

ANACHARSIS' TRAVELS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price Ten Dollars, and Fifty Cents]

By H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street,

TRAVELS,

OF ANACHARSIS, the Younger, in GREECE,

By the Abbe Barthelemy,

Translated from the French. In five volumes.

The fifth contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustrative of the Geography & Antiquities of ancient Greece.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Tables of Epochs of the History of Greece;

A Chronological Arrangement of the Names of Illustrious Men; and

A General Index to the Work.

THE Maps alone may be considered as a new and valuable work. The introductory observations by which they are accompanied, prove the labour and care the compiler of them, M. Barbic du Bocage, has used to render them more accurate than any thing of the kind that has hitherto appeared.

This is esteemed the best History of Greece, and one of the most amusing and instructing works extant—See Monthly, Critical, Analytical, and English Reviews, the last of which speaks of it in the following terms, on concluding the Account of that Review for September 1793: "We will not hesitate to rank this TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS, in point of Learning, Criticism, Taste, and Composition, as one of the first productions of our time."

"That," says Gratian, "which is left to eternity, should be an eternity in accomplishing"—and genius, however splendid, must, to obtain immortality, be assisted by perseverance. "I began the work," says M. Barthelemy, speaking of the travels of Anacharis "in the year 1757, and since that time, (1788) have never intermitted my labours to complete it."

The Travels of Anacharis exhibit a complete view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greatest splendor.

From the wide field which the work embraces, it includes almost every art, under the whole circle of ancient literature.

The era he has chosen is one of the most interesting the History of Nations presents: it connects the age of Pericles with that of Alexander, that ever memorable epoch which changed the face of Europe and Asia, and gave an impulse to the events of succeeding ages.

The Abbe has chosen to write a narrative of Travels, rather than a History, because in fact a narrative all is scenery and action; but he is also an Historian, a Philosopher, and a Politician.

For Sale, or to be Let on Lease,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

The following valuable Property,

At the Port of Little Harbour, in the State of New-Jersey:

No. 1. THAT valuable and noted island, called Tucker's Island, situated on the south of, and bounded by Little Egg-Harbour inlet and the Atlantic: This Island is about ten miles in length, and contains about 1000 acres; on which is a large convenient house, store-house, and other out-buildings, and is a noted good stand for a tavern, it being at the elbow of the harbour, where all the inward and outward bound vessels belonging to, and trading in the port aforesaid, lay to wait for winds, tides, &c. and where sea vessels load and unload; and at which place numbers of people resort for the convenience of bathing, fishing, fowling, &c. There is on the place, meadow sufficient to keep 40 head of cattle, and is situated about 6 miles from the town of Tuckerton—the well known pleasantness, healthiness, and natural advantages of this place need no comment.

No. 2.—The island called Foxborough Island, containing about 100 acres, chiefly meadow; whereon is a new frame house 26 feet square, situate about 2 miles distant from the first described place, and is a tolerable good island for a tavern.

No. 3.—That valuable and noted Tavern-House and lot, containing 2 acres in the town of Tuckerton; this house is pleasantly situated on a beautiful eminence in the heart of the town aforesaid, and commands a pleasing prospect of the islands, bays, rivers, and the Atlantic ocean, as well as the country farms around; the house is large and convenient, with a good cellar under the whole—There are on the premises a well of good water, a large barn and stable to accommodate 40 horses, a hatter's shop, and other out-buildings; also an excellent apple orchard, a good garden paved in with cedar paling, about 50 acres of woodland, and the same quantity of meadow.

No. 4.—Is that large, pleasant, valuable Farm, known by the name of Tucker's Farm, which is bounded for 3 miles by navigable water, leading from the first described island to the town aforesaid. A considerable part of said farm lies in the center of the town aforesaid, and may be sold off, or let on ground rent for building-lots, to great advantage.—There are on the premises two frame tenements besides the farm house, which is new and convenient, with an excellent barn and other buildings; also a good apple and peach orchard. Said farm contains about 1000 acres, on which are several good landings; about one half of which is meadow and cleared land, all in good cedar fence.

