

ring the same fitting, and ordered to be deposited in the national archives.

Directed to Madame Buzot, at Evreux. I leave this last remembrance of a husband who loves thee, in the hands of a man who has rendered me the greatest services.

We must fly from a safe and kind asylum in order to run fresh risks. A terrible catastrophe puts an end to our last hopes. I see all the pressing dangers which threaten us, but my courage does not leave me. . . . But, my dear friend, the time draws near, we must part. I recommend thee above all to do every thing in thy power to recompense the generous . . . who shall deliver thee this billet. He will relate to thee all our misfortunes. Farewell; I expect thee in the dwelling of the righteous.

Signed, BUZOT.

To Citoy. PONS CHALLEROY, born Pons, at Marfeilles.

O my mother! my dear mother! I have not time to detail to thee my situation. I deliver myself to the Providence of God in order to find an asylum. Do not despair of my fate; and if it is in thy power, recompense the man who shall hand thee my billet, or cause it to be delivered.

Adieu, my dear mother, thy son embraces thee. Signed, BARBAROUX.

Letter without a direction.

Dear Friend,

I lived for thee, I have lived for my . . . my country, oppressed by infamous villains, assassinated in a cowardly and ferocious manner, for my honor. I have suffered much; I have borne all my pains with courage; my character has never ceased to be the same. I care little what people may think of me. I fulfilled my duties; I wished the welfare of my country, and my conscience does not reproach me in the least. I find myself in the most cruel situation that can possibly be imagined. I throw myself in the arms of Providence; I do not expect to be delivered. Farewell a thousand times, dear wife; I embrace thee; I embrace my son; my last sighs are for you; may he not forget his father.

Recompense, to the best of thy power, the honest man who shall hand thee this letter, he did all he could to be useful to me.

Signed, PETHION.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Just arrived, the ship Minerva, 50 days from London. Captain Clarkson has favoured us with a London paper of the 8th Sept. by which we find a report that the Empress of Russia had declared war against the King of Prussia. This report is taken from a Paris paper of the 3d Sept. which is so particular as to recite the motives of the Empress, verbatim. No news of this event had arrived in England by the Hamburgh mail.

The French ship Montague, of 120 guns, is said to be lost on the rocks near L'Orient.

General Montequieu's name is erased from the list of emigrants.

The Spanish government intends to send a force to St. Domingo, to protect it, until the French shall be able to send a force to take possession. Further details to-morrow.

General Grey and Admiral Jarvis have received as rewards for their important services in the West-Indies, the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, with a polite address, pronounced by Mr. Wilkes—they have also been presented with the Freedom of the Company of Goldsmiths, and that of the Company of Fishmongers.

By a royal decree, Cotton goods are permitted to be imported into Lisbon for one year, to supply the deficiency from India.

Extract of a letter from Fort Royal, [Martin] dated September 12, 1795.

"The affairs at St. Vincent are far from being arranged, about 50 estates are burnt to the ground, many of the negroes killed and mangled and to add to the other distresses of that devoted country; an Epidemical disease has carried off great numbers of the negroes and whites.

Matters were however in a train of settlement until last week, when the enemy having received reinforcements assaulted and carried in the night a strong fort, which we held in the Charaib country—out of 250 men of which it consisted we have heard of but a few who have escaped. The affairs at Grenada are pretty much in the same state. We are waiting the arrival of reinforcements which we daily expect, when it is to be hoped that the affairs in the West Indies will wear a more favorable aspect.

I have made a number of experiments with the Endiometer at Trinidad, St. Vincent's and this Island; I flatter myself with sufficient accuracy and attention. At St. Vincent's and Trinidad, the air was nearly of equal purity, one measure of nitrous air and one of atmospheric air lost 1 3/4 behind, there was of course an absorption of .66 parts, but at Fort Royal I found 1 24 lost—the loss was therefore 56 which makes 10 difference.

AUGUSTA, October 17.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to his Excellency George Matthews, Esq. Governor of Georgia, dated War-Office, September 26, 1795.

