

ver wrong, absurd, vindictive, and contradictory, boldly maintain the certainty of the success of the French in Germany. They pronounce the Austrian General in chief a boy, and all his measures as weak and delinquent of wisdom and Generalship.

We hold opinions altogether independent of men, determined to have no guide but Truth. We censure one party, when evidently wrong, as freely as another. When contending for defense and self government, France had our best wishes for success—but now she has become one of the combined tyrants—one of the partitioning powers—contending for more territory for herself, or for her ally, the King of Prussia, the merits of the contest are totally changed, and good men must desire to see her projects defeated.

But without regarding the merits of the controversy, let us examine the probability of success to the plans of the French Directory. We shall soon know the real state of things—let us then anticipate the probable fate of the two contending parties.

The intention of the French was to push their armies boldly into Italy and Germany, and by great efforts, tender victory certain.—This was supposed would compel the states of Italy and Germany, into a separate peace, thus reducing the power of Austria, and terrifying the Emperor into a peace, on their own terms, before he could have time to form new plans, or call reinforcements into action. It was possible this project might succeed; the chances were against it.

Their operations of such a plan could hardly fail to succeed; as the French had the advantage of time and secrecy—every thing was prepared to ensure.

On the other hand, it was obvious that great obstacles would present themselves to the execution of the design. When the French armies had broken through the Austrian lines on the Alps and the Rhine, they had a considerable space of open country to traverse, in which few difficulties occurred. But the right wing, under Buonaparte, had to encounter very difficult roads in Tyrol, and even should he pass all the mountains and gorges, it must be done by hard fighting and immense loss. The Austrians disputing every mile of ground, retarding their march, and as they retreated, drew nearer to the Austrian territories, where supplies and reinforcements are at hand, while the French were marching farther from their own resources. Every step of the French increased their danger, and lessened that of the Austrians.

Moreau in the centre, and Jourdan on the left, were for a time equally successful, but as they advanced, they were subject to the dangers of armies in an enemy's country, and to the inconveniences of difficult roads, which increased as they approached Austria and Bohemia.

What could the Austrian General do, in the moment of universal defeat? It was necessary for him to turn the tide of success, in order to give courage to the Austrian forces, and to determine the King of Naples to resume operations, at a moment when he was in suspense, whether to risk further opposition, or consent to a degrading peace. There was no alternative. The Austrian forces, weakened by a series of disasters, were not competent to meet the whole of the three French armies at once. It was necessary to weaken their force in one point, to strengthen it in another, and check on wing of the advancing enemy. The policy of this seems to be justified by these circumstances.

No danger could accrue from Moreau's advancing, as that division of the army must meet a great body of reinforcements from Austria and Hungary. On the other hand, a defeat of Jourdan, if it did not compel Moreau to retreat, would give new spirits to the Austrians.

At that moment, a revival of spirits among the Austrians was equal to a host of reinforcements—and actually would be the means of raising volunteers as well as new levies in greater numbers.

A defeat of one wing of the French might induce the King of Naples to break the armistice, and march 30 or 40,000 troops to

raise the siege of Mantua or fall upon the rear of Buonaparte: From some hints in our last advices, this appears to have been done.

So far as we can yet judge from events, and from the position of the armies, we may pronounce the plan of the Arch Duke to be good generalship. It may prove otherwise; but at any rate appearances are in favor of it.

It has been suggested that a division of Moreau's army may intercept Prince Charles, and cut off his retreat towards Bavaria. But this supposes that Moreau can spare a large part of his army; this is to suppose the Emperor can send no reinforcements. The fact will probably prove, that the Austrian forces in front, by the month of October, would be fully sufficient to face Moreau and Buonaparte, in Bavaria, and the Tyrol, with all their forces.

These conjectures suppose no interposition of the Emperor and the King of Prussia. An interference of one or the other, or both would materially change the aspect of affairs.

After all, it is proper that we at this distance, should be modest in giving opinions, on such great and complicated operations, in countries not well known by us. It is not safe to pronounce positively on plans or characters. We have suggested only the probability, in our opinion that the French armies will be compelled to abandon Germany on the Right of the Rhine, and Italy too, before the close of the campaign.

November 15.

Capt. Pearson, of the brig Mary, from Guadaloupe, last from Anguilla, 24 days, informs that the French cruizers capture all Americans that fall in their way—that he saw two taken under the guns of the fort at Guadaloupe; and was informed that about sixty vessels had been carried into St. Bartholomews. All the coasts of the French Islands are infested with these picaroons—many of them very small and mounting only a swivel in their bow.

