

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, (Ger.) August 17.

The Field Marshal of the German Empire, Duke Albert of Saxe Teichen has declared to the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, that they were not only to provide a large quantity of ammunition for the defence of Mayence, but also to furnish the garrison with the necessary provisions, and that in case of non-compliance, he would, at the approach of the enemy, find himself in the disagreeable necessity, to abandon that city and leave a passage open to the French.

The city of Frankfort being requested to make the necessary advances for all this, the magistrates held extraordinary sittings; and after many debates on this subject, it was resolved; not to comply with the demand as far as it concerns advances of any kind.

500 Prussians left yesterday the hospital, and were sent to their respective regiments.

An officer, arriving here from the army, reports, that a corps of 20,000 Austrians, under Gen. La Tour, has been sent towards Treves, and Luxembourg, in order to support the Prussian corps, commanded by Kalkreuth, and to dislodge the French, who, according to some of the latest letters, have only left 4000 men, to guard the defiles about Treves. It is supposed the greater part of the French are directing their march towards Cologne.

There is a report, though not confirmed, that the National Convention has given orders to take Treves, Coblenz and Cologne, and to burn the town of New Wied though the execution of this favorite plan should cost the greatest part of the army.

A transport of 3500 Imperialists and 500 horses, have partly reached the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and the rest is expected before the last of August. There are this morning passed through the city 500 Slavonians belonging to the free corps of Michalvich.

WORMS, August 13.

The French reconnoitred yesterday morning the whole position of the allied army from the Banks of the Rhine to the Vogesian Mountains. This gives us some reason to expect ere long a general attack. They drove in the Austrian advanced posts near Oggerheim, and proceeded to Frankenthal; but the Imperialists being reinforced, occupied the same day their former position again. The French surprized at the same time the Prussian post at Kleincarlentbach, killed a lieutenant, and made some prisoners.

Our army was to-day again reinforced by a battalion of Palatine troops.

HERVE, August 9.

Part of the Austrian camp of Richelle crossed the Meuse in order to attack the French advanced posts. The particulars of this engagement are not known yet.

VIENNA, August 13.

(Extract of a letter.)

"The order of his Majesty, that all French emigrants, who are permitted to live in the hereditary provinces, ought not to reside in any other place but capital cities, was enjoined again to be most rigorously executed.

"Two millions of florins in gold, were sent the day before yesterday to the army. In the chief depository of all military economic commissions, established here, they go on with redoubled activity, in order to prevent our brave warriors, incessantly harassed by a furious enemy, and exposed to uncommon fatigues, from suffering for want of clothes.

"A grand ministerial conference was held to-day, at which the Extraordinary Envoys of Great Britain, Lord Spencer and Grenville, attended. The Emperor according to report, agreed to the conditions proposed by Lord Spencer, and it is said, he promised to continue the war with vigor.

"A Spanish ship with one million of piasters, for quicksilver, sold by our court, arrived lately at Trieste. This Spanish money will be carried to Gunfburg (an Austrian town in Swabia,) in order to be coined into Imperial dollars, and pieces of twenty kreuzer. Quicksilver for another million of piasters will be again sent to the kingdom of Spain. The place where all this quicksilver is brought from is a mine near Itria, not far from the Venetian frontiers.—This mine is one of the great resources of Austria, and a considerable portion of the national debt is mortgaged on it. Quicksilver is there

found in great abundance, sometimes in the holes of the rocks."

COBLENZ, August 14.

When the French took possession of Treves the magistrates of that city went out to meet them and beg for quarter: the French issued hereupon a proclamation which directed the citizens to be quiet, to deliver up their arms, and to rest assured of the protection of a free people, &c. The riches of the Abbays convents, &c. are emigrated and partly safe arrived here and in this neighborhood. The French have asked a contribution of one million of livres, four thousand pair of shoes, and four thousand pair of stockings at Treves. It is reported, the French were fortifying Merxberg, (a steep mountain on the left bank of the Moselle, which commands the city, and requires no other fortification but some pieces of artillery, in order to be master of a cross road, which opens a passage to the German cantons of Luxemburg.

PROCLAMATION.

From the Prime Minister of Spain to the Spanish Nation.

Brave Spaniards,

As I only intend to lay before your eyes truths that will cause your fears to subside, and only ask of you to listen to me attentively, my solicitude gives me a great right to require it and your own interest warrants it.

I am well aware that venal and poisonous pens will endeavor to picture the late fate of war as the depth of misfortune; and that bold and calumniating tongues will represent the impetuosity of the enemy as irresistible.

