

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.
The following Manifesto was transmitted to us from the county Mayo, and said to be published there by the French General:

"Health and Fraternity to the People of Ireland!"

"The Great Nation has sent me to you with a band of heroes, to deliver you from the hands of Tyranny. Fly to your standards, and share with us the glory of subduing the world. We will teach you the Art of War, and to despise the low pursuits of Toil and Industry.—You shall live on the spoils of war and the labours of others.—The acquisition of wealth is the acquisition of misery, and the enjoyment of ease is inglorious. We have made all the nations we have conquered happy, by arresting their property; by applying it to the Common Cause, and consecrating it to the Champions of Liberty.—Property is a Common Right, belonging to the valour that seizes it. We have already destroyed the unquarreling tranquillity of Switzerland! and the Wealth and the Power, and the Bigotry of Italy are no more! If then the justice of France has thus extended its reforming vengeance to unoffending Nations consider with how much more rigour it will visit you if you shall slight its benignity. Fly to our standard, and we will free you from spiritual as well as temporal subjection; we will free you from the fetters of Religion and the frauds of Priest Craft. Religion is a bondage intolerable to free minds; we have banished it from our own country, and put down the grand impostor, the Pope, whose wealth we have sacrificed on the altar of Reason. Fly to our standards, and we will break your connection with England; we will save you from the mortification of seeing yourselves under an invidious Government, and exalt you in the rank of those Countries, which now enjoy the benefits of French Fraternity. Let not the ties of kindred, the seductions of ease, or any unmanly attachment to the comforts of life, teach you to neglect this friendly call of your Countryman and fellow-citizen."

"KILMAINE, Lieut. Gen."

BAITIMORE, Oct. 22.
By letters from Augusta in Georgia, we have information of a severe frost during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, which has destroyed a considerable part of the cotton and tobacco crops.—And by letters from Savannah we learn, that the caterpillars have along the sea shore destroyed whole crops of cotton, and left very few plantations uninjured.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.
DIED—John Lightbody, bookbinder, and his son; they returned to the city about 12 days since with another family, from the neighbourhood of Derby; each family consisted of three persons—of the whole number five are dead, and the survivor, who is the daughter of Lightbody, is now ill. They lived in Second-street, near one of the Methodist meeting-houses.

October 27.
From the True American of this morning.

TRANSLATION
From a French paper, received by an arrival at Chester, in 17 days from Bourdeaux.

OF BUONAPARTE.

Constantinople, August 10.

There now exists not the least doubt of the French Toulon fleet having landed in Egypt. Our government has received information of it through several different channels; but it has not yet received any circumstantial details of the military operations of Buonaparte; and the opposition made by the inhabitants. The letters and reports which continually arrive, are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon. Some announce the taking of Alexandria and Rosetta with the loss of much blood, and that the Candian merchants who were there in great numbers, were all put to the sword. Others assure, that the French are already in possession of Cairo (situated at 153 miles from Alexandria), whilst our best informed politicians affirm that the army of Buonaparte has been obliged to retreat, after a battle fought with the army of the Beys, between Cairo and Rosetta. The disagreement of all these reports is a fresh reason for placing confidence in the official advices, received by the Porte from Damietta, dated July 18, which say, that the French were entrenched in the environs of Rosetta (50 miles from Alexandria) in view of the army of the Beys, which was only one mile and an half from their camp.

A great fermentation still reigns in this capital, and the police will be forced to redouble its vigilance in order to hinder the people from committing violence upon the French who are here. However the government still continues to act with moderation and caution towards them. Every one interprets this conduct according to his own wishes or opinion. Some see it in a secret intelligence with the French, others believe it to be only an act of circumspection, which agrees with the secrecy of the military operations that are preparing. If any thing can solve this species of problem, it is the orders issued by the Porte to all the provinces of the Empire. The preamble is conceived in terms of the most marked indignation; the proceeding of the French is there represented as the most unjust act of aggression, and highly contrary to the faith of treaties.—These orders prescribe measures offensive and hostile.

The English Minister appears to have much influenced these determinations, and his active zeal neglects nothing that can tend to strengthen the energy of government.—The Russian Ambassador does not appear to show less activity in his negotiations; but we do not remark a concert in the operations of the two Ministers, and if they tend to the same end, the means they pursue are widely different.

Buonaparte has addressed a letter to the Divan, in which he says, that if the Ottoman Porte should permit the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles, he shall consider it as a declaration of war.

He requires the Grand Signior to put aside all the pretensions of Russia; to oppose firm-

ly all attempts which that Court might make; and adds, that he has the greatest reason to expect such a line of conduct from him, as he has delivered him from his greatest enemies, the Knights of Malta.

Official letters from Canne, in the island of Candia, dated July 18, announce the appearance of a squadron before that city. The commander, after having received information respecting the French fleet, determined to sail direct towards Egypt. A letter from Smyrna, of the first of August, says, that this same squadron was met beyond Rhodes, sailing with a fair wind towards Egypt.

The fidelity of the Greek Patriarch has just been put to a severe test. Some persons had endeavored by a thousand promises and perfidious insinuations to draw him into a conspiracy in favor of Liberty. He pretended to agree to the design of the emissaries who made him the propositions, and endeavored to procure from them all necessary information. No sooner had he obtained it, than he communicated it to the Grand Signior. His Highness thanked the Patriarch, placed himself at the head of several thousand Janissaries, marched to Pera (suburb of Constantinople) and there caused all the accomplices of this conspiracy to be strangled. Orders to execute similar justice have been sent to every place where the ramifications of this conspiracy are known to exist.