SIR, YOU are acquainted with Mr. Seagrave's journey to Philadelphia. Unfortunately he left Georgia before my letter of the 20 of July* for calling the Creek Treaty arrived. That circumstance and the lateness of the season apparently rendered it impossible to hold the treaty this fall. Mr. Seagrave informed, that in October the warriors would commence their hunting and remain dispersed till late in next March. That whatever efforts should be used to collect them to a treaty during the long hunting season; a partial assembly only could be obtained: And you have perceived by former communications that this would be repugnant to the President's views; which were by universal notice, and a complete representation of the nation, to prevent any cavils about the obligatory force of the treaty that might be made.

The President has therefore determined (tho' with regret, knowing the solicitude of Georgia on this subject) to postpone the Treaty until the Spring.

Mr. Seagrave thinks the first of May the earliest period for a general meeting to be obtained; and that Colonel on the St. Mary's will be the most eligi-

ble place. But of the precise time and place you will hereafter be duly advised.

I am, With great respect, Your obedient Servant, TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency George Matthews, Esq. Governor of Georgia. A true copy from the files of the Executive. EDWARD WATTS, S. E. D. Referring to a letter to Mr. Seagrave.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM the first of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for inclosing and directing their Papers.

Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrearsages to the above period; also the half year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription.

Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette once, for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons—He assures them, that the increased, and increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation in the city—its distant circulation is now equal to that of any other publication. Philadelphia, November 3, 1795.

Yesterday a Pardon passed the Seal of the United States for Vigor and Mitchell, the two Insurgents who were under Sentence of Death—pursuant thereto, they were liberated from prison.

IMPORTANT.

The Air-Furnace belonging to the Hollow Ware Company ceased blowing this day; whether this circumstance is the result of the high price of fuel, or the discontinuation of foreign aid, is not yet determined. The probability, therefore, is, that the Proprietors will occupy themselves with disposing of the stock on hand, until the Furnace is prepared for another blast.

EXTRACT.

IT may be in politics as in physic, the great politician as well as the skilful Physician, may sometimes find it necessary to apply quack remedies;—the empiric however, has an uniform line of conduct—he first operates on the mind of his patient by bringing him to a belief he is visited with complaints for the subjugation of which his nostrums are perfectly and solely competent, and when the imaginary sick man swallows the potion, he is soon convinced of a radical cure, by the approach of the great finisher of human woes, death! Such also is the process in quack politics, and the analogy, is perfectly verified in the case of the Western Insurgents.

ARRIVED.

The Gustavus Adolphus, Berghdahl, 89 days from Leghorn.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, North America, Pennsylvania, and INSURANCE COMPANY North America, Pennsylvania, [Int. off].

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 3.

Yesterday the ship Minerva, Captain Clarkson, arrived at this port from London, which he left the 7th, and the Downs the 13th of September.

[By the Minerva, Clarkson.]

An American gentleman, who arrived yesterday in London in 43 hours from Amsterdam, reports, that he saw 14 sail of the line and a number of frigates at anchor in the Texel Roads.

He states also, that the French, to the number of 100,000 men, have actually crossed the Rhine. This rumour, the probability of which is sanctioned by every preceding account in the French and German papers, we have given simply as it reached us. It was confidently believed in Amsterdam on the 31st ult.

Government yesterday morning have received some farther dispatches from Quiberon Bay. Very little on this subject is suffered to transpire, but it appears that an uninterrupted correspondence is kept up with the Royalists South of the Loire, as also with the Chouans in the interior of Brittany.

Sept. 5.

The report of the French having crossed the Rhine, is confirmed by private letters from Hambro'. They say, but without mentioning any date, that the army of the republic has passed that river in full force.

The negotiation at Basle, for a peace between France and the empire, appears to encounter new difficulties, and to meet with obstacles which threaten to be insurmountable. On the one hand, we are told, that the status quo, and the evacuation of the whole conquered territory, are the terms offered to France. Such conditions, we will venture to affirm, were never before proposed to any power, after such a series of victories, and possessed of such a superiority of military force. The proposers of such terms seem to have entirely forgotten the relative situation of the belligerent powers, and to have supposed that France was receiving instead of dictating conditions of peace.

They are unreasonable, because France is entitled to reap the fruit of her victories; they are unjust, because she has a right to a compensation for her expense of blood and treasure; and they are contemptibly ridiculous, because there is not even an appearance of such a military force as would be necessary to second them, and to induce the French government to make such large and unexampled concessions.

