

the baggage, to be removed when the Austrian army shall have retreated behind the flag. Two open carriages shall nevertheless be granted to the generals commanding the troops.

6. The Austrian soldiers who are in the city are not comprehended in the present capitulation, and are from this moment to be considered as prisoners of war.

7. "The Governor of Dusseldorf shall declare and deliver into the hands of the French, all the French emigrants who may be in the city."

8. "The security of the property and of the persons of the inhabitants of the city of Dusseldorf is put under the safe-guard of French good faith."

9. "The liberty either of continuing with his family at Dusseldorf or of quitting the city and country, whither he shall think proper, is granted the above-named directing minister."

"Done at Dusseldorf, 10 Fructidor of the French republican era, and the 6th of September, 1795."
(Signed)

"L. DENIZOT,

of Hompeche Zedwitz, Lieutenant General and commandant of the province of Dalvig, major general and commandant of the place.

The Adjutant of General Jourdan,

"N. DJUCHEIZON."

"A true copy (Signed)"

Further Particulars.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

Official intelligence has been received in this capital of the French army under the command of Gen. Le Fevre, having in the morning of the 6th inst. crossed the Rhine at Bulber near Urtinger. The passage was effected with the utmost celerity, and with the loss of very few men. Dusseldorf was in possession of the Republican troops in two hours after midnight.

Thus has the passage of this rapid river been accomplished at a place where least expected, inasmuch as the French had concentrated the force apparently destined for this expedition opposite Newied. This brilliant achievement was no doubt effected with the greatest facility, on account of the French having made a feint to cross at Mentz. This feint attracted the enemies forces to the quarter where they expected to be assailed, which enabled this army, comparatively small, to accomplish their object in the manner described in the following letter from

COBLENTZ, Aug. 30.

The blow is struck, and the first effort to effect the passage of the Rhine has been successful.

The following are the particulars:

"Between Newied and the White Town, is situated an isle of considerable extent, which has not hitherto been occupied by either of the conflicting parties. Last night however, this isle became the theatre of a sanguinary battle. About 2 o'clock in the morning 1200 republicans embarked in small craft, and being favored by the darkness of the night, effected their passage to the isle. The moment they gained a footing, they took the precaution of throwing up breast works, in order to secure their position; but the noise of the pickaxes and shovels alarmed the Austrians, and a discharge of musketry having convinced them of the intention of the French, they commenced a heavy and incessant fire of cannon and mortars, and at intervals kept up a well directed fire of musketry. The French, in their turn, opened all their batteries on the enemy, and the reports were so tremendous, that the earth shook several leagues from the scene of action.

"Nevertheless, the brave republicans maintained their enterprize, with that calmness that always decides the fate of battles. They soon elevated their works, till they were enabled to establish themselves in the isle, and till the moment I now write to you, all the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them were fruitless."

Course of Exchange and Price of Merchandise at Paris, on the 13th of September.

	Livres.
The Louis d'or	1250
Fine Gold, per ounce	5000
Gold, in bars	3100
Silver ingots	2375
Specie, per cent.	4800
Hamburg, - - -	8500
Amsterdam, - - -	1 1-4
Basse, - - -	23 16 1-8
Genoa, - - -	4050
Leghorn, - - -	4250
St. Domingo coffee, per lb.	54
Hamburg Sugar, - - -	64
Orleans Sugar, - - -	56
Marseilles Soap, - - -	40
Common Soap, - - -	42
Caniles, - - -	42
Molift Sugar, - - -	40

NEW-YORK, November 14.

The following spirited Address to the Convention, respecting the assembling of Troops around the city, was signed by One Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the Inhabitants of Paris.

ADDRESS TO THE CONVENTION.

WHAT purpose are these soldiers who surround the metropolis destined to answer? What are these camps for, and all those war-like preparations? What have you to fear, or what do you wish us to fear? Are you in the midst of your friends, or of your enemies? Are you our representatives, or our masters? Is it by the clashing of swords or bayonets, or in the silence of a peaceful liberty, that we are to pronounce our will upon the new constitution, and to chase our new representatives? Always slaves, under the glorious name of freemen, always chained by the hands of different factions, which have already governed the empire during three years, at the very moment when we begin to repose after so many fatigues, when a ray of liberty begins to shine upon us, when we are called upon to exercise one of our most glorious rights, we