No. 5.—Is a spacious, elegant well-finished new House, 50 feet front, two stories high, with an Office adjoining the same, and one Store adjoining the house 30 feet by 20, and a back Store 26 feet square, with good cellars under the whole, and a well of good water at the door; also an excellent garden, paved in with the best of red cedar posts, and white cedar paling; also a spacious and beautiful dooryard paved in as above, enclosing several beautiful shady trees. The house, stores, garden and door-palings are handsomely painted. There is also on the premises a good barn, stable, and carriage house; the lot contains about 5 acres, is situate in the center of the town aforesaid, is contiguous to a good landing, saw and grist mills, and several churches of different denominations.

No. 6.—Is a Frame House, 26 feet square, and lot of 5 acres, in good cedar fencing, with some good fruit trees, in the town aforesaid.

No. 7.—Is a Lot containing 4 a res, whereon is a house about 25 feet square, and a good apple orchard in good cedar fence, in the town aforesaid.

No. 8.—Is a good Saw-Mill, 3 miles from the town aforesaid, with which is about 400 acres of woodland, 200 acres of cedar swamp, several ore mines, and a fishery. Any person inclining to purchase all or any part of the aforesaid described premises will find the terms of payment easy, the prices low, and indisputable titles given; or, if rented, the rents moderate—by applying to the subscriber proprietor of the premises, at Tuckerton, in the State aforesaid.

EDEN TUCKER.

TUCKERTON, Jan. 13.

N. B. If the Tavern and premises No. 3 be not previously disposed of, they will be sold at public Auction, on Thursday, the 18th day of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House in Second-Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

Extract from a Memorial of Monf. Turgot, intitled, Reflections occasioned by a memorial communicated to the Count de Vergennes, upon the manner in which France and Spain ought to regard the consequences of the quarrel between Great-Britain and her Colonies, dated April, A. D. 1769. [Concluded.]

I have afterwards discussed the idea, that we might send, without hostile views, land troops and squadrons into our Colonies, to put them in a state of defence, and protect them from invasion.

I am bound to prove that this plan ought to be rejected as ruinous, insufficient, and dangerous.

As ruinous, because the expence it would occasion, and which must be continued as long as our fears continue, being added to the actual deficiency of the Treasury, would render the establishment impossible; because it would become, perhaps, more embarrassing to this department, than even the projects of war:—Necessity authorizing in time of war, the use of extraordinary means, which, in time of peace would become odious, and would strike the last blow to public credit.

As insufficient, because England would not undertake to attack the two crowns in America, without sending there, forces superior to ours, and this power having in America, at least thirty thousand men, which she may, on this supposition, transport to any point of attack she shall choose; it is impossible that the forces, even much more numerous than those we can send, being divided among all the places threatened, can be in any one, in a state to resist an army so numerous.

As dangerous, because it would force the English minister to send, on his side, into America, squadrons at least equal, and to prepare himself for war in all parts of the British dominions—because, this appearance of war would probably have the same effect as war itself, in bringing the two parties to a reconciliation, and provoking the danger we would avoid; lastly, because the execution of this plan would increase the confidence of Spain, and expose us to be drawn into the war, in spite of ourselves. I have concluded that we must confine ourselves to precautions less expensive, and less approaching a state of hostility.

These precautions reduce themselves to the following:

1st. To observe attentively every thing which can avert the approaches of danger; to observe the coasts of our islands, and the entrance of the Gulph of Mexico. This is the object of the cruises spoken of in the letter of the Marquis de Grimaldi, and of the orders which will be given, in conformity thereto, to the ships we have sent to those latitudes. To procure frequent information of every thing that passes on the Bank of Newfoundland. To observe in England, the state of her troops, of her armaments, the situation of public credit, and that of the minister.

To endeavor to know every thing that passes in the English Colonies; avoiding, however, every thing that may lead to a suspicion that we have there any direct, and characterized agent.