I know that traitors to God, to the King, and your cause, will not be silent,—but will use every means of bringing you over to their sentiments; that their seducing language will represent to you every thing as possible; that the venal spy will endeavor to engage you among insurmountable precipices; but at the same time I am acquainted with your loyalty; the king knows it, and confides in your fortitude against the torrent of civil-adversers. Do you feel the true extent of our resources? Be assured, that they are sufficient, when combined, not only to drive the enemy as soon as they shall begin to act, but that the King hopes to see that enemy crushed on the arrival of the reinforcements which have begun to march, and which are animated by the most ardent desire to meet the enemy, rather than to take rest in camp.

Spaniards,

Can 30,000 weak and undisciplined men, wage a serious war upon us on the side of Navarre and Biscay? They are not and cannot be in great numbers, owing to the state of the frontier provinces. The combined armies in the North require their first attention, and while the French appear augmenting their forces, they in fact diminish. It is by violent means that their people are forced to their armies. Terror and the guillotine are the springs of all their operations, and they excite hatred and despair. You see that the sacred right of property no longer exists among them; you see that justice has disappeared from among them, and you see, that under a fallacious cover of right they succeed in bringing into submission men—but that in the end they make slaves of them.

Unfortunately our cities and villages have experienced this fatal ill. Scarcely one inhabitant did they leave free, when they made their incursion. This incursion is not astonishing, it is a consequence of their unbounded cupidity; but weigh the motive and judge of the insufficiency of their arms to pursue their advantages.

Could you imagine that 20 or 30000 men would be able to subject our provinces, if we bent our endeavors to destroy them? Look into history; the innumerable examples of a wonderful defence made against mightier attacks will be the answer.

It is not surprizing that they should at this time have seized upon an open country; but they can form from that no pretensions to victory. The nature of the country alone must stop their career. Be well assured that the experienced and brave general who commands our forces, will permit to keep what they have usurped only so long as they shall incommode him, and as soon as he shall undertake to destroy them he shall succeed.

Dispel therefore the fears with which you may have been impressed; but at the same time make an effort to secure yourselves in your homes. God, his sacred law commands it, and reflect that your fields will not afford you their pro-

duce unless you stand under his banners. He will then assist you and he will fight for you. Pray with sincerity and implore his protection. To this effect public prayers shall also be offered.

But don't let your present situation discourage you: do not imagine that our affairs have reached the last extremity of danger. Means of saving the enemy are not wanting. The King will bring down their insolence on pride by taking himself the command of the Catholic army. Your sovereign regards all confidence in Spanish loyalty and the endeavours to make return for it, by limiting as much as possible his royal pomp, that new imposts may be avoided, diminishing his expenses as far as the honour of his crown permits. This measure and his political views are approved by his confidence in the efficacy of public law, and the advantages which derive from it, and by the present moment let us secure our safety.

Let peace and tranquility among you make return for the upright intentions of your King, and all his faithful subjects shall receive marks of his goodness. Weigh, dear fellow citizens, the sincere effusions of my heart, and you will find truth and candour have been my guides. I have no other end in view but your tranquility and to rouse your spirit to destroy a horde of banditti who wish to disturb our quiet. If I succeed in this you will find in a few days the fruits of my endeavours. Assist my designs with your endeavours and you will soon feel the advantages of your exertions. Religion will contribute to your triumph, and its aid will be without intermission invoked for all by your true friend.

ALCUDIA.

DUBLIN, August 19.

In the history of Europe there does not occur a more extraordinary circumstance than at present exists, viz. That a British Regiment of Light Horse (the 12th) should be now actually doing duty at Rome as Life Guards to his Holiness the Pope!

By letters from some Officers of that Regiment we learn, that on the evacuation of Toulon the regiment was landed in Corsica; but after some time, being found no longer necessary there, it was conveyed to Civita Vecchia, and marched from thence to Rome: there they were received as the Guardians of the Government and People; the officers and soldiers were superbly lodged in the Vatican, graced with every elegance and pleasure of life, and treated by his Holiness, and all under him, with the most unbounded affection and generosity!—How are the mighty fallen!—Rome, once the Mistress of the World, calls for succour and defence upon a little Island, which in the meridian glory of her Empire, was considered by her but as a speck of her immense dominions, and inhabited by hostile barbarians.

LIMERICK, August 15.

Admiral Kingmill, with the following ships is arrived in the river Shannon, where he will wait the arrival of the India ships in Galway harbour, to take them under convoy to England.—The Alexander, the Monmouth, the Ganges, the Swiftsure, of 74 guns each, and Leander frigate.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Sept. 6.

