

and taken 1000 prisoners. I have not the good fortune to be able to give further particulars of this important event, but hope that the truth of the whole will amply compensate for it."

"To Mr. Feeling, post-office."

Mr. Feeling sent a copy of the above to Lloyd's office-house, accompanied with the following note:

"Mr. Feeling's compliments to Messieurs Bennet and Co. sends them an extract of a letter received this morning by the Hamburg mail, from the agent of the packet at Cuxhaven, which, with every wish for its confirmation, he cannot pledge himself for the truth of."

#### DUBLIN, September 17.

We have heard the conduct of the French very much applauded by a certain description of persons, and prints, at this and the other side of the water, have represented them as having paid in cash, for every necessary with which they were supplied. The following requisition will, however, shew what kind of payment they made, and we fancy that even amongst their warmest advocates, there could be found very few that, provided they had any thing to lose, would be much pleased with such a circulating medium.

CASTLEBAR, 3d September.

RENON, Commissioner of Ordnance for the French army, to the magistrate of Castlebar, &c.

The Commune of Castlebar are hereby required, on pain of military execution, to have brought to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock, to the Commissioner or Governor of the town, the following articles, for the use of the French forces:

40 Good oxen,	40 fat sheep,
200 Bottles of wine for the use of the wounded officers,	100 do for the soldiers,
3000 Bottles of whiskey and brandy,	
60 Boxes of candles,	30 loads of hay,
30 Barrels of oats,	42 bags of best flour,
The largest quantity of coffee that can be furnished,	
1000 Pounds of Sugar,	350 do. of butter,
30 Fitches of bacon,	80 dozen of eggs,
20 Dozen of turkeys, pullets, geese, &c.	
90 Yards of the finest blue cloth, and what taylors can be found to make it into dresses for the officers.	

Also what green cloth, of every description that can be collected, for the purpose of presenting to the brave and united natives, who shall join the standard of France.

This requisition likewise included various articles of wearing apparel, such as shoes, boots, linnen, &c.

We trust, that this little sample of liberty and equality, will sufficiently shew the advantages of French alliance and fraternity. Nor was this all—they demanded of the little towns of Newport and Westport, one thousand guineas each, on pain of giving them up to pillage. At the rate of paying themselves, the French must find it no unprofitable trade, to deal in revolution, where they bring it to a rich market.

September 18.

We hear it is the intention to keep a regular force in this city of 6000 men—in consequence of which there will not be a necessity for the yeomanry corps doing permanent duty.

Sunday in the forenoon, the French Gen. Humbert, together with the officers of his suite, left the mail-coach hotel, Dawson street, in coaches, and proceeded attended by their domestics, in the Royal George stage caravan, to the Pigeon-house, in order to embark for England; they were escorted by a party of the military. In the evening the remainder of the French prisoners, having been conducted along the line of the Grand Canal, were also embarked on board the transports preparing for their reception at Poolbeg. On this occasion a multitude of spectators were assembled on the banks of the canal.

In the battle between the king's troops and the rebels at Mullingar, the former are said to have lost two pieces of cannon; and would have been utterly destroyed, but that the greater part of their opponents were rendered unable to act from intoxication, they having drunk all the whiskey they could find on obtaining possession of Mullingar; this, happily for the king's troops, having been the general practice of the rebels whenever they obtained possession of a town.

#### PROVIDENCE, October 27.

The hon. board of commissioners, which had been sitting for some time past in this town to ascertain the river St. Croix, which is an eastern boundary of the United States, rose last Thursday.

It is said that their unanimous result is, a boundary which will assign a large portion of the disputed lands to each party, and quiet all the actual possessions and claims of individuals.

Entire harmony is said to have subsisted during this lengthy and laborious trial, as well between their agents as the commissioners. This is the first experiment of compromising national disputes in this summary way, which has been carried into complete effect.

For the credit of human nature it is hoped that it

\* The papers in this case are said to constitute 3 vols. in folio.

may prove an useful lesson to the Europeans now at war, and lead to the establishment of a system of perpetual amity among all civilized nations.

#### FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER, 17,

NORFOLK, November 3.

The trial of the ship Niger, captured some time ago by the United States frigate the CONSTITUTION, Captain Nicholson, came on at Williamsburg on Wednesday, when, after a long hearing, she was liberated. We understand the captain of the Niger has laid his damages at no inconsiderable sum.

The celebrated Gen. Dumourier, in his retreat, has commenced author, and once in a few months publishes a book. He has lately published a work entitled, "A speculative view of Europe," in which he has given his opinion of the state, the policy and the probable fate of the several kingdoms and states. He supposes Austria to have gained nearly as much by the war with France, as she lost. He considers her acquisitions on the Venetian Gulph as greatly advantageous in point of commerce, an article much wanted in the Austrian dominions.

The general thinks the king of Prussia to be in harmony with France [this was at the time of publication, last February] but he suspects he has a growing enemy, in democracy, which is creeping into his dominions.

The congress at Rastadt, says the author, will disclose the weakness of that Gothic Edifice, the German Empire and seal its destruction.

The fate of the Republic in Italy he considers as yet precarious. Should a general revolution take place in Italy, he thinks a revolution in Turkey must follow it.

In Moscow, he thinks, he sees the "germs of Republicanism."

Sweden he supposes may watch the progress of the war and take some opportunity to throw off her slavish submission to Russia.

Should England be successfully invaded he believes the toll of the found would be abolished by France as a feudal claim, and therefore Denmark has an interest in preventing such invasion. He believes further that England may be invaded with success, if the French have no other enemy, and therefore the fate of Great Britain depends on the Congress at Rastadt. He has published his thoughts on that subject in a separate tract, illustrated with a chart of Great Britain and Ireland.