2dly. To facilitate to the Colonies the means of procuring, by the way of Commerce, ammunition, and also the money which they want, but without departing from neutrality, and without giving them direct succours.

3dly. To establish without noise our maritime forces, to supply our magazines, to refit our vessels, to put us in a state of arming quickly, whenever there shall be occasion, a squadron at Toulon, and one at Brest, during which, Spain should arm one at Ferrol.

In case we should have well grounded motives to fear a more imminent danger; to arm effectually the squadrons, without suffering them to leave the ports.

In case every thing should be disposed for an immediate war, to collect numerous troops on the sea coast, and dispose every thing for an expedition into England, to oblige that power to recall her forces, to profit of the moment to send troops and vessels, either into our Colonies, if it is judged necessary, or into the Indies where we should be provided beforehand with the means, either in forming leagues with the natives of the country, or in perfecting the establishment of our isles of France, and Bourbon.

As one part of these precautions would also require expences already heavy enough, I believe it essential to precipitate nothing; above all things, as relates to the two last objects unless we should have reason to believe that this power really intends to attack us.

I cannot terminate this memorial without making one observation, which I think very important on the manner in which we ought to concert with the court of Spain. No doubt that the interests being common, the confidence ought to be entire, and the measures adopted in concert.

But there is but too much reason to believe that England has, in the Councils of Spain, correspondents who give to her advice of most of their important secrets.

I know that the hostile project, concerted between the two ministers, if I do not mistake in the year 1766, in consequence of which Mr. Baccarelli had received orders to drive the English from the Falkland isles, which was not even thought of in Spain, was known to the minister of England. This is a danger against which we should guard; the communications we make to Spain.—Certainly the communication of every thing, which announcing the firm resolution of the two monarchs, to maintain peace, indicates the fit means to threaten England directly, cannot injure, even when the British minister shall have knowledge of them.

But every thing which would lead to enterprises on Minorea or Gibraltar, to combined measures for transporting forces into India can be confided, without danger, only to the king of Spain, and to the Marquis of Grimaldi, for him alone.

FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREVIER, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street. December 2.

Foreign Intelligence,

Extracted from THE TIMES of the 12th, received by the Barque Casar, Capt. Spoffwood, arrived here in 56 days from Bristol.

LONDON, November 12.

A GRAND VICTORY OBTAINED BY THE AUSTRIANS.

Yesterday about one o'clock, a foreign messenger arrived express at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from the head-quarters of General Clairfayt before Mayence, dated the 31st ult. containing most important news; no less than that of the French being now completely driven from all their posts on the right banks of the Rhine, except Mannheim, which is likewise, beyond a doubt, ere this in the possession of the allies.

The following is an authentic extract of the news:

On the 29th ult. at 6 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Clairfayt having passed the Rhine with his army in two different places, attacked the entrenched camp of the French, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, before Mayence. Their camp before Mayence on the right bank had been previously carried on the 13th. Nothing could equal the ardour of the Austrian troops, flushed with a series of victories for the last 13 days. This camp the French deemed impregnable, and had employed all their talents and resources to raise it. It was defended by 150 pieces of cannon. As soon as the Austrian artillery had in some measure silenced the French batteries, the fine Hungarian cavalry dashed among the columns of the enemy, and in three hours the camp was carried. The cavalry gave no quarter. The slaughter among the French was immense; as, after the first entrenchments were carried, they took to a precipitate flight. They left from 50 to 60 pieces of cannon in their camp; near 5000 men are supposed to be slain, 2700 were made prisoners, among whom are two Generals; 114 Carriages were taken, besides all their baggage and ammunition employed in the siege. In the course of the following day, and the 31st, about 50 more pieces of cannon were taken, which the French had left on the roads, not being able to carry them off, making altogether one hundred and six pieces of choice artillery. The loss of the Austrians is calculated at 1000 men, but is supposed to be more; among whom are two of their Generals killed.

