For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,
Some persons talk of builde "about
an election" as a necessary appendage
of the existence of the high and facred right of suffrage—I never had a con-ception that noise and builtle conduced to the preservation of liberty, threw any light on the character of candidates, or enabled a man to vote with more wifdom and understanding—the reverse of this will be found the case—Some men are full of buille, they can make a noise it is necessary to their purpose; but there is no relation between their builtle, and that wisdom which shall promote

the public interest.

Of all public transactions, that of elections ought to be conducted with the greatest calmuses and decency—it is not in a croud that the still small voice of reason is heard-it is not in a bultle that a man would weight talents, fcrutinize characters, and form a judgment. This is fo well known to many, who know very little elfe, and yet fet themfelves up for candidates, that they treat the people as if they were a swarm of Bees, who are to be led by sounds and

noise only—for their bustle is made with the fame design with which an artful Farmer tinkles on a brass kettle, to lead a fwarm at his heefs.

Translated for this Gazette-from he Courier Francois:

National Convention July 61 The following decree proposed by Cambon was adopted after discussion—The National Convention having heard the report of the committee of finances de-

All persons having in their possession roods belonging to countries at war with the republic, shall send them in one month from the promulgation of this Decree to the office of the their respective diffricts—and in Paris to the national Treasury, where they will be furnished with the receipts.

The debts of strangers shall be redu-

ceivers of the different diffricts.

They shall keep a particular account of the payments made in virue of this Decree, saving however, the mode de-

creed for deposits and affigument.

Those who shall not obey this decree within the time limited, shall be subjected to pay four times the amount by

to attend to the execution of this Decree, and to profecute those who are delinquent.

The following is published in an appendix to the second report of the Committee of Secrecy, of the House of Commons of Great Britain, as a copy of an address drawn up in the London Corresponding Society, to the French National Convention.

FRENCHMEN,

While foreign robbers are ravaging your territories under the specious pre-text of justice, cruelty and devastation leading on the van, perfidy with trea-chery bringing up the rear, yet mercy and friendship impudently held forth to the world as the sole motives of these the world as the sole motives of these incursions; the oppressed part of mankind, forgetting for a while their own sufferings, seel only for yours, and with an anxious eye watch the event, fervently supplicating the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to be favorable to your cause so intimately blended with their own. Frowned upon by an oppressive system of controll, whose gradual but continued encroachments have deprived this nation of nearly all its deprived this nation of nearly all its boatted liberty, and brought us almost to that abject state of slavery from which you have so lately emerged, five thousand British citizens, indignant, manfully flep forth to refcue their country from the opprobium brought upon it by the supine conduct of those in power; they conceive it to be the duty of Britons to countenance and affift, to the utmost of their power, the cham-pions of human happinels, and to swear

to a nation proceeding on the plan you have adopted, an inviolable friendship; sacred from this day be that friendship uttermost overtake the man, who, here-after shall attempt to cause a rupture.

Warm as our wishes are for your success, eager as we are to behold freedom triumphant, and man every where ref-tored to the enjoyment of his just rights. a fense of our duty as orderly citizens forbids our flying in arms to your affiftauce; our government has pledged the national faith to remain neutral—In a flruggle of liberty against despotism, Britons remain neutral! O shame! But we have entrufted our King with diferetionary powers; we therefore must beey; our hands are bound, but our

hearts are free, and they are with you.

Let German despots act as they please, we shall rejoice at their fall, compafficating however their enflaved subjects. We hope this tyranny of their maffers will prove the means of reinstating, in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, millions of our fellow

With unconcern, therefore, we view the Elector of Hanover join his troops to traitors and robbers; but the King of Great Britain will do well to remem ber, that this country is not Hanovershould he forget this distinction, we

will not.

While you enjoy the envied glory of being the unaided defenders of freedom, we fondly anticipate in idea the numerous bleffings mankind will enjoy. If you fucceed, as we ardently with, the triple alliance (not of crowns, but) of the people of America, France, and Britain, will give freedom to Europe, and peace to the whole world. Dear friends, you combat for the advantage of the human race—how well purchased will be, though at the expence of much blood, the glorious unprecedented privilege of faying mankind is free—tyrants and tyranny are no more—peace rants and tyranny are no more—peace reigns on the earth and this is the work of Frenchmen!

The debts of strangers shall be reduced to the money of France, according to the price of exchange at Paris at the period of the seizure and confication of the property of strangers; the amount according to that valuation, shall be paid in affiguats.

