

to carry our barrier to the Rhine—but if our enemies should obstinately refuse this—what course shall we take? It remains for us only to modify our pretensions, or to continue the war, but those who are for extending our frontier to the Rhine, by main force, have not yet proved that it would be better for us to continue the war for two or three years, than to relax from our ambitious pretensions. Are we then inexhaustible, after so many sacrifices which surpass all the rest of Europe united? Will our finances be equal to the enormous profusion, which one or two campaigns more will require? Is it very certain that even at the end of this time, Austria, and above all, England, will consent to yield to us all that we now demand? Is it prudent in us to play to our last crown-piece? If these powers should fatigue themselves, shall we not fatigue ourselves also in proportion to the immensity of our efforts? Has not the blood of Frenchmen been running long enough? Can our fields, without being entirely despoiled, yet send an infinite number of men and horses to the field of battle?"

On the other side, writers of eminence contend, that the French republic, considering the jealousy it has excited, cannot be safe unless the Rhine be their boundary. M. Derche, who is in the foreign office, has written on the subject. He is far from thinking that they can be safe, even by retaining the Netherlands and Liege. He thinks the Meuse and the Roer an insufficient barrier, as the expense which they must incur in fortifying this line, would assure to them the Rhine, which would place them in security against all attacks.

LONDON, February 6.

Detection of a Spy.

Yesterday by virtue of a warrant from the secretary of State's office, backed by the right hon. the lord mayor, a person of the name of Gillot was apprehended at Batson's coffee-house, in the city, by Mr. Walsh, a messenger, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence to and from this country with France. He was immediately secured and conducted by the officer and two of the city marshal's men to the duke of Portland's office, where he underwent a private examination; the result of which was, that he was detained in custody for a further investigation into the enormity of his offence this day. At the time he was apprehended, he was making inquiries at the coffee-house, if any letters or papers had been left for him that day, and on being answered in the negative, he seemed much surprised, and on going to sit down, was seized by the officer, to whom he acted in a very violent manner, and would most probably have escaped, if other assistance had not been procured.

From Nieuwied it is said, that since the truce, the French have removed all the cannon from the batteries upon the opposite shore; the picquets had entirely disappeared from the banks, and the French officers frequently came from Coblenz to dine in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein.

The accounts from Sardinia by way of Leghorn say, that some of the refractory districts having refused to pay the late imposts, government sent 600 men to force obedience. Several of the ringleaders were made prisoners, but being afterwards pardoned, tranquillity was perfectly restored.

The French have again taken hostages away from Deux-Ponts. At Coblenz general Kleber has been insulted, and nearly ill treated by some French soldiers. They have been banished from the army, after cutting off their hair and eye-brows.

The exportation of rye, barley, and oats, is prohibited at Dantzic until next August.

By a letter from Como, dated the 29th December, it is stated that an armistice between the French and Austro Sardinian army had been agreed on for six weeks.

By a letter from Madrid, dated December 20, it appears that the camp of St. Roche already contains 20,000 men, besides 8000 men in garrison, and 12,000 more cantoned in the environs.

The king of Prussia has appointed the late minister of finance, Struensee (brother to the unfortunate count Struensee) to the salt-office, hitherto held by baron de Hecinitz.

Among the immense fortunes gained by the French revolution, is that made by a Jew from Altona, who arrived at Paris about April 1795, with no more than 200 louis d'ors in his pockets, and now possesses a superb hotel in the Faubourg St. Honore, for the furniture of which he paid 300,000 livres in hard cash. He has also bought a country seat for 800,000 livres in specie, and he is said to possess a fortune of 250 millions in assignats.

Feb. 23. The report from the corn market of yesterday is extremely alarming; wheat has greatly advanced in price; and flour, the material of which bread is immediately manufactured, has risen ten shillings a sack!—This will give the face of justification to a rise in the quarter loaf of one ninth of its present value.

A letter from Leith, dated February 18, says, "Yesterday an express arrived here for rear-admiral Pringle, and the squadron of frigates now in Leith roads, to proceed with every dispatch to join admiral Duncan, the Dutch fleet being now in the North Seas; in consequence whereof, the whole boats have been employed all night in watering and carrying provisions on board, and they are expected to sail this afternoon. They consist of the Ambuscade, Fox, Star, and a large Russian frigate."