We freely confess, however, that nothing can be more harsh and humiliating for the empire, than to make peace on any other terms. This they owe to the presumptuous incapacity of those statemen who have involved all Europe in difficulties, from which neither they nor any man else is able to extricate it, and who have placed the states of the Empire in a situation so peculiarly critical, that it is almost equally difficult and dangerous for them to make peace, or to carry on war.

To these pretended statemen, the Princes and States of the Empire are likely to owe the loss of their dominions, the Germanic body, the dismemberment of its territory, and all the powers of Europe, the state of insecurity and peril in which they will be placed by the aggrandisement of France.

Fresh reports are in circulation of an early and short session of parliament, to be closed by a dissolution. For our parts, we believe, that the same resolution and fluctuation which pervade all the other parts of government, also prevail in this, ministers, we are convinced, have no plan on the subject. All is committed to the Chapter of Accidents. They know not whether they are to recognize Louis XVIII. They know not whether they are to carry on a mad war, or conclude a disgraceful peace: and they are equally ignorant when they will dissolve parliament. All these contingencies depend upon each other, and upon anything but design or foresight in ministers.

September 7.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

A Paris paper of the 3d inst. (le Journal de Pelet) has the following article:

"The Empress of Russia has declared war against the king of Prussia. Amongst the motives assigned by the Empress in her declaration of war, the following are the most remarkable:

"That his Prussian Majesty has refused to evacuate the districts of Cracovia and Sendomir.

"That his Prussian Majesty has made a peace with the French, to the prejudice of the engagements which he had contracted with a power lately become the ally of her Russian Majesty."

We are now, according to every appearance, on the eve of a war with Holland and Spain. We have captured a frigate of the Dutch republic. Sober men, not infected with a political Mania, will ask what hostility the Dutch have committed against us? They have dismissed the Stadtholder; or rather he abdicated his office by retiring from the United Provinces. Spain has ventured to recognize the French republic, and, to prevent the subjugation of all her dominions in Europe, has been rash enough to surrender a part of her territories in America. Neither of these are good or sufficient reasons for a declaration of war. But it appears, in fact, that so insatiable is our hatred to the French, that we cannot be upon good terms with the powers connected with them; and to be an ally of that nation, seems to be a sufficient cause for exciting the vengeance of Great-Britain.

The treasury points are now busily employed in preparing the public mind for a rupture with Spain. The Spanish part of Hispaniola, they say, certainly became French property in the moment when the treaty, by which it was given up, was ratified; and that in this light is the matter considered by government. But if we should attack their part of the island, whilst in possession of the Spaniards, this quibble will avail but little; and the first gun that is fired, will obviously add our late ally to the number of our enemies.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Lord Bridport's Squadron, at Quiberon Bay: they state, that his Lordship's Squadron were very much in want of both water and repairs. Messengers, in consequence of these advices, were sent off to the different sea ports of Plymouth, Portsmouth and Falmouth.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Adm. Duncan, who is arrived in the Downs, from his cruise after the Dutch fleet. The Russian fleet remains in the North Seas to watch the operations of the combined Swedish and Danish Squadrons.

DIED, on the 15th ult. Prince Charles George, of Hesse Darmstadt, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Saturday some dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Rear Admiral Parker at Jamaica, which were brought over in the Princess Royal packet, Capt. Skinner, arrived at Falmouth, and brought down as far as the 20th of July. The fleet on that station had failed to look out for a French Squadron expected from Brest, under command of Admiral Val de Neille.

Saturday the three per cent. Consols rose 1 7/8 per cent. from some intelligence circulating about Change: one of which stated an action between the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean, with great advantage to the former; but there is no regular communication of any such event, however probable.

Another Dutch frigate is said to be taken in the North Seas; but no official accounts are arrived.

A communication is now settled; so that government are likely to have notice of any material event in the course of three score hours from Paris, wind and weather permitting.

The whole naval force on this intended expedition to the West-Indies, will be ten ships of the line: three of which are to be large three deckers, besides frigates and sloops.

The reception of Gen. Montequieu's petition, and that of the Bishop of Autun, gives us reason to hope that the whole class of Constitutional Emigrants will speedily be restored to their country. When will the French government have generosity and magnanimity enough to require the liberation of the gallant and unfortunate La Fayette?

The time fixed for the sailing of General Abercromby's army for the West-Indies, is the beginning of October; it will consist of 25,000 men; 10,000 of whom are destined for St. Domingo, and the remainder for the Leeward Islands. Gen.