The French have retired under the walls of Landau; and the Austrians were, on the 31st ult. at Kreuznach and Oppenheim, on the left bank of the Rhine, and, as our readers will perceive by the map, is at no great distance from Landau. When the courier left Mayence, 7000 peasants were employed in razing the works thrown up by the French in their entrenched camp.

On the 29th there was another action between General Count Wurmsler, who commands the besieging army before Mannheim, and the garrison of that place, where the main body of Pichegru's army is posted. The event was equally successful to the Austrians, who repulsed the French, and carried forward their entrenchments to within 300 toises of the city.

Dusseldorf has been evacuated by the French; and thus, excepting Mannheim, which was expected to surrender by the 4th instant, the French have not now one inch of territory on the right banks of the Rhine.

According to a letter from Stockholm of the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 18th an attempt was made at Drotningholm to assassinate the Duke Regent of Sweden, a pistol shot having been fired at him, which however missed the prince, but wounded his aid-de-camp. The author had not been discovered when the above letter came away; but it was not thought likely that he would be able to effect his escape, as Drotningholm is situated on an island, and all possible measures were adopted to prevent any one from leaving it without a passport signed by the Governor. The same letter adds, that admiral Count Wachtmeister has been arrested on his arrival on a charge of misconduct in his late command of the combined Swedish and Danish fleets.

The Austrians arrived before Franckfort very opportunely. It was only on the 11th of October that the French demanded of the magistrates of that city a contribution of fifty thousand rations of bread, and one million of florins. The magistrates applied to Prince Hohenlohe for advice; but such was the critical situation of affairs, that the Prince would not advise them to resist the demand. On the next day, Franckfort was relieved from this emergency.

Madame de la Fayette has reached Vienna with her two daughters. She has obtained the Emperor's permission to reside with her husband; and did not lose a moment in setting out for the fortrefs in which he is confined.

CAMP NEAR WEILMUNSTER, Oct. 17.

[Extract of a private letter.]

"I shall delay no longer answering your questions and remarks concerning Field Marshal Clairfayt's late retreat from the Rhine, as the circumstances which hitherto forced me to remain silent on this subject, no longer exist.

Jourdan had crossed the Rhine near Dusseldorf. The army, commanded by the field Marshal, was obliged to keep up the communication with the army on the Upper Rhine, and to support its operations. The extensive line which he had to defend, from Kappel to Angerbach, was exposed to the most eminent danger, especially its right wing, which could not be appoyed; and, for this reason, was immediately forced to fall back. By calling in all the indifferent detachments, the field Marshal succeeded with the utmost difficulty, in assembling, behind the Lahn, an army of 30,000 men, 20,000 of whom were Austrians. This small army was in danger of being surrounded by the enemy, who by their march to Welburg and Wexlar, threatened the upper Meyn.

It was, therefore, only on the plain near Franckfort, that a battle could be offered or accepted, and there the Field Marshal was determined to expect the enemy, notwithstanding their great super-

riority in numbers. But the unexpected surrender of Mannheim, which menaced Heidelberg with the most imminent danger, frustrated again all his projects; and his embarrassments increased, in proportion as Pichegru was threatening Swabia, and Jourdan, Alshaffenburgh.

Heidelberg, the great depot of our armies, was protected only by weak detachments, because Mannheim was to afford it the strongest protection. If we had lost the magazines established in that place, all our operations would have been paralyzed and our army obliged to retreat, leaving Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein to their own defence. The passes near Heidelberg, Wiedlack, and Weinsheim, opened to Pichegru the way to our depots of artillery, and the loss of Heidelberg was, of course, pregnant with the most dreadful consequences.

It was therefore necessary to support General Quosdonovick, who commanded on the Necker, and to save Heidelberg. For this reason, the Field Marshal crossed the Meyn, and left only a corps near Alshaffenburgh, to observe the movements of General Jourdan's army.