A letter from Yarmouth, dated February 20, says, "An express arrived from Sothwold yesterday, with information that an enemy's cutter had captured four or five sail of coasters within sight of that place. A man of war was instantly dispatched from our roads, of which we have not heard any thing. A naval de-

pot is about to be established here, and a navy agent appointed. Our rope-makers are under contract, and are full at work making new cables."

Feb. 24. By letters from Brussels it appears, that the most vigorous preparations are making on both sides for the renewal of hostilities, and that all hopes of a speedy peace are vanquished. The army of the Sambre and the Meuse has been considerably augmented by reinforcements, and is now 70,000 strong.

GLASGOW, March 1.

The general features of all the intelligence which has been received from the continent for some weeks past, have been strongly indicative of an immediate recommencement of hostilities between the Imperialists and the French.—In the propositions which had been made for a peace, it is said, that the French agreed to abandon their project of making the Rhine their boundary, and to limit their views to the retention of those countries only which they have incorporated with their own; or, in other words, that they would keep possession of Savoy, Liege, and the Austrian Netherlands. To these terms the allies have peremptorily refused to accede; and all hopes of peace have, of consequence, entirely vanished. Both armies have been considerably augmented; that of the Imperialists is about to be reinforced by 40,000 Russians.

The allies will have learnt, with some degree of astonishment, and the French, no doubt, with satisfaction, that general Clairfayt has resigned the command of the army on the Rhine. Whether his resignation has proceeded from choice; from a hopeless prospect of the war; or whether he has been dismissed for suspending hostilities, are questions which we are not yet, and perhaps never may be, prepared to answer.

Prussians, to the number of 40,000, are now actually on their march to the circle of Franconia, where winter quarters have been prepared for them. A short time will probably ascertain the precise object of this movement.

The king of Sardinia has declared that he will not make peace, but in conjunction with his allies; and while some letters from Italy inform us that the contending armies have gone into winter quarters, others assure us that the war in that quarter threatens to be more desperate than it has hitherto been.

The only article wearing a pacific complexion, is a letter from Halle, mentioning, that ministers from the court of Sweden and Denmark, had arrived there in company, and that something agreeable on the subject of peace, it was expected, would soon be made public.

COOPER'S-TOWN, March 17.

Mr. Phinney,

Mr. Shadrach Abbe's wife of Burlington, was delivered of two children on Friday night last; it six days less than ten months since she had two before—all male children.—I think it deserves a place in the Herald.

Equal, at least, to the above.

A family consisting of a man, his wife, and nineteen children, lately moved to the westward; his eldest child not 15 years old; the children consisted of 4 pair of female twins, 5 pair of male twins, and one single boy, whom they called Captain—such fruitful vines are a great accession of strength to this country, and ought to be received with a hearty welcome.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Yesterday evening arrived the brig Abigail, captain Dickson, from Nantes, which place he left on the 21st of February, who informs that provisions were plenty and cash scarce; that flour sold some time before his departure at 12 crowns, but the standard price at the time he left Nantes was 14, per barrel; that all was tranquil and the war of La Vendee scarcely mentioned. Left there ship Clothier, Murphy;—brig Susannah, Wharton; and brig Abby, Elliott, all of this port.

Yesterday evening arrived here the schooner Poll, captain Prince, 29 days from Cayenne; by this arrival we learn that a conspiracy of the people of colour, aided by a few white men, who had taken arms with an intent to seize upon the arsenal, had been frustrated; thirteen of the conspirators were guillotined, and about one hundred cast into prison—that all was tranquil before captain Prince left the island,

April 4.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in New York, to his friend in this city, dated on Saturday last.

"The February Packet has just arrived here, bringing news to the end of February. It seems there is a cessation of arms between England and France."

UNCOMMON VORACITY.