The commissioners of the treasury shall results the paid of the price of exchange and that court intimacy with shall results the paid of exchange and that court intimacy with shall results the paid of exchange and that court intimacy with shall results the paid of exchange at Paris at the price of exchange at Paris at the period of the strangers; the amount according to that valuation, shall be reduced. Frenchmen that our number increases daily. It is true, that the stranger is shall be also according to the period of the strangers; the amount according to that valuation, shall be also according to the period of the period of the strangers; the amount according to that valuation, shall be also according to the period of shall regulate the price of exchange purfuent to the foregoing article, and fend on the unwary, and on the ambitious; the British Vice Conful, and wished to crivers of the little price of exchange purfuent to the foregoing article, and fend on the unwary, and on the ambitious; the British Vice Conful, and wished to crivers of the little price of the little price of the little price of the little price of exchange purfuent traitors has fonce effect the british Vice Conful, and wished to crivers of the little price of exchange purfuent traitors has fonce effect the price of exchange purfuent traitors has fonce effect the british Vice Conful, and wished to crivers of the little price of exchange purfuent traitors has fonce effect the price of exchange purfuent traitors have purfuent t but with certainty we can inform you, know whether he might get any provi-

but with certainty we can inform you, friends and freeman, that information makes a rapid progress among us; cutofith the effects, real and personal belonging to the subjects of the countries at war with the Republic; which they shall dispose of as other national property, and the proceeds shall be paid into the hands of the receivers.

The receivers shall pass to the national treasury the amount of their receipts, which shall be deposited in the Chest with three keys.

They shall keep a particular account of the payments made in virue of this. venly Father, who created us for the toole of lowing and mutually affifting each r, but not to bate, and to be ever read to cut each others throats, at the command of weak and ambitious Kings and correct Ministers.—Seeking our real enemies, we find them in our befoms; we find ourselve, mwardly torn by, and ever the victims of a restless and all-consuming aristocracy, hi therto the bane of every nation under the fun. Wifely have you acted in expelling it from France.

> Translated for the Centinel National Convention, July 31. Collot D'Herbois, President.

The committee of public fafety appeared in the hall, with the colours captured from the enemy. They were received with applauses.

An officer appeared at the bar, and faid Citizen Representatives, You see floating the vile flandards which have for a ong time diffraced the walls of Landre cies, which treachery gave to our perfidious

enemies.

Immortal Representatives, you have given, by your decree, to the army and to the republican guards of the communes of Maubeuge. Avefnes and Reunion-fur-Oise, the fignal for victory, as well as that of terror to the satellites of tyrants.

These cowards gain momentary successes by perfidy; but they owe their defeat and their death to justice, truth and courage, which you have made the order of the day throughout the Republic and the armies.

The Prefident in reply, faid, That it was by the exploits of publicans tha victory expiated for the fucces she fornetimes

tory expiated for the force is the fometimes gave to the arms of tyrants. Each day lays he, is but the forcement of a battle. Each day but the eve of a new victory.

Applaufes.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety. Another day for Austria! The city and Castle of Namur are in the power of the Republic. (Lively Applauses.) While an officer is at the bar with the ensigns of despotisin taken at Landrecies, another is in the tribune with the silver keys which the people of Namur presented to the Emperor of Germany.—

The enemy strictly adhere to the plan of slight. (Applause.)

threatened to bring into france, has recoil-led on themfelves. They fly at the very name of republicans. (Applaufes.) The combined flaves are in full flight.—

English, Dutch, Hessians, and Austrians, have all learned their tactics from the same principle; this for London; the proud mistress of the nugative coalition, to have the honor of recording this portion of modern history. nodern hiftory.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 15.

All the accounts received by the

ties to their former polition: It is remarked, even in the German

papers, that the whole weight of these kirmishes falls upon the Austrians, as the Prussians and the French never mo-

To the Editor of the Times.

Sensible as I am that you are a love of truth, and that you are not apt to impose upon the public by false accounts, I am induced to think it was owing to bad information, that you inferted in your paper of Tuefday, the 24th inft. a paragraph, flating, that an English ship entered the port of Spezzia, and was ordered to put to fea again; and that upon the Captain making no reply, the fortress fred on the vessel; which, after receiving some damage, was obliged to put to sea.

As Minister Plenipotentiary and en-voy extraordinary from the Republic of Genoa, I have it in my power to ommunicate to you better information respecting this fact. On the 12th of lait May; at two o'clock in the after noon, the Diamond, Capt. Sutherland was forced by bad weather into the Gulph of Spezzia. An officer from the thip was feet on thore, who expressed that the Captain was forry he had not

oblige me,
MARQUIS of SPINOLA. June 26, 1794. No 2, Dutchess Street, Portland-Plac e

DUBLIN, June z.