Recent advices from St. Domingo, mention the British in that quarter to be in the most promising situation.

Colonel Brisbane, by extraordinary exertions, having taken the field with an army of 1500 men well armed and appointed, advanced into the plain of Artibonite, where, after obtaining possession of the heights near the town of Petite Riviere, and being joined by Monf. de Villanueva, with some Spanish troops, he was waited on by the chiefs of the Republican army then in that town; and articles of capitulation were immediately agreed on.

Before however these articles were signed, it was found to be indispensably necessary that the Spaniards should relinquish possession of the parish of Petite Riviere, as the brigands would subject themselves to no other than the British government.

By the latest dispatches we find that the Col. has had an interview with the negro chief Toussaint, who is under the orders of Laveaux, and is chief of Gonaive and other neighbouring quarters; This interview was followed by a tender of his submission, and his willingness to give up Gonaive and the other places under his control (Gros, Morne Terre Neuve, Mamelade, Plaisance, &c.) to the British.

The chiefs of the Cahos, Claude and Gilliam, had also offered themselves, and requested that Colonel Brisbane would write to the Spanish commandant at St. Michael for a suspension of hostilities.

In short, every thing wears the most favourable aspect, and the good understanding which subsists between the British and Spanish commanders promise a termination to that anarchy, which has

been so fatally predominant in this estimable island.

Brigadier-General Horneck is on the point of departure for St. Domingo, to take the command of our possessions there. It is expected Gen. Whyte will fall for Europe in a few days.

Col. Brisbane's talents are likely to be more extensively employed, other districts having shewn a sincere desire to follow the example of Gonaive.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK 21.

It is curious to observe the policy of the French, during the present atrocious war. The combined powers unprovoked, began the game of forcing and harrying, and bringing France into submission, and to retaliate, the French are rendering the war a war of destruction and extermination.—

Against Great Britain, the great strength and soul of the league against France, do the French aim their arts, their force and their resentment. Great Britain derives her strength from commerce—to destroy is this now the object of France. The navy of France has suffered so much at Toulon and in the late action, that it will require a considerable time, to build and equip heavy ships sufficient to cope with the British fleet; not to mention the want of experienced officers and seamen on the part of France.

The French therefore have had recourse to a masterly scheme of injuring the British commerce by fitting out an immense number of large frigates, mostly of 44 guns. These ships carry heavy metal and sail fast—They will escape all larger ships and capture every thing below their own force, which will comprehend all small frigates, and other small armed vessels, letters of marque and merchantmen. With these heavy frigates the French are now covering the ocean. To risk nothing themselves, they have stopped all trade of their own; and turned all their marine into the most suitable ships for annoying the trade of their enemies.

To crown this policy, their ships have orders to burn and destroy every prize they take, which they are not certain of sending safe into port. This order is designed to prevent the possibility of their prizes being retaken. Thus they are sure of destroying the commerce of their foes one way or the other. If they are near port, or want any part of the cargoes of the prize vessels, they have them, if not, they destroy them. Never was the commerce of Great Britain so much injured, and we should not be surprized to hear of some paralytic shocks at Lloyd's Coffee house.

While such is the ingenious policy of the French in defeating and wounding their external enemies, their internal affairs exhibit the most evident marks of political impotence. The Revolutionary government is indeed a revolving body—perpetually changing. It has no fixed principles, nor permanent form, nor order, nor symmetry. A few days ago the committee of General Safety, in union with the Jacobin Club, directed the whole nation—now the Central Committee of government does the same, aided by twelve subordinate committees. Such a monster of a political body with twelve or fifteen heads of different sizes, cannot live long—it is a *lufus nature*, destined to be the wonder of fools and the contempt of wise men.—While the French have no more wisdom than to vest executive power in such a multiplicity of Committees and sub-committees, none of them wholly responsible for any measure, and all differing in their views, revolution after revolution will change the administration, and faction will find ample employment for the revolutionary tribunal, and the guillotine.

Revolution in France.

The division of a legislature into two houses is not a chimerical project of a fanciful theorist; The history of every free state is, or was on earth, will furnish stubborn facts to sanction the practice.

What would have been the career of Republican Rome, had she been subject to the caprices and the headstrong violent passions of her popular Assemblies, without a Senate to restrain them? The history of that Republic will answer the question: Her legislative proceedings would have been guided by turbulent tribunes, just as the populace of Paris have been led by a Marat, or a Robespierre, or the people of a great town in America are nosed about by noisy demagogues; and her laws would have been passed with as much precipitation, and as little ceremony of discussion or freedom of debate, as the resolutions of a New-York or Philadelphia town meeting. It was in Rome just as it is in all free countries, passions governed the populace, reason was found in the Senate; the energy or physical force of the nation was in the commons, but that force was often misapplied and ill directed unless controlled by the wisdom of the Senate.

