

Sept. 17. Jourdan is to take the command of the army of the North; Bournonville that of the Sambre and Meuse.

A letter from Aix la Chapelle, of the 8th of Sept. informs us, that gen. Jourdan has been forced, after a battle upon the Rednitz, to retire to the Upper Mein. There was on the 4th, near Wurtzburg, a very warm affair, the result of which was the occupation of that city by the Austrians.

*Capture of Ratibon, by gen. Moreau.*

The army of the Rhine and Moselle, after having occupied Munich, has got possession of Ratibon from which it is marching to take the Arch-duce in the rear.

### NEW-YORK, October 31.

Capt. Rathbun, of the ship *Minerva*, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 31 days from Brill, informs us that on the 22d of Sept. two days before he sailed, he saw a letter from a gentleman in Bilbao, which stated that two English frigates and a cutter, had put in there to get supplies, and that the governor had immediately seized them, as enemy's property.

By an officer on board the British packet *Princess of Wales*, capt. Goddard, also arrived here yesterday in 31 days from Falmouth and Halifax, we are informed, that dispatches were brought out in the above ship, to the British commander at Halifax, of hostilities being actually declared between Great-Britain and Spain, and that commissioners of Letter-of-Marque and reprisals were accordingly issued. *Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Amsterdam, to their correspondent in New-York, dated Amsterdam, Sept. 19, 1796.*

"The news of the day is that the king of Prussia has declared war against the emperor of Germany; that his troops are marching; and that likely the ports of Hamburg and Embden will be shut against British vessels to oblige that court to enter into terms of peace. How far the news is certain we cannot say, but we are certainly on the eve of great events, if peace does not take place soon, war is likely to rage with redoubled animosity."

The foregoing intelligence is highly probable, when we recollect that the king of Prussia has taken Nuremberg and other Imperial cities under his immediate protection, contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, and his construction of the Imperial constitution.

Yesterday sailed from this port, the fast sailing copper-bottomed ship *Royal Edward*, J. Boolender, commander, for Jamaica. This ship has a letter of Marque, and is the first that sailed from this harbour with a commission against the French and Spaniards, and all other his Majesty's enemies.

The Halifax paper of the 18th, make no mention of the French fleet.

The captain of the packet informs, that the principal part of Adm. Murray's Squadron was at Halifax. Some of the French fleet were cruising off there, and the remainder were supposed to have sailed for Boston, to lay in provisions for a West-India campaign.

### WAR between BRITAIN and SPAIN.

*A Halifax paper of the 18th inst. brought by the British packet the Princess of Wales, arrived yesterday in 7 days from Halifax, contains the following*

### PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir John Wentworth, baronet, L. L. D. lieut. gov. and commander in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies. J. WENTWORTH.

WHEREAS information has been communicated to me, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the Court of Spain against Great-Britain, have determined his Majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his Majesty's commands, that I should, in the most public manner possible, give such information to his Majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, hereby calling on and requiring all his Majesty's liege subjects within his province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October 1796, in the 36th year of his Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command.

J. M. FREKE BULKELEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

### PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

Capt. Da Costa, of the brig *Clarissa*, 32 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that an embargo was laid on there in consequence of the sailing of the *Harmony* frigate, commanded by Capt. Barney, bound

to Nantz, in company with a ship of 22 guns, a brig of 18, and another frigate, which was to see him to a certain latitude and then return: on board this small squadron gen. Laveaux, Santhonax, and another person, whose name he could not learn, together with several deputies, took their passage—the inhabitants at the Cape were every day more and more alarmed at the desperate behaviour of the negroes and people of colour.

### BALTIMORE, November 1.

Arrived yesterday, schooner *Godfrey*, capt. Jones, 12 days from Halifax.—Capt. Jones informs, that a number of expresses had arrived at Halifax, all bringing the accounts of the surrender of Newfoundland to the French. An express had likewise arrived, three hours only before he sailed, with intelligence that the French had actually taken St. John's, together with commodore Wallace's Squadron, consisting of a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a floop of war.

*In addition to the above, a gentleman of information & veracity who came passenger with capt. Jones, states the following particulars:*

That while he was at Halifax, a vessel arrived there from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by which letters were received, mentioning the capture of the Quebec fleet by the French.—That on the 18th Oct. when the vessel in which he came was about to depart, intelligence was received at the government house, by express, that the town of St. John's, in Newfoundland, together with Adm. Wallace's Squadron stationed there, had likewise been taken by the French.—That their fleet, consisting of from 15 to 17 sail of the line, was then in the gulph steering for the river St. Lawrence, but their destination unknown.—That a vessel had just arrived at Halifax, in 6 days from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the captain of which gave information that he saw 10 large ships of war standing to the eastward, and that in consequence of this intelligence, a large chain had been carried down from the dock-yard and stretched across the N. W. arm, and a frigate likewise sent down to Major's Beach, at the entrance of the harbour, to remain as a guard ship, in case the French should make their appearance—and finally, that they were making every preparation for the defence of Halifax, and had given orders for the militia of the province, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

### PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

Under London dates of Sept. 22, in the Norfolk paper, there appears an account of a total defeat of gen. Jourdan, between Coblenz and Andenach—that Jourdan with 10,000 of his troops had surrendered to the Archduke; and from the London accounts the whole French forces of the Sambre and Meuse are totally defeated, with the loss of 60,000 men—that they have been pursued upwards of 300 miles, and are entirely destroyed. We must wait for more particular details of this wonderful change!

### FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 12.

William Findley is re-elected Senator in Congress for Connecticut, vice Mr. Trumbull, resigned. James Hillhouse, Esq. is elected Senator.

The old Representatives are also re-elected in Congress with the addition of Mr. Dana, for the new-member.

Mr. Davenport is elected Representative, vice Mr. Hillhouse, now Senator.

Every friend to his country will rejoice at each new instance of the increasing commerce, and consequently improving state of America. In the course of the two last weeks no less than 140 vessels have been entered at the Custom-house of Philadelphia, 49 of which are from Europe, and 37 of the number are laden with dry goods. This exceeds all former precedent. Other ports in the Union participate in this progressive improvement. At Baltimore 51 vessels were entered at the Custom-house on Monday last. Such are the blessings of peace and neutrality.

### THE TIMES. No. XIV.

### LIBERTY! EQUALITY! FRATERNITY!

A republican motto this! The devil of it is, the French prefix it, not only to the decrees of Clemency and Justice, but they preface with it all their orders for robbery, murder, plunder, shooting and drowning. Thus that tawney rascal who has been seizing 20 or 40 sail of American vessels at Aux-Cayes, begins his order for unloading and selling their cargoes, and putting the proceeds in his public chest, with Liberty! Equality! A precious Liberty this, for the seamen and owners of the cargoes!

Just so Robespierre used to head his proscriptions with Liberty—Equality—Fraternity! So did Carrier, Vadier and Freron, when they ordered whole cities and communes to be shot or drowned en masse.

Just so when our pious forefathers went to kill infidels, in Jerusalem, because they were not christians, they made a standard of the Cross of the meek and lowly and merciful Jesus Christ.

Good things should not be thus abused—Why decorate a strumpet with silks and laces! A little more conformance between things would be very becoming. But what kind of equality is this which is trum-

peted abroad by our new republicans? I saw a day or two ago, accounts from Paris that the French have demanded and obtained of the king of Sardinia, that their minister should take rank of all other ministers at his court. Now reader I will on the back of this fact, present a literal extract from the French ministry's instructions to citizen Genet, dated Jan. 4th. 1793, and published in the *Minerva* January 7, 1794.

"Citizen Genet will avoid as much as he can those ridiculous disputes about *etiquette*, which so much occupied the old diplomacy."—"declare without reserve that the French people see in all other people their brethren and their equals; and that they desire to remove every idea of superiority or precedence."

(Signed) MONGE, President.

LE BRUN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Bless me! What short memories these Frenchmen have. Equality! yes, they began the revolutionary business with some such views; but victory! Oh how thou dost intoxicate men! Thou convertest a humble sawing French republican, into a haughty tyrant. In 1793, their ministers declare they are all brethren and equals—in 1796, "make way for me," says the republican minister, "let me take the right hand of you all;" the order is obeyed.—Kings and ministers all give way and let the republican put himself at the head of the corps!

Equality! ha! The French motto is as obsolete as the British king's title of "King of France." Both would bear a little amendment.

### AUTHENTIC.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the honour of transmitting to the secretary of state of the United States, a resolution taken by the executive directory of the French republic, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the republic are to hold towards neutral vessels. The flag of the republic will treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American government have manifested to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see in its true light, this measure, as far as it may concern the United States, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great-Britain, during the war she has carried on against the republic, has not ceased using very means in her power to add to that scourge, scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties—knowing that it was a principle of the republic to respect the flag of all nations, the British government, from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property.—France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected an American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect, that America would take steps in favour of her violated neutrality. One of the predecessors of the undersigned, in July 1792; applied on this subject to the government of the United States; but he was not successful. Nevertheless, the national convention, who by their degree of the 21st May, 1793, had ordered the seizure of enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted, on the 23d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception so favourable to Americans; The manner in which the English conducted themselves—the manifest intentions they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, render it unavoidable.

The national convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed—had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recal the orders they had given to seize enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by congress the 26th of March, 1794. But as soon as they were informed, that, under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatious measures of the English, they gave orders, by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the republic, to respect American vessels; and the committee of public safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The national convention and the committee of public safety had every reason to believe, that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French republic. They were deceived in this hope—and