On these opinions of Dumourier, we shall make but two or three remarks.

It is at least doubtful whether the king of Prussia is in the interest of France. The policy of the former king was to take advantage of the troubles of Austria, to extend the power and jurisdiction of Prussia in Germany. But it seems to be probable that the present king will not aid the French to destroy the Germanic body, for he seems to be aware, that in such a case, he is only reserved for the last victim.

It is probable from all our accounts from Europe, that the summer past has been spent in forming all the northern powers into a great league of confederacy, the object of which is to preserve the property and independence of the nations which are yet unsubdued by France and gradually to enable the conquered countries to recover their independence. There is some ground to think the Ottoman Porte has united in this league, or at least, that an alarm at the progress of democracy in the vicinity of Turkey, will incite that court to act in concert with the confederacy. Time will bring the truth to light.

The last decree of the Directory which suppressed 12 Journals, offers some circumstance which will give us an idea of freedom of the press in the Great Nation.

Several journals already suppressed by the directory, having again made their immediate appearance, after changing the title. Under that disguise, say the decree, they continue to defame the government, to provoke contempt on its operations, and attack the republican directorial institutions; consequently they are proscribed liberticidal, under whatever form they may disguise themselves; because the directory finds it more expeditious to condemn the citizens, than to be corrected by their censures.

Thus la Republican, a Jacobin print, was suppressed for having not in the same line the two dates of the 31st of May and the 18th Fructidor. Centeur Dramatique, a Royalist paper, shared the same fate, for having compared the 13th Vendemiaire with the 2d of Sept.

The Annales de la Religion, and the Journal le Religieux were not less spared. Their crime was having, under the pretext of the freedom of religious opinions, dared to find in the republican institutions, some things contrary to the laws of the church, such as promoting the celebration of the Sunday, &c.

#### ADDRESS

From the FREEMAN and FREEHOLDERS of the county of BLADEN, in the State of North-Carolina, to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,—WE esteem it our duty to come forward, whilst the result of the public measures lately adopted, remains yet uncertain, and join the general voice of our

country in testifying entire confidence in your discernment and patriotism, and a decided approbation of the objects and motives by which your conduct in office has been uniformly governed. To obtain the most legitimate ends, by the most praiseworthy means; to secure our national rights by the just and moderate exercise of them; to advance the general welfare by the prudent sacrifice of secondary considerations, are views we have traced in your administration, and which entitle you to the unqualified applause of all your constituents.

It cannot be improper to unite with our fellow-citizens in this homage to truth, at a time when it has suited the insidious designs of a foreign power, to suppose a variance between the acts of our government and the will of the people, and to impute to that government without the smallest colouring of truth, intentions the most unfounded and improbable. The declaration of the general sentiment at this time, is necessary also, the better to repel that other calumny with which we have been undeservedly stigmatized; and which supposes that the American people, dead to the love of country, are content to become the puppets of the politicians of Europe: But we reject this imputation with disdain. It is not abroad we look for models of social order, or from foreign institutions that we expect additional blessings; not by catching the spirit of innovation, or exchanging our political practice for wild theory and rash experiment, that we hope to promote the public good—but by a firm adherence to the principles of our union, and a manly confidence in the integrity of our constitutional agents.

Efforts therefore to divide us from our government can never avail; the nearer such efforts approach us, the greater will be our jealousy of foreign attachments, and our zeal for the honour of the sovereignty of the nation, its dignity and independence.

Impressed with these sentiments, we are prepared on all occasions to act up to our duty as citizens of the United States; and seeing that your conciliatory advances to the French rulers fail of success; that the plan of conduct they have chalked out to themselves, forces our country to the last resort: Convinced as we are also, that no expedient consistent with honour or justice has been omitted on our part, to avert such an issue; that very important rights and interests are wounded and endangered; that further tameness would not fail to encourage grosser outrages, and must at length sink us in our own esteem. We shall meet the events and consequences of the war which may ensue, with fortitude and perseverance: Confidently relying on the resources of the country, the unanimity of the people, the enlightened patriotism of the different branches of the government, and above all in the protection of the just and unerring providence of God.

(Signed) By order and in behalf of the meeting of the Freemen and Freeholders of Bladen county, at Elizabethtown, on the 10th August.

THOMAS BROWN, Chairman.

#### ANSWER

To the FREEMEN and FREEHOLDERS of the county of BLADEN, in the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your unanimous resolutions and address of the 10th of August, with all the pride and pleasure which sentiment so just expressed in a style so dignified and manly ought to inspire. Every sensible and impartial man in the world, must see and feel with you, that further tameness on our part could not fail to encourage grosser outrages, and must at length sink us in our own esteem.

Quincy, Sep. 5.

JOHN ADAMS.

A Religious Discourse will be delivered, by the Rev. Mr. MATTHEWS, To-morrow, in the State-House.

#### FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received by the ship Hazard from Liverpool, a large and general assortment of Goods suited to the season, which he is now opening at his stores in Fayetteville and Wilmington, and will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or produce.

ROBERT ADAM.

November 16.

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#### STRAYED,

ON Thursday the 25th Oct. Two HORSES, one a large strong sorrel, somewhat inclining to a roan, about 15 hands high, blazed face, long docked tail, shod before and lame in both fore feet—the other a bay, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, long tail, branded on the left buttock D. Any person who will return said horses, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for either.

ROBERT HOLLIDAY,  
DAVID ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Monday the 24th of December next, will be sold at the Court house in Moore county, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1797:

350 Acres lying on the waters of Governor's Creek, the property of William Maples.  
50 do. on the waters of Bear Creek, the property of John Thornton.  
100 do. above Bear Creek, the property of Gilmore. MALCOLM M'NEILL, Sheriff.