

portation of corn, to the importation of other provisions. The price of corn, it was true, was still such as to warrant a supposition that exportation would be prevented by it; but as in a particular district the fluctuation of the market might considerably reduce that price, he thought it for the general interest of the country that the laws now in force concerning corn should be continued, lest this local reduction of its value should be the occasion of its exportation. All other provisions were at a price which would render the other part of the act still of use. He should therefore move a resolution for continuing the act of last session, with the amendment of two clauses, which, when the farmer had been able more justly to estimate the nett produce of the year after seed time, might be found necessary. The first was, that a permission should be inserted in the bill, for repealing it during this session, if it should be found inconvenient; the other a similar permission to his majesty in council, to suspend or repeal any part of it during the vacation of Parliament.

The committee agreed to this resolution, which was reported to the house, and leave obtained to bring in a bill conformable to it.

S. J. K.

Mr. Ryder moved to consider the bill for permitting the importation of unmanufactured silk in neutral bottoms, which was agreed to, and a committee of the whole house ordered for the purpose to-morrow.

### PARIS, October 31.

Much is said of the iminent preparations making for an invasion of England; we must, said Cato, destroy Carthage; we shall never conquer the Romans but in Rome, said Hannibal and Mithridates. Marshal Saxe often repeated, that the English would never be conquered but in London; we think that if the British government refuses to accept just conditions of peace, and if they persist in arming Europe against the Republic, we must carry the war to the banks of the Thames, and force the government to accept the olive branch. We do not dissemble the multiplied dangers of such an enterprise; success is doubtful; but perhaps, it is necessary to hazard it, for the repose of Europe and the glory of the French Republic.

November 2. A private letter from Genoa announces, that the inhabitants of Bastia, instructed of the departure of the English, and that they were making dispositions to blow up the fort by two mines, took up arms against them, and detained the governor as a prisoner.

The Dey of Algiers is exerting himself in the most spirited manner to maintain the independence of his ports! The English having intruded that independence, and taken a Spanish frigate there, the Algerines having reclaimed it! and are preparing their whole maritime force!

November 6.

Citizens Directors,

I hasten to communicate to the Executive Directory the reception of letters from Brett of the 3d inst. brought by an extraordinary courier, which announce that a general revolution has just taken place in Ireland. This interesting news came by two ships brought into the road the same evening by our privateers, and which lately sailed from Liverpool. Their captains state, that the Irish after taking possession of 30,000 stand of arms in Dublin, attacked and defeated 10,000 English troops—that the Militia joined the Insurgents, and that the whole country is in a state of insurrection.

The arrests, and some other arbitrary proceedings of which the English Minister is accused, seemed to have provoked this commotion.

Health and Respect,

TRUGUET.

General Bournonville to the Executive Directory.

MANHEIM, 3 Brumaire.

I had the honour to give you an account yesterday of the attack of the army, made by the enemy in the night between the 29th and the 30th Vendemiaire, upon the head of the bridge and the island of Nieuwied; he has projected nothing less than to make the garrison prisoners of war, and to raise the works, and finally cut off the communication of the left wing with the right of the army. This affair cost the enemy more than 4000 men.

BOURNONVILLE.

### LONDON, November 17.

There has been a report in circulation, that Ministers have received accounts from Belfast, that a vessel bearing American colours had stood into that harbour; but seeing a king's ship lying at anchor, had endeavoured to sheer off, but was taken, and it was found that she had 15,000 stand of arms on board. The Captain had time to burn his papers, and he would neither say from whence he came nor whither he was bound. We repeat the story exactly according to rumour, but on the face of it, it is a most improbable tale. If there was any design, either on the part of the enemy, or the disaffected persons in the country (if there are any really disaffected) to smuggle fire arms into that kingdom, they would hardly have sent a vessel into a port so public as Belfast. The Irish papers say nothing on such an event.

Yesterday an account was received at Dover, stating, that intelligence had been communicated by

the *Telegraphe to Life*, a few hours before the sailing of a vessel from Calais arrived there—that an engagement had taken place between the Austrian general Alvinzy, and the French general Massena, on the 20th ult. near Trieste, in which the former were defeated; the French having made about 2000 Croats and a number of officers prisoners. The cannon and all the baggage of the Austrians fell into their hands.

### NEW-YORK, January 2.

Letters from the southward announce that capt. Barney, "the patriot," says he has orders from the French nation to capture all American vessels bound to or from British ports, and to detain them till further orders.

A pretty story for captain Barney to tell. Capt. Barney, an American, has orders from the French, to seize all the vessels of his own countrymen. It would be well if the Yankees could hear that vain blustering captain tell this story—they would teach him the folly of deserting his country and joining its enemies in seizing American property.

But capt. Barney, say the letters, declares that if the United States choose Mr. Adams President, they will certainly be engaged in war with France, in three months; as Mr. Jefferson would be more agreeable to France.

If capt. Barney has said that, he is authorized to say it or he is not.—If he is authorized, it is a proof of what has been suggested, that the French have been meddling with our election, or at least mean to quarrel with us for a legal constitutional act, if not agreeable to them.

If he is not authorized to make such a declaration, he is a fool for making it, and the letter-writer is a fool for propagating the report: for instead of aiding the French interest in this country, it will widen the breach, by exasperating our citizens in a tenfold degree.

