, which he received by the last post from very high authority, the truth of which may be relied upon:

"Dumourier, in the late action near Mons, had 80,000 men. The Austrians had only 18,000. The French lost more than 10,000 in the action, and the Austrians retreated in great order and regularity. The last advices from the Rhine state, that Custine's army was on the point of being intercepted and cut off, from having advanced with so much rapidity in the German territories."

Duchess of Biron.—This accomplished and charming woman, who inherited from various relatives the largest property in France, and whose escape was almost miraculous from a furious banditti who menaced her life, is again returned to her native country. The various incidents of her life would make an interesting volume. If she be asked why she returns, in defiance of the various perils she must unavoidably encounter, we are sorry to relate, that she was entirely destitute in this country both of money and clothes; she now flies to her aged mother for comfort and sustenance. She has lived in separation from the General, her husband, without the imputation of a fault, from the first month of their marriage.

The controversy between the allied powers & the people of France, is still the leading topic of political disquisition. The events which have occurred in the course of the contest, awaken the curiosity, command the attention, and suspend the judgment of the public. The excesses committed by one party have checked the admiration of their warmest supporters; principles avowed by the other must rouse the repentment of their firmest adherents. Though the treachery of their court, the perfidy of their ministers, and the threats of their

enemies, may palliate the enormities of our Gallic neighbours, yet indiscriminate vengeance cannot be justified by partial misconduct, nor the freedom of a nation founded on the cruelty of individuals. Nor can the desire of restoring a throne to its pristine grandeur and a nobility to their ancient privileges, excuse an attack upon an independent state, and the subversion of a constitution received by a whole people. It must be our present lot to deplore the ravages of boundless licentiousness and relentless despotism. Our opinions must be formed upon the accidents of the fleeting hour; and the slightest circumstances may overturn the theories which delighted our imaginations.

The French Republic, like that of the Romans, seems desirous of extending its influence and authority over the world, by adopting states and principalities into the noble condition of friends and allies to their commonwealth. They seem also to imitate the Romans in wishing to retain the supreme power in those cities to whom they impart that privilege. Differences, disputes and recriminations take place among the French Generals; but that is no more than might be expected in a nascent State, especially in a nascent republic; but above all, in a nascent French republic.

At Naples, the people assembled, on the 30th September, under the windows of the King's palace, and required that the price of bread should be lowered. The Council have accordingly exempted corn from the duties formerly paid upon it to the King upon information.

There is a difference between the French and American Revolution. In America no barbarities were perpetrated—no mens' heads were stuck upon poles—no ladies bodies mangled, were carried thro' the streets in triumph—their prisoners guarded and ironed, were not massacred in cold blood. The Americans did not, at discretion, harras, murder, or plunder the Clergy—nor roast their Generals, unjustly, alive.—They set limits to their vices, at which their pursuits rested. And whatever blood was shed, flowed gallantly in the field. The American Revolution, it ought to be repeated, was not accomplished as the French has been, by massacres, assassinations, or proscriptions; battles, severe and honorable, were fought, and the chance of war left to decide.

Estimate of the present value of the several Manufactures of Great-Britain:

The Woollen	£ 16,800,000
Leather	10,500,000
Flax	1,750,000
Hemp	890,000
Glass	630,000
Paper	780,000
Porcelain	1,000,000
Silk	3,350,000
Cotton	960,000
Lead	1,650,000
Tin	1,000,000
Iron	8,700,000
Steel & Plating	3,400,000

Total £ 51,410,000

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, October 12.

"The Duke Regent continues daily, by a thousand good orders, institutions and regulations, to gain the love of the nation, and evince his desire to restore his native country to her former prosperity. He seems, in many instances, to follow principles diametrically opposite to those of the late King."

### Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have subscribed for the State, twenty-five shares in the Bank of that State.

By the debates in the National Convention of France, it appears that Robertspierre and Marat, two members of that Assembly, are denounced as the principal authors of the massacres in Paris of September last.

M. St. Just, in his speech on the trial of Louis XVI. made in the

National Convention, says—"Louis XVI. ought to be tried, not only for all the crimes which he has committed—not only for having been detected in a flagrant act with his hands in blood—but for this alone, that he was King."

W. S. Livingston, in an address to the individual electors of New-York, says—

"If the services I have rendered the mechanics, by effecting their incorporation—If, as their representative, I have filled with reputation the station in which they placed me—If the services I have rendered my country are equal to those of my competitor—If, when weighed in the scale of science, I should at least be found equal to him—and if a firm and steady attachment to their interest entitle me to a preference in their esteem, I ask it with confidence, and will remember it with gratitude."

The Mechanic Society, in their remarks on the above, observe—

"The Mechanic Society have never been the supporters of William S. Livingston, on any occasion; because, they always thought him an improper person to merit their suffrages: the Mechanic Society know not of William S. Livingston's being the instrument of obtaining their incorporation: The Mechanic Society don't know William S. Livingston, as their representative; neither have they ever been the agents in placing him in his present situation, or any other."