fall into the hands of soldiers, we are surrounded with threats, and we see on all sides, our walls encompassed with preparations for battle!—Shall we be allowed the right of once more saying, on some future day, that our acceptance of the constitutional act has not been free? Do they wish to compel us once more to elect a Collot, or a Robespierre! It is in vain, that the effusion of our blood should be the consequence; we will freely express our will with the bayonets at our bosoms; we will be free, in spite of this system of terror, but we will have liberty, even in appearance.—Representatives of the people, you had no soldiers to defend you in the months of Germinal and Prairial, when you were attacked by the Jacobin army; all the good citizens rallied round you, and are ready to do the same again. They are your only guard; they are the only guard of liberty in the interior. Those who have conquered the enemies on the frontiers, have reaped more brilliant glory, but never had purer sentiments; let them vote for the constitution with us, but let them not come to exert, over our deliberations, that fatal influence which the Jacobins too long exerted over yours.

The soldier, when under arms, is essentially obedient; he is then only a formidable instrument in the hand which directs him. If you recall the troops to pronounce their opinion on the constitutional act, let them lay down their arms; let the soldiers return to their homes; a camp is not the place for deliberation, but for repelling an enemy, and what enemy have those troops to repel who have come to pitch their tents round this great city? Long remote from the centre of business, exposed to every kind of suggestion, since they have no real enemies here, imaginary foes will easily be created for them. Already have bayonets, honourably stained with the blood of the Austrians, been safely polluted with the blood of our citizens.—Nantz has seen with horror the heads of her inhabitants carried about in cruel triumph; she has seen the march of the deluded soldiers, marked by pillage and murder. This dreadful news has not been communicated from the hall of the National Convention! What policy then could conceal it from you? or, rather, what criminal address has induced you to be silent on this subject? What considerations have retarded the punishment of those horrid crimes? Is the blood of citizens then alone to be shed? Does the circumstance of having gained victories give men the right of committing murders? Woe be unto you, representatives, if you have to seek for patriotism in the blind insatiation of the armies! Woe be unto you, if you be reduced to the necessity of appealing to them from the judgment which the citizens pronounce upon you! If you employ force, you cannot thoroughly be convinced of the goodness of your cause. Cause the crimes committed at Nantz to be published as soon as possible; revenge the blood which has been shed, for you will be called upon to account for it: Send away those soldiers who may too easily be rendered the instruments of perfidy, whose presence is an insult to the citizens of Paris and to yourselves; and, we must say—an attack upon liberty.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in this city, acknowledge receipt of the following donations since their last report, viz. d. ls. cts.

From Colonel John Taylor, of Albany, by Mr. C. Miller,	25
Under cover from the Rev. Mr. Lebach, in behalf of the Reformed Dutch Church at Kinderhook,	100 13
Under cover from Eben. Platt, Esq. in behalf of the Presbyterian Church at Huntington,	31
From a person in New-Jersey, name unknown, by Mr. Jos. Corryell,	30
From th. Hon. James Duane,	100

By order of the committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.
November 13.

BOSTON, October 9.

"GOOD GRACIOUS"!!

exclaimed an honest country farmer when he heard that the pithy folks of Dracutt had petitioned the Governor to set the General Court by the ears against the treaty—"Good Gracious—well it is strange how a frog will swell to look as large as an ox!!" Now had this same independent yeoman been told that the Jacobins of Petersburg (Virg.) had formed a design of impeaching the President at the next session of Congress—what think you he would then have said?—Said I—why that the FROG had at last overstrained, and burst itself!

STOCKBRIDGE, (M.) November 10.

It is time that the great and substantial part of the American yeomanry, who have hitherto looked with contempt upon the agitations and calumnies of the opposing faction, considering them as the usual and idle efforts of a party desirous of creeping into power, should now view them in a more clear and odious point of light. It is time that the American pride of character should spurn them as the base betrayers of the peace and honor of their country, and point upon their heads the lightning of honest indignation, as upon the hireling villains of European intrigue.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1795.

The following paragraphs of the article signed ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in yesterday's Gazette, were inadvertently omitted—they ought to have been inserted in the third column of the second page of the Paper, immediately after the eighth paragraph. To show the connection, the 7th and 8th paragraphs are re-published, viz.

The question is, what is to be understood by these words: "to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States?"

The conception of the Treasury has been, that these words, as used in this and in the analogous cases, were meant to define the time when the right of an individual to the compensation earned became absolute; not as a command to the Treasury to issue the money at the precise day and no other.

As mentioned above, the indispensable forms of the Treasury, in compliance with the law establishing the department, and to secure a due accountability, make it impracticable to pay at the day; and if expressions of the kind in question are to be construed literally and as a positive injunction to the Treasury to issue the money at the period defined, it will be as much a breach of the law to pay afterwards as to advance beforehand.