The French make war upon the U. States for nor choosing their favourite, President!! Insolence and tyranny!! Generous allies indeed!! There is not a despot in Europe, except the tygrals of the North, that has attempted thus to dictate to other nations!!

Mr. Jefferson is not chosen President.—Thanks to the integrity and independent spirit of the Electors! Sooner than receive even a constable from the French, English or Russians, or any other nation, the Americans will rise in a mass, and drive every intruding foreigner from their shores.

It is laughable to hear the "patriots," in our cities, who have been drilled to their service at home, and never went abroad enough to learn their ignorance of the temper of the American people, talk about a civil war, a terrible bloody civil war, in case the French should make war on the United States. These cities will learn, if things ever come to that crisis, which God forbid, that excepting among a few members of the clubs, who have been long disciplined by faction, there will be but one sentiment—one voice in our country, to resist the nation that attacks us, French or English. They may be assured that among a million of the northern people, faction will not be able to muster one regiment of Traitors. The citizens, as a man, will rally round the American Eagle. The men who desert that standard will be in the predicament of the Tories during our war for Independence, with this aggravation of crime on their heads, of violating their allegiance to our government.

The United States will take all possible steps to preserve peace—they will commit no act of aggression on any foreign nation—they will throw the whole blame of war on their foes. No shadow of pretext will be left to apologize for an abandonment of the American colours—and woe to the Americans that abandon them.

Jan. 3. The rivers which surrounded this city are filled with floating ice, which almost obstructs navigation. We are happy to hear however that capt. Dean sailed yesterday for the relief of our suffering mariners on the coast, with a good supply of cloathing, provisions and water, together with a large number of seamen.

### PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the bank of the United States held yesterday, the fol-

lowing gentlemen were elected directors for the current year.

Thomas Willing, John Laurance, Abijah Hammond, John Vaughan, Philip Livingston, Thomas Peaf III, Gerard Walton, Elias Boudinot, Samuel Breck, Joseph Anthony, Archibald McCall, Robert Smith, William Bingham, Isaac Wharton, James C. Fisher, James S. Cox, Jeremiah Parker, John G. Watchungth, Samuel Street, Matthew McConnell, Thomas Ewing, Abijah Lawes, William Smith, S. C. Henry Hill, Joseph Sims.

The directors are to meet this evening for the choice of a President.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Carre-Francais, Nov. 20th, 1796, to his friend in Philadelphia, received by the *Medusa* frigate, Commodore Barney.

"I would give you a sketch of politics, but as you will soon see an address to the merchants, & others, whom it may concern, citizens of the United States," published in your papers, setting forth the embarrassed state of our commerce—the unjust captures of our vessels—the bad prospects of being paid—the conduct of the commissioners, &c. &c. renders an account from me unnecessary. I will, however, observe, that they seem determined to make us take a part with or against them; they will let us remain never no longer. They are capturing all our vessels bound to and from British ports, taking all cargoes by force, where the captain or consignee refuse to sell them.

"They have laid a very heavy duty upon all goods imported into the island; the duty is by weight, and not on the value, and is curiously arranged: all goods are weighed as soon as landed, on some articles the duty is equal to first cost."

### COMMUNICATION.

It is in vain the French partizans attempt to shelter themselves from the defeat the insolence of their minister has produced, by pretending that the British treaty has wrong'd their nation. The sophisms and lies direct on that subject, already out-number the census of the United States; they have made more than one damning fib for every soul. Even Frenchmen possessed of candour and good sense will feel, though they may not acknowledge this fact. The public faith of America is at this moment the purest and most unpotted of any nation on the globe. Let our patriots who wish to see a French army marching through our towns, to collect pictures, &c. &c. Our patriot—who already think of a place of refuge in Louisiana—our patriots who have agents in Paris, and who expect to get the upper hand by French help, and French threats—yes, let our patriots (but the word smells of filth) deny this if they dare. Eyes are opened at last.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it shall and may be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America to import into the British ports of St. Domingo in their own vessels the following enumerated articles, viz.

Flour, bread, biscuit, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort; tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yars, bowsprits, staves, headings, timber, shingles, and all sorts of lumber, hories, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and live stock of any sort.

And the following articles are allowed to be imported until further public notice be given:

Claret in hogheads and casks, hogs lard, sweet oil, onions, apples and other green fruit; beef, pork and fish.

No goods or commodities whatever shall be imported or brought from the United States of America into any port or ports of St. Domingo in possession of the British after this date, except the above, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also the ship or vessel in which the same shall be brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel.

G. FORBES, Maj. Gen.

Port-au-Prince, August 1st, 1796.

### BALTIMORE, January 10.

When we contemplate the great effusion of human blood, in several parts of Europe, we cannot but ardently wish for the return of peace to these unhappy countries; we shall therefore be glad to find it true "that the rumours of a peace between the Emperor and the French republic grows daily stronger"—The news of all communication being impeded between England and France seems to wear a different complexion.—It seems the French general Moreau still continues his retreat—if we believe all the papers say of him, he is in a bad plight indeed; however there are some reports of a contradictory nature; it is acknowledged that he has had plenty of retrograde manoeuvres, but that it is not so bad with him as has been represented.—One account lays "that after a march of 100 leagues without the least loss, he took from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, 2 pair of colours, and nearly 7000 prisoners, among whom are 80 officers—Another account mentions his having attacked the Imperial general Petrasch, and repulsed him, with the