Tuesday morning a duel was fought in the Phænix Park between Mr Whaley, famous for his pedeftrian excursion the county of Galway, in which each of them fired a pistol without any effect The quarrel arose at Daily's from the latter, asking the former why he stared at him? Did he learn such manners in his travels?

The other replied he did, yet he had not been at Jerusalem. This bro't on abusive language, which was followed by a blow from Mr. Burke, when a challenge ensued.—On the ground, the gentlemen stood at twelve paces distance and both fired together, Mr. Burke fired his pittol in the air, and they were afterwards reconciled to each

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 7.

The Committee appointed by the citizens at their late meeting to carry into effect the refolutions for hopping the intercourse between this city and Baltimore, have had a meeting, to consult on the measures proper to be adopted pursuant to their appointment—They have written a letter to the chief magistrate of the Town of Baltimore including the resolutions and expressing the regret of the citizens at being compelled by the necessity of the case to have recourse to this painful measure the committee have takenthe proper steps to execute the resolutions, by applying to the proprietors or directors of the land and water stages and requesting that they would discontinue the plying of those stages until in the opinion of the Committee the business may be resumed without endangering the health of the inhabitants of this city—They have also taken measures for providing the necessary guards at the Ferries—Provision is also to be made

The terror which the horde of cannibals reatened to bring into France, has recoiled on themfelves. They fly at the very ame of republicans. (Applaufes.)

The combined flaves are in full flight.—
In the intercourse is interrupted. House and Innkeepers are requested by the committee as they value their own lives, and the lives of their fellow-citizens, not to admit any person coming from Baltimore or Fell's point, or the neighborhood thereof to lodge in any of their houses, until the committee thall have fatisfactory evidence that the malignant and contagious disorder existing therein shall have ceased.

There is no news whatever from the British troops; but we are forry to learn, that a detachment of Prince Cobourg's army has been defeated near Maestricht.

Extrast of a letter from Baltimore, 4th Osober, written by a person of respectability, and a merchant there.

" THE fickness here, till Tuesday Mail, concur in representing the loss of the Netherlands as complete, and the defection of the Emperor from the Grand Alliance as certain.

The accounts from the French and Alliance as certain.

The accounts from the French and the disorder, and I have not fince Wednesday heard an inflance of any persons The accounts from the French and Allied Armies on the Rhine, down to the 4th inft. contain nothing but denow, thank God, in our usual state of now, thank God, in our usual state of tails of movements and attacks, always health.—The mortality was much the concluding with the return of both par- greatest on Fell's Point; and it was only a few days before the alteration of the weather took place that it became alarmwharves were, Moses Moreau, John Griffith, Benjamin May, and Josiah Crosby. It will, I expect, take a few weeks to establish the usual intercourse in our trade with the Country, which has fo much decreased and stagnated our markets, it is difficult to define hem-and it has occasioned the greatest embarrassments and defects in pay ments at our Banks, that has been known fince their establishment."

> Letters &c. received by the ship Amer an Capt. Coit (fays the (New-York) Columbian Gazetteer) flate that Mac-tricht had been carried by florm by the French—that on the 13th July the Pruffians had suffered a defeat with the loss of 1000 men—That Robespierre, in attempting a dictatorship, had failed, and suffered the weight of the guillotine.

The floop from Guadaloupe is faid to have fome dispatches for the French minister, the captain of which informed capt. Smale at the Fort yesterday that the French were still in possession of Point Petre, and that the British were continually bombard-

Sunday laft John Barry, Efq. failed for St. Mary's River, (Georgia) in the brig Schuylkill, capt. Knox, for the purpole of expediting the cutting and collecting of the timber for the frigate to be built by Mr. Johna Humphreys, and of which he has been appointed to the command, and has carried with him the different moulds for shaping and sizing the wood, previous to its being sent to the ship yard.

On Friday last, as a ferry boat, (in which were a coach and feveral horses) was croffing from Cooper's Fetry to this city, a flaw of wind heeled the boat so much that the horses sell to the leeward, and overset her. The accident being observed his ways to a leave the ways see the content of the content of the ways to be the content of the ways to be the ways to be the ways to be ways to and overfet her. The accident being obferved by many people on the warves, feveral boats went immediately to the affiftance of the ferrymen, who held by the
boat until they were relieved. The horfes fwam to the upper part of the city,
where they got fafe on shore, but the carriage (the property of Mr. George
Green) sunk, and has not been found since.
The people who had travelled in the coach,
fortunately took passage in another
boat.