The position that an after payment would be a breach of the law, will hardly be contended for; and if not, the alternative seems to be, the construction adopted by the Treasury. Such expressions denote simply that at certain periods individuals acquire a perfect right to particular sums of money for their services, which it becomes a matter of course to pay; but they are not obliged to receive it at the day; nor is the Treasury restrained from paying it afterwards; or from anticipating by way of advance, if there are adequate reasons for such anticipation.

It is not true, as alleged, that the invariable practice of the Treasury as to compensations for services differs in principle from what was done in the case of the President. Instances to the contrary have been stated. As to what regards the army, there has been sufficient explanation.

But it will be useful to be more particular as to the course which has been pursued with reference to the two houses of Congress.

The law that regulates their compensations, (passed the 29th of Sept. 1794) allows to each member a compensation of six dollars for every day he shall attend the house to which he belongs, together with six dollars for every 20 miles of distance to and from his place of residence, and directs that the compensation which shall be due shall be certified by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be paid as public accounts and paid out of the Treasury.

Arrivals at this Port.

Ship	Days.
Ruffell, Read,	Bourdeaux 55
Brig Brandywine Miller, Johnston,	dito 47
Mary, Bell,	Hamburg 95
Laurama, Jarvis,	Cayenne 28
Friendship, Clark,	Amsterdam 70
Sally, Earl,	Rhode-Island 4

By the ship Active, Captain Blair arrived last Saturday evening, we have received Rouen papers to the 15th of Sept. inclusive. An abstract of the intelligence contained in these is as follows—

[Aurora.]

The committee of public safety have ordered the release of Louis Francois, Joseph Bourbon Conti and his wife, detained for a considerable period in Port Jean at Marseilles.

A great degree of unanimity has prevailed in the adoption of the Constitution, and the decree for re-electing the two thirds has created a considerable division. From what we have seen, however, there appears a majority against it. On the 10th of Sept. 45, of the sections of Paris had rejected it without a dissenting voice.

An extract of a letter from Laval of the 31st August, in the paper of the 11th Sept. mentions the desertion of a body of emigrants near Saint Giles, and that they had penetrated into La Vendee protected by Charette. Their numbers are swelled to 11 or 12,000.

Several sections of Paris sent deputations to the armed force encamped under their walls to fraternize. The commander answered that the people and the citizen soldiers would ever remain united against tyranny.

In the Convention on the 11th of Sept. Merlin de Douai gave further details respecting the crossing of the Rhine. It was crossed in three points. The right division had orders to flank the enemy, and the left to cut off the retreat. Want of artillery and cavalry prevented an effectual pursuit of the flying Austrians. They left behind 7 pieces of artillery. In Dusseldorf were found 161 pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of ammunition. The republicans lost 200 men, killed and wounded. Jourdan writes that he is about pursuing the advantage and will force the enemy to sue for peace.

In the same fitting the section of Unity sent the result of their deliberations on the Constitution, and decree of re-election. The latter was unanimously rejected. Of 2,410 voters, 2,392 voted (viva voce, or by ballot as they chose) for the constitution; 18 against it, and SIX asked for a King.—The ballot votes were burnt.

The following is the only influence we have found of the rejection of the Constitution, and of a vote in favor of royalty, in the papers before us. We translate the article.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, Sept. 8.

The republican ardour has not yet animated every portion of the people; but the civic instruction will make more preselytes, without doubt, under a government, than during the reign of anarchy.—The Constitution and decree of the 5th Fructidor have been rejected. Three fourths of the ballots were in these words:—Long live the King; Long live Louis XVIII. No Convention; no Constitution.

The army in Holland have accepted the Constitution.

On the 13th of Sept. the committee for the examination of the votes of the constitution communicated, that out of 1369 sections 1264 accepted the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor and 105 rejected them. This is in contradiction with almost every page of the paper from which we copy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 12.

Lehardi hurried to the Tribune to give to the Convention the fate of the commune of Rouen, which had been acceded to us of royalism. Out of 23 sections, 21 have accepted the Constitution and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor (for renewing two thirds of the present members) by an immense majority; the 10th and 11th have rejected the decrees by a small majority of five or six voices. There are three others which have not committed their decision.

The commune of Grenoble has accepted the Constitution and the decrees.

The Convention ordered for divers commissions 823 millions: one million of which was for payment of secret expences of the Committee of General Surety.

The invalids and military assembled to the number of 5000, sent the procès verbal of their acceptance of the Constitutional Act and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor. They demand to be authorized to name a certain number of Electors proportioned to their number.