A German Professor at Wittenburgh, has published an attested account of a gardener lately deceased, of the name of Jacob Kahlens, who not only consumed an immoderate quantity of all kinds of food, but several other substances, such as walnut shells. When at gentlemen's houses, he would frequently eat pastry, with the vessels that contained it, and would at other times swallow the glasses out of which he had drank. His teeth were so strong and sharp, that he could split the thickest deals with the greatest facility, and would often perform that service for the maids of the house. Rats, mice, moles, and live fowls, he looked upon as the most exquisite dainties. And at one time unthinkingly, he is said to have swallowed a pewter inkstand, with the pens, sand, &c. This was verified upon the oath of an eye-witness. At another time, he devoured a pair of bagpipes in the presence of several people, and turning upon the piper, the man was so terrified that he jumped out of the window. These, and exploits of a similar cast, gave the common people an idea that he was assisted by an evil spirit, in conse-

quence of which the clergy of the place examined a number of witnesses, but as no crimination followed, he died peaceably in the 79th year of his age.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Armagh, Ireland, to his friend, dated Feb. 2, 1796.

"Since your departure from this country, the internal commotions have increased to a degree, its progress is the most alarming. We are constantly under apprehensions of a general war throughout the kingdom; the country people are divided so much in principle, that they are constantly watching one another, in particular at night, least their houses should be demolished; there is scarcely one-day passes, without the properties of many inhabitants being totally burned and destroyed; the poor cottager who is not willing to join the republicans, is inhumanly treated or his goods consumed. I have for many nights sat seeing my neighbours houses, barns, and offices, burnt to the ground."

"They assembled in large bodies, on the 4th of January; an action took place between this city and Richhill, on a plain called the Ring, which you know; there were several thousands concerned; the engagement was desperate with all sorts of weapons; it lasted for near 6 hours; there was upwards of one thousand killed and wounded. The terror that this day gave to our country; has caused numbers to evacuate this city and remove to other provinces; the carnage was dreadful. You may rely on this as an absolute fact, being an eye-witness to the same. Cornick Dugan, captain of a republica party, who did live near Richhill, was killed a few days after, and eighteen of his men dangerously wounded. They are all in the hospital of Armagh, which is nearly full of wounded men; they attacked dean Allor's house, and ordered him to proceed to a Roman Catholic chapel, and taking on him the priests vestments, as there was a vacancy since the priest Crasley's death, he made his escape. All the gentlemen in this country are ordered up to Dublin to acquaint government of their situation.

"This is the way we are at present situated; the horror of an approaching war which for some years past we expected, is now at hand. God only knows the result of these affairs.

"Happy are you my good friend to be in a land where unanimity and peace subsists; we are unknown to the blessings you possess in the land of freedom; we are wishing to obtain liberty. But the mode of conduct at present adopted, seems to reverse the true means to obtain that desired object. I am, I am convinced, that we will be as rotten as ever the counter revolutionists of France were in La Vendee. I should wish that you would inform your countrymen with the particulars here related."

In CHANCERY, April 9, 1796.

Charles Ridgey, and others, Executors of *Abeliah Chamier, executor of Daniel Chamier, and Daniel Bowley, executor and George Lux, devisee of William Lux, against Nicholas Peddicat.* The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for foreclosure of a sale to discharge a mortgage, executed by Nicholas Peddicat, on the 5th day of March, 1754, unto Daniel Chamier and William Lux, of a tract of land in Baltimore county called PERRY-COAT'S HOPES, containing sixty acres, for securing divers sums of money lent to said Nicholas; the null status, that the said Nicholas hath departed from the state and gone to some place unknown to the complainants, and that they cannot ascertain whether he is living, or (if he be dead) who are his heirs, or whether he left any; it is thereupon, at the instance of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of May next, to the intent that the said Nicholas, or his heirs, or any other person interested, may have notice of the bill, and its object, and may be warned to appear here on or before the 15th day of September next, to shew cause whyfore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 12, 1796.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of ELY GASSAWAY, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any entitled, and a list of his creditors; and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and the chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that he is, and at the time of the passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Ely Gassaway having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him at the time of the passing the said act; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Ely appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the tenth day of May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the sixth of May next.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.