Seven of the Wabash Indians, lately arrived in this city, have died of the Small Pox: two of them took it the natural way, the other five had been inoculated.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, Dec. 11. "The honorable John Brown was this day unanimously elected by the legislature of this state, to the office of Senator for six years from the 4th day of March next."

Col. John Skey Eustace, formerly of Georgia, is promoted to the rank of Marechal de Camp by brevet in the French army.

The Anguilla six weeks cotton seed, after it is planted one year in this country, is found to be the proper seed for Georgia; it produces the most cotton, does not grow too rank, does not require topping, need not be planted before the middle of April, and begins to open in August; the crop will be off the ground in all November.

Extract of a letter from Anguilla, Dec. 5.

"Several parties of Cherokees have made their appearance in Franklin county, and have killed and scalped eight persons within these ten days past. This seems to be brought on us more by the restless and imprudent spirit of some of our own people, than by any hostile disposition in the Indians, and could the guilty persons be selected by the savages, we should have little cause, and I hope little disposition, to seek retaliation; but, as is generally the case, the innocent have fallen a sacrifice to savage vengeance—a poor defenceless widow has been of the number already butchered, and children unable to fly have fallen with her."

Amidst those general convulsions which the revolution in France has produced, and which seems to threaten the total extinction of science and philosophy, as an evidence that discernment enough still exists among individuals to distinguish works of consummate genius and immortal merit, the following advertisement has appeared.

"Defense des Constitutions Americaines; ou de la necessite d'une balance dans les pouvoirs d'un Gouvernement libre, par M. JOHN ADAMS, ci-devant Ministere Plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis, pres la Cour de Londres, et actuellement Vice-President des Etats Unis, et President du Senat, avec des Notes et Observations par M. de la Croix, Professeur de Droit Public au Licee. 2 vol. in oct. deplus de 500 Pages.

A Paris, chez Buiffon Libraire, rue Haut Feuille, No. 21."

M. de la Croix, the Annotator, is probably the same gentleman who is now a member of the Convention, and one of the committee for forming a Constitution; if so, we may expect his influence at least in favor of a balance of powers, which in this country is deemed indispensable in every well organized government. Mail.

From the Courier de l'Univers.

PARIS, October 18.

Since the establishment of the new republic, public affairs were never in so critical a state; and if we may credit some of the members of the Convention itself, another massacre is near at hand. More Marseillois are about to arrive here—800 are expected this day; two thousand banditti from the boushes du Rhone are likewise marching hither.

The two factions headed by Brissot on the one hand, and Robertspierre and Marat on the other, are trying who shall be victors; they

are both republicans; but they contend which of the two shall have the greatest share of the loaves & fishes. Robertspierre's party, having the cut throats and the majority of the mob to their side, will probably triumph. It is talked of that it is necessary to cut off the heads of 7 or 8000 more before good order and government can be restored. You may depend that things cannot remain many days in their present state.

A correspondent informs us, that the paragraph copied into the National Gazette and the American Daily Advertiser, from the Harrisburgh paper, respecting the excise, and which asserts that the idea of such a law is reprobated from East to West on this extended continent, is the production of a person who, after landing from a vessel from Ireland, followed his nose from hence to Harrisburgh, without turning to the right or left, and probably was never out of this state.—Indeed, the first sentence is so palpable a falsehood, that no one who knew any thing of this country, and had any regard to his reputation, would have made the declaration—but, says our correspondent, to such competent judges of the situation of our country, and the disposition of the people, is the public indebted for the principal part of those abusive attacks with which the government of the United States, and its administration, have been honored for more than a year past.

One cannot help admiring at the splenetic and humorfome disposition of certain writers, who, pining at the prosperity of our country, felt enjoyed, and acknowledged by the great body of the people as the happy consequence of a system of measures emanating from the new government, rack their invention to pervert the general sentiment, that they may transfer the attachment of the people from the Constitution of the United States to a non-entity; for those who deny the benign influences of the government in producing the unexampled prosperity of our country, have never pointed out any superior agent as the efficient cause.

Since the new Government came into play,  
What gall and envy from our scribblers flow!  
" Rogues in every public station,  
" Conspire to rob this fated nation,  
" Nay, all our patriots are to traitors turn'd;  
But what is still more strange,  
Is the preposterous change—  
Of those who had no honesty before,  
Who make 'bout public cheats a ceaseless roar!  
Thus till the fires of discord glow,  
Old Anarch's forge, his undertrappers blow.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA,  
Brig Industry, Florence, Cape Francois  
Phebe, Williams, Georgina  
Molly, Mercer, Madeira  
Sch'r Industry, Lewis, Aux Cayes

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	80
3 per Cents,	12
Deferred,	12 1/2
Full shares Bank U. S.	36 per cent. prem

### 50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.  
Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792.