White goes out second in command, and will probably have the direction of the force intended to act against the French settlements in St. Domingo.

Yesterday Mr. Wilkin, the Messenger, arrived at Lord Grenville's Office, with dispatches from Vienna; and Mr. Hunter, the Messenger, at Mr. Dundas's Office, from the British Cavalry on the Continent.

The contents of these dispatches have not transpired. The Messengers arrived at seven o'clock in the morning, and a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Grenville's Office at twelve.

The destination of the troops under the command of General Doyle, is supposed to be for the Cape of Good Hope.

Should this be so, as the Count d'Artois and the Emigrants will have no British troops with them, we must not expect any Gazette accounts of their operations; till they get to Paris, or meet with some such disaster as their precursors at Quiberon.

Saturday morning arrived at the Spanish Ambassador's Hotel, Don Joseph-Charles-Antonia, Marquis de las Casas, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from Madrid.

Such is the ignorance of political transactions in which the Spaniards are held, that not only is the peace with France still unannounced in their Gazette, but that the body of the people had not discovered it, at nearly three weeks from its conclusion. The treaty was signed at Basle, about 5 days journey from the Spanish frontiers, on the 22d of July; and there are letters in town of the 8th ult. from the most respectable houses of Barcelona and Valencia, which say nothing of peace, more than that it is eagerly desired.

The army list is now as large as the Bible, and much more looked into!

City Dancing Assembly.

THE Assemblies will commence for the Season, on Thursday Evening, the 19th inst.

Managers. JON. REDMAN, SAM. STRETT, THO. W. FRANCIS.

November 4. det 19th.

A few Bales of Book Mullins; One ditto of Bed side Carpets,—To be sold low, to close Sales, by Mordcau Lewis.

Novem. 4. 34W3W.

Sale of valuable Property.

To be Sold, by Public Auction, On Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1795, At the Tontine Coffee-House in New-York, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest of the AMERICAN IRON COMPANY;

In the following valuable TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

1. ALL that tract of land containing about 2500 acres, situate in the county of Orange, being part of the mountain lots No. 22 and 23, in the patent of Cheselcoek, formerly laid out by Charles Clinton, Esq. deceased, and purchased by the Agent of the American Iron Company of William Smith, Esq. on the 8th day of November, 1766. This tract contains some plough land and swamp; also Potucket Pond and the outlets thereof.

2. All that tract of land situate on the west side of Hudson's river, near Buttermilk Falls; containing 1000 acres. In this tract there is said to be a valuable mine, some good swamp and timber land.

3. All those two tracts situate on the north side of the Mohawk river, being part of the Manor of Cosby, purchased by the Agent of the American Iron Company in the years 1765 and 1767, of Oliver Delancy, Esq. the one containing 2940 acres, the other 3815 acres.

4. All that tract of land situate on the north side of the Mohawk river, near the German Flats; adjoining part of Cosby's manor, and bounded on the east by Canada creek. This tract will be divided, and sold in the following Lots, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Lot number, Acres, and another column. Lists lots 1 through 13 with their respective acreages.

The tract on No. 4 is chiefly beech, maple, bass and elm. The purchase money to be paid by the following instalments, viz. one-fourth on the day of sale: one-fourth on the first Tuesday in April next; one-fourth on the first Tuesday in October, 1796; and the remainder on the first Tuesday in April, 1797. when deeds will be given to the purchaser.

Plans of the different tracts of land may be seen by applying to Mr. Peter Galat, one of the trustees, in New-York; or to Mr. Edward Edwards, in Philadelphia.

November 4. m&t.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Doctor JOHN H. GIBBONS, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, for settlement, to

ROBERT HEYSHAM, Attorney in fact for Mary Gibbons, administratrix to the said deceased's Estate. Arch-street, No. 107, Nov. 4. 24W6T.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) at the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland "on a certain sloop or shallop called the Fly of Philadelphia" with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit so as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, that then and in that case judgment shall be entered against the said George Hutz by default, and that the said sloop or shallop so as aforesaid seized on the said attachment will be sold for the satisfaction of all the creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the said state, the thirty first day of March A. D. 1795. GILES, Clerk.

Lucius Horatio Stockton, Attorney for the Plff. April 1. 24W6T.