In America two States made the experiment of a legislature in one house. Both States after a very few years practice, have called conventions and new modeled their Constitutions, introducing a Senate, or council as a distinct branch. But in this short compass of a few years one of these States, Pennsylvania, saw its constitution repeatedly violated by the rashness and precipitation of a popular Assembly.—One of the rash hasty measures of the Legislature raised an armed force to expel one of the citizens of the state from their possessions, on a controverted claim to their lands; and blood was shed in consequence of this unconstitutional step.

What particular inconvenience the state of Georgia suffered from the collection of all legislative power into one house, I am not informed; but the constitution is altered. Vermont is still making the experiment of a legislature in a single branch, in defiance of the experience of her sister States. In times of peace and political tranquillity, when no violent parties, no fervid passions distract a state public measures may be very well conducted in such a legislature. But when factions exist, the most tyrannical, and pernicious measures may be carried into effect, to the great injury of the public, if one party can obtain a decided majority in the legislature, and there is no veto upon their proceedings. Instances of this kind may be found on record in other countries, and in America, the recollection of any middle-aged man, will furnish him with similar examples. It signifies nothing to say that the good sense of men in this age will supercede the necessity of artificial restraints upon their passions. My remarks are founded upon facts; on experience as old as government; and two thousand years have not furnished any evidence that this reasoning is false or inapplicable to the present state of society. On the other hand, the distracted state of France is itself a body of arguments that cannot be resisted, to prove the utility of dividing a legislature into two branches.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, N. Jersey, October 22.

Daily Occurrences.

Yesterday was raided the roof of a building, so tremendous to the eyes of the poor wight, who does not sufficiently discriminate between the *meum* and *tuum*, a loose chapel; or, in the more common language, a gaol.—Often has the voice of humanity joined with that of policy in earnestly enquiring, why the *unfortunate debtor* is here buried from the world—unable to succor his family—incapacitated from doing justice to his creditors—and undergoing the same punishment as the *hardened villain*.

From the foundation of this house to the present time, but one person has been hurt—He, poor fellow being rather top-heavy or not sufficiently careful, was precipitated, in a centripetal direction, from the third story, and falling into the lap of mother Tullus, was used by her so roughly, that many philologists have maintained, point-blank, that she acted the part of a *furious step-dame*.—He is now in the hands of the sons of Esculapius, and bids fair to recover.

16. The rapid victories of the French Republicans have lengthened the prizes of the Aristocrats most enormously; and, in them, their native vivacity and volubility of tongue seem entirely changed for the Spanish solemnity and taciturnity.

18. Politics run high—On this day was closed the poll for the election of assemblymen and sheriff for the county of Essex; when one of the magnanimous candidates having sacrificed to freely to Bacchus that, to use his own expression, he was *pretty well in for it*, mended most beautifully and could scarcely keep his tottering carcass in *equilibrium*—It is to be hoped that men of this stamp will never be more successful than this one has been. Another person, who, as well as the former, missed the office at which he was aiming, was so much offended that he scolded most vociferously and maliciously, to the no small diversion of the spectators.

20. This day was appointed as the general training—the troops were to meet at Tullus-Hall—accordingly at about 8 o'clock, some soldiers, having furnished themselves with a wagon, started for the place, but, by the most unlucky accident in the world, they had not proceeded twenty yards before—*crash* went the stage—down go the passengers. One cursed the driver—a third damned his eyes—a fourth stood gaping in silent surprise, with his eyes and mouth stretched wide open—a fifth groaned most symphonically for a doctor—Such was the first scene of the farce of this day: The second beheld them under arms, performing their evolutions with spirit, in a most *impertinent* shower obliged spectators and actors to seek refuge, each for himself. The jostling, and crowding, and shoving far exceeded that which took place in the play-house of New-York when it caught fire: the ladies screamed—the dogs barked—the whips cracked—the men swore—and the hucksters sighed for the fate of their stalls overturned in the hubbub.

In the evening we were entertained by a *battle royal*—not being sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances, and not feeling the Homeric inspiration, we decline giving the particulars at present, and shall therefore only observe, that the catastrophe was as follows:

1 broken head, 5 peepers closed, 6 bloody noses, 7 black eyes.