Norfolk; the Sally, Peck, and floop William, Thrasher, for Charleston, failed rom Kingston the 19th of August.

MARRIED, on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, Mr. SAMUEL ISRAEL, to Miss BETSEY TAGGART, both of this City.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Od. 6.

Last evening arrived here from London. aft evening arrived here from London, in 56 days, the ship America, Capt. Cost, who has obligingly favored the Editor with London Papers as late as the 5th of August.—As the public are auxious to know the situation of the armies in Europe, a ketch, tho very brief, must be acceptable. The following is all that can possibly be given in the time previous to the paper's going to press.

From verbal information from Captain Coit, we learn that Robespierre s beheaded.—This information was nmunicated to him by an officer of a French Frigate which boarded him nine days after he left the Downs. It is faid he was executed for the affumption of too great a degree of dictatorship.

There were two French frigates in Captain Coit, who had in tow, a large English ship, which they had captured. The day preceding, Captain Coit paffed through a very large sleet, under convoy of three English frigates, besides several of the passengers in the above

Several of the paffengers in the above veffel, fay, that the most prevalent be-

army has been defeated near Maestricht, by the French : and it is faid that a foreign Prince was killed.

The 88th regiment is fafely arrived

The 88th regiment is lately arrived at Bergen-op-Zoom, from Jersey.

Wednesday a Cabinet Council was held at lord Grenville's office, at which the Bavarian Minister was present. The principal business, it is faid, related to the taking of 30,000 Electoral troops into the British service and pay, to be

employed on the continent. From Liege, July 19, we learn, "that Namur was evacuated yesterday; the garrison marched to Hoep.

The Austrian artillery and gunners ing in town.—The merchants carried from Namur are passing through this off by it, and other fickness from the city at this moment, and the French entered that place yesterday without the fmallest opposition.

The Imperial army under the Prince of Cobourg is still in the same position."

All the accounts that have been re-

seived from the Continent concur in flating, that the French are collecting an immense force in the Netherlands for the purpose of invading Holland. The defence of that Republic will most probably be undertaken by the Dutch and

British troops only.

Liege had been abandoned; and the people, it is said, immediately after the departure of the Prince Bishop, sent a deputation to the French inviting them to take possession of that city.

The successes of the French on the

Rhine are so complete, that Frankfort, Manheim, and Mentz, are in danger, and several of the inhabitants have retired with their effects. Others, who were preparing to follow their example, have been prevented by a proclamation iffued by the French General, who promifes that no one shall be molested in

The following narrow escape of the Duke of York has hitherto been unnoticed. As he was passing over a small river by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly came behind him, brushed by him, and reached the opposite bank. The duke stopped, struck with indignation at the rudeness of the foldier; but

tion at the rudeness of the soldier; but his indignation was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw the man's head carried off by a cannon ball, as soon as he had left the plank.

The attack which the French lately made upon the Prussians in the neighborhood of Kaiserslautern, was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They sollowed it up from the 9th of the month, day after day, till Sunday the 13th, from which day, till Sunday the 13th, from which time, till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respits either night or day. The numbers of the French encreased to 180,000 at least; and in their latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every artillery officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Pruffian army.

August 4.
The French are faid to have marched into Antwerp at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The Duke of York marched from it nearly at the fame time.

There is an account received by the way of Frankfort, that Landrecy furtendered to the French on the 14th of aft month.

Our letters from the army mention nothing of the reported defeat of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg—A detach-ment of his army, we believe, suffered a little; but there was certainly no general defeat. The army under the command of that Prince, by the last accounts, was at Foron le Compte, a post about two or three leagues to the S. E. of Maestricht; and his heavy artillery was withdrawing towards Dusseldors.

Died, on Saturday last, at Cromwell House, aged 36, Richard Burke, Esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Malton, and the only son of the right honorable Edmund Burke.

The American Merchants are preparing an account of their debt's due from the subjects of the United States, contracted during and previous to the last war. Mr. Jay, it is supposed, has instructions to put them in a proper way of adjustment.

By letters from Madrid, we are in-formed that Pampelena is menaced by the French, and that the Spaniards are endeavoring to affemble the militia to oppose them. The French have taken

The accounts receive

ly mention that Calv. Two fhips of the line, th mention that a gener

the Ruffians and Swe contended that the te ged to them. It does not any blood was spilled on the