This demand, which ought to have been expected, and which will unhappily lead to others more extravagant, was sent to the Committee of Eleven.

The section of Mont Blanc sent its decision on the Constitution. It has accepted with unanimity the Constitutional Act, but rejected the decree for re-electing a part of the present members. This section dissimulates not to the convention that it has its doubts on the authenticity of the address in the name of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, in which they accuse the citizens of Paris with a project of arresting the members of the Convention.

Boudin demanded that this address and others of a similar kind, be sent to the committee of general safety, and engaged himself to make known at a proper time, the true authors of the movements and intrigues.

Applauded by the Mountain and Tribunes.

September 13.

The Primary Assembly of the section of the West has made known its decision. One citizen alone voted for a king, another for the Constitution of 1789, the others, to the number of 1697, have accepted the Constitution, and rejected the decree.

Perrin des Volges, who returned from the Department of the North and from Pas-de-Calais, gave a satisfactory account of his mission. The est disposition reigues every where. The Constitution is every where accepted, and the most efficacious measures have been taken to protect the coast against the incursions of the English.

The three sections of the Commune of Port Malo have accepted the Constitution and the decrees.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

EDENTON, (N. C.) November 5.

Captain Ross, in the brig Sally, from Liverpool, arrived at Washington the 27th ult. On the 11th, in lat. 35, long. 91, fell in with a wreck, the Brig Betsey of New London, loaded with Lumber, both masts carried away, a jury foremast up, colours hoisted, decks washed away, and no people or boat on board.

RICHMOND, November 10.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General assembly of this Commonwealth, to be convened at the capitol in this City, and a quorum of the House of Delegates being assembled, proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when JOHN WISE, Esq. was unanimously elected and conducted to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the House for the honor conferred on him:—After which JOHN STEWART Esq. was appointed Clerk.

THE Sales of Mr. Frances's FURNITURE will again commence on Wednesday next, precisely at TEN o'clock, at his late dwelling-house in Water Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, No. 59, and be continued until the whole are sold.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer.

Tuition of the French Tongue, IN AN APPROVED MANNER.

P. L. PORTIER,

AFTER examining the French pronunciation, with regard to the letters made use of to express it, and the difficulties which necessarily occur in its being soon acquired by foreigners who apply themselves to the study of the French tongue; difficulties arising—1st. From the different ways in which the same sound is represented—2d. From the usual way of expressing different sounds—3d. And from the want of means fit to convey to the mind these sounds with simplicity and clearness. Convinced that to remove these difficulties, or at least to lessen them, is an attempt worthy the attention of those who are desirous to learn the French language.

P. L. PORTIER, most respectfully offers his services to the enlightened public of this city, in order to teach the French tongue, especially the reading of it, by a method yet unpractised any where.

This method, simple in itself, is to convey to the mind, by means of particular characters, every kind of sounds, and words, without any regard to the letters used to compose them.

Each character will express one syllable, representing to the mind the only French sound proper for it; these characters are so easy to form, and so recollect, that the meanest conception may thoroughly understand them in less than a month.

As soon as the scholar is acquainted with these characters, he cannot be at a loss in the reading of any French words, because he will find in the table of characters, and observations thereon, the right way of pronouncing every proper word.

Another advantage deriving from this method, is to enable the learner to adapt these characters to his own tongue; which he may find very convenient, either to write private notes, or even correspond with any one having a knowledge of them.

The intention of the author is to keep an Evening School from 7 to 9, and to attend at the houses of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to honour him with their commands. He will teach every day, Sundays excepted, one hour by lesson, during which, he will do his utmost to deserve their favours.

He may presume to assure his patrons, that the greatest punctuality shall be observed in his hours of attendance, and that neither care nor pains shall be wanting for their improvement in reading, writing and speaking the French language. Apply to No. 181, fourth Front Street, between Spruce and Pine-Street. November 17. eodrw.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION about twelve miles from this city, in Montgomery county, containing 70 acres; on which there is a new Stone House, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, five places in each room; Stone Kitchen, and Stone Spring-House over a never failing spring of water; a Barn, Stable, Sheds, Barracks, &c. a large Apple Orchard, and a variety of other Fruit Trees; about 12 acres of good Meadow, and 10 of Wood Land. Possession will be given the first of April, or sooner if wanted, when the purchaser will have the opportunity of buying the Stock on the Place, and Corn in the ground. For further particulars apply at No. 27, Arch-Street. Nov. 17. 1795. 11aw. 3w.