It is with regret we announce the capture of our vessels in the West Indies by the French. The British have, in compliance with the treaty put an end to the capture and condemnation of our vessels, except when carrying on contraband trade; so that it is a rare thing to hear of their seizing American vessels. A few instances occur, and this hardly can be avoided, as neutrals are always employed more or less in illicit trade; and some lawless privateers are always on the ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, 17th Nov.

#### TRANSLATION.

Citizen P. A. Adet informs his fellow-citizens, that by order of the Executive Directory, he has to-day notified the Secretary of State, the suspension of the functions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, near the United States of America, and that in consequence of the said suspension, they must from this day, address their demands or claims to the Consul General or the particular Consuls of the Republic.

At Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (the 15th November, 1796, O. S.)

By the notification signed P. A. Adet in this day's paper it appears, that the Minister of the French Republic has by order of his government, suspended his ministerial functions here. Mr. Adet's note communicating this determination has been handed to us for publication. Its length prevents its immediate publication; but to satisfy the impatience of the public we shall give in a day or two a sketch of its contents. The dissatisfaction of the French government at the conduct of our executive towards them is the ground of the measure. [Aurora.]

November 13.

(Translated from the Courier Francais.)

Extract of a letter from Gen. D. Rochambeau, to one of his friends in this city. Castle of Ha at Bourdeaux, the 4th Complimentary day, (Sept. 20.)

I am safe arrived here after a passage of 46 days. The agents of the Executive Di-

rectory of St. Domingo, caused me to be detained here, in order to prevent my letters from reaching the Directory of France before theirs, but they were disappointed in their hopes. I informed the government as soon as they.

On my arrival in this city, I was arrested and conducted to the castle of Ha, the merchants of the city bailed me; I met with the most distinguished reception: the whole city came to meet me, the admiral's ship hoisted the broad pendant when I went on board. The constituted authorities, the commanders of the land and sea forces came to visit me, and offered me their services, they told me, that, astonished at my setting off for St. Domingo, with commissaries they had every moment expected my return to France, that they made a great distinction between me and those rascals.

I have been transported from St. Domingo, because I wished to prevent the disorder and robbery which the agents in this colony exercise, because I wished the return of order, because I spoke in favour of the return of the proprietors, who are not emigrants, and whose habitations are plundered: because I was for transferring the seat of war into the foreign colonies, and for establishing peace in our own.

The Directory of the Republic, acts here with firmness, and its steps secure a good effect, it strikes the terrorist;—the late conspiracy of Babeuf has discovered many guilty. Santhonax and Le Blanc are concerned in the plot: this excites no surprise, when we consider the plans they have framed for the colonies, and what they will do there, they have drawn around them all the rascals of the colonies, and of the old and new world.

I shall give no details of our successes; our armies continue to be triumphant.

DN. ROCHAMBEAU.

P. S. You may publish my letter.

NORFOLK, November 22.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Amazon, capt. Chapman, in 60 days from Kingston.—Sept. 29, saw two brigs to the southward of Cuba, then blowing a gale of wind; on the 29th, spoke one of the brigs, who informed that he left the other with her colours flying in distress, being dove inside of the Jander's-Islands Reefs, this brig he expected was from Kingston.—Oct. 11th, spoke near the Coxcombs, the sloop —, capt. Jobe Green, from Kingston, bound to Alexandria, out 18 days.—Oct. 14th spoke the schooner Sally, of New-York, from Kingston, bound to the Havanna, the captain and two slaves had died off Cape-Antonia; on the 27th, spoke a schooner from Havanna, who had taken out the crew of the brig Sally, of New-York, that had foundered off Cape Antonia, the schooner was bound for the Havanna for provisions.—Nov. 17th, spoke the schooner Bolton, capt. Clark, in lat. 26, 20, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia, who supplied capt. Chapman with provisions.

Last evening arrived the schooner Three Josephs, captain Bramble, 19 days from Gaudaloupe; capt. Bramble informs that all the French emigrants, were ordered to leave St. Bartholomews, and it was supposed the French intended to take possession.

The English had made no preparation for attacking Gaudaloupe—all their naval force were collecting at Martinique, but it was not known for what expedition.

The French capture all American vessels bound to an English port, who have French supercargoes on board, or are addressed to any of the French Emigrants.