After his arrival at Darmstadt, the Field Marshal proceeded immediately to Weinsheim, in order to prepare the operations which he had in view, and to maintain this point, on which they all depended, even at the hazard of a battle which he intended to give on both banks of the Necker, and then to cross the Meyn. General Quosdonovick afforded the Field Marshal, by his victory, means and time to call in the strong detachments with which he had reinforced the post of Heidelberg.—This being done, the plan of crossing the Meyn was carried into effect, in order to give battle to Jourdan, whose whole army would have been defeated, had he for only two days delayed the precipitate retreat to which he was forced by our Manœuvres.

Thus, the brilliant operations of our army, the effects they have produced, and their beneficial results for the whole German Empire will form the best apology for the Field Marshal's conduct.

Official bulletin of the operations of the imperial army commanded by his Excellency Field Marshal Count Clairfayt, October 16.

After having assembled all the detachments stationed on the Necker, the Army crossed the Mein on the 10th, and on the following day reached Bergen, repulsing to the other side of the Nidda the enemy's advanced post, which were encamped on the heights of Hockhst extending to Konigstein.

Our advanced guard proceeded along the left Bank of that small river, and menaced the left wing of the French army. The roads being almost impracticable, the artillery could not be brought up, so that the action which was meant for the 14th was postponed.

On the 12th, General Jourdan attacked our post on the Nidda repeatedly, and with great impetuosity. Constantly repulsed, he retreated during the night to the Mountains of Konigstein, after having lost 1500 men, chiefly slaughtered by our batteries on the other side of the Mein.

The advanced guard of the army pursued Jourdan towards Hombourg, Ech, Huhnetkirch, and Wisbaden. The garrison of Mentz made a sortie, coasting along the Rhine to Ellfeld and Wisbaden. It took several magazines, pontoons, and artillery waggons, made many prisoners, and obtained possession of all the baggage. General Nauendorff crossed the Mein opposite Hockhst, and made such speed, that in the environs of Hockheim, he took several guns, and 16 field waggons, together with 300 prisoners.

The corps de reserve encamped on that day at Hombourg, General Haddick did the same at Ullingen, and General Kray at Oberusel, after having thrown a garrison into Konigstein which the enemy had evacuated.

On the following day, the 13th, the army marched to Wertheim, the corps de reserve to Ullingen, and General Haddick to Weilmunster. General Kray found Ech well supplied with French troops and prepared for an attack. Notwithstanding an obstinate defence, and the superiority of their adversaries, our brave troops were at length successful, after several attempts, and took possession of this interesting post. The enemy, with the loss of 600 men, were driven beyond Oberfelders, at which place General Kray formed an encampment.

On the 15th, the army marched to Weilmunster; the corps de reserve to Kunkel; and General Haddick crossed the Lahn at Weilburg, to take up his quarters at Mehrenberg. He was speedily engaged with the French troops which maintained the line at Staffel, near Limbourg, and at Diefenbach: without obtaining a decisive victory, he hastened the retreat of Jourdan's army.

General Kray attacked the enemy on the heights of Zollhaus, and forced them towards the Banks of the Lahn.

General Staader, on each of these days, pursued his march along the Rhine and towards Nassau.

General Erbach has established his encampment at Grosqueau to observe the Rhine to the Necker; and while the advanced guard, supported by the corps de reserve, hastens the retreat of General Jourdan, the army is to push forward, provided the enemy should remain any longer in the environs of Ehrenbreitstein or near the Lahn.

October 18.

General Boros, who on the 15th had taken post at Singhofen, in presence of the enemy, advanced on the morning of the 16th to Nassau, where the French were still stationed. He attacked them with so much promptness and courage, that a great number were mowed down to the right and left, and they retreated in such disorder to the other side of the Rhine, that they left behind them several pontoons belonging to their bridge of boats. On this occasion 60 French officers and soldiers were made prisoners. Nassau was taken possession of by our troops; and when, during the night, the enemy abandoned the Lahn, the General pursued them on the road leading to Bad-Ems, and detached his light troops towards the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein.

On the 17th, in the morning, General Kray took possession of Deitz and Limbourg, in the latter of which places, he found a great number of ammunition-waggons and much baggage. The e-