NEW-YORK, October 30.
This day arrived the brig Nancy, captain O'Brian, in 36 days from Cork. By Captain O'Brian we are informed that the French had made another attempt to invade Ireland, and had landed a number of men in the North; but hearing the fate of their countrymen they re-embarked. Their number was supposed to have been between 1000 and 1500.

TRENTON, October 29.
It is with the highest pleasure we announce the arrival of General PINCKNEY in this city, this day at one o'clock.

He was met this morning about six miles on the road, and escorted in by most of the Executive Officers of the United States, now residing here, by a number of the officers of the army accidentally in town, and by the Mayor and principal inhabitants of the city. Captain Claypoole's company of light infantry was paraded to receive him at the head of the town, and a federal salute was given on the occasion by Captain Yard's company of artillery. In short, every class of people seemed to vie with each other in their tokens of respect for this truly great and useful man.

BOSTON, October 31.
FROM FRANCE.

On Saturday arrived here, the brig *Cyrus*, Capt TYLER, in 41 days from Nantz. JOSEPH WOODWARD, Esq. a passenger on board the *Cyrus*, has given the following for publication.

Extract of a letter of the Members of the Marine, and the Colonies, to the principal Commissioners, dated the 24th Thermidor, 6th year.

"I remark, citizens by the correspondence of the greater part of the administrators of the ports, that the embargo, recently laid on the American vessels, has occasioned the confinement of their crews. The intentions of the government must have been badly understood, to have occasioned the adoption of a measure that appears to put us in a hostile attitude towards the United States, whilst its acts and care, on the contrary, that it desires to maintain good intelligence between the two Republics. I recommend to you, therefore, citizens, to ordain as soon as you all receive the present, the liberation of all the Americans who may have been considered as prisoners of war, in consequence of the embargo laid on their vessels."

(Signed) E. BRUIX.

Mr. DUPONT, late French Consul at Philadelphia, presented to the Directory, a detailed memorial of the depredations of the French W. I. privateers, on the American commerce, (about the time Mr. Gerry left Paris,) which appeared to make some impression on the minds of its members who pretended to have been ignorant of it, until that moment—but still the Embargo was not taken off, nor our seamen, then in prison, released from their confinement.

A few days after the falling of Mr. Gerry, a large number of New-York papers reached Paris, by the way of Bourdeaux, containing a great number of Addresses to the President of the United States, with sundry AEs and Debates of Congress which bespoke so much union of the people, widow and firmness of the Government, that the long-entertained hope of separating a free and happy people from the government of its own deliberate choice, was then given up.

About this time Dr. Logan of Philadelphia, arrived in Paris, by the way of Hamburg, who found his way directly to some of the members of the Directory, and it appears by his MEMORIAL, that he confirmed what had just begun to be believed, that France had now but very few friends left in America. A few days produced a release of the American Shipping and Seamen, with an order to all the forts in the Republic, to treat all Americans well that might arrive there; these measures were communicated to Mr. Skipwith, our Consul-General in Paris, requesting that they might be communicated to the government of the United States, as soon as possible. At his request, a letter of safe conduct or protection, was granted for the brig *Cyrus*, to carry dispatches for the Secretary of State of the United States.

[FROM OTHER SOURCES.]
From the "Ami des Lois," of the 2d Fructidor, printed at Paris, the following is extracted:

"Since the last intelligence from Philadelphia, the Congress of the United States, have adopted a motion of Citizen ORRIS, of Boston, which imports, in substance, 'that all foreigners, who may be obliged to quit the country, shall have permission to take such of their effects as they may conveniently carry away, and that whatever remains, shall be subject to their order, after their departure.' And we are well assured, that this liberal and judicious provision had a great influence in obtaining a repeal of the embargo on American vessels.

We understand, that the dispatches which were brought by Mr. Woodward, and immediately sent to the President, contain nothing more than an official communication to Mr.

Skipwith, of the late Arrête's taking off the Embargo on our vessels, and enjoining the liberation of American sailors, with a copy of new Orders to the Commanding-Officers in the ports of the Republic, directing them to treat our vessels as they treat other neutrals, notwithstanding the late acts of our Government.

But with all these fair appearances, the laws which authorize the capture of our vessels and property, are not yet repealed; though we learn it is Mr. Skipwith's opinion, that the Directory will recommend to the two Councils a reversion and modification of those laws, and we may presume that the two councils will continue to do as they are bidden.

Letters from gentlemen of the first information, and of different political principles in Paris, to others in this town, all concur in stating, that the vigorous and decided conduct of our Government, and the appearance of unanimity in the addresses of the people, have produced a strong sensation throughout France, and to these measures we are indebted for any apparent change in the sentiments and conduct of the Directory.

It is confidently said, and we have no doubt of the fact, that the King of Naples has made a treaty with the King of Great-Britain, granting protection to British ships and property, and that the Emperor has agreed, in case the French oppose the execution of this treaty, to support the King of Naples.

The dispatches from our Envoys were published in one department in France; a few copies only found their way to the light. They were immediately suppressed by order of government. Thus stands the French liberty of press.

The island of Grenada, was not opened 2 months ago, for the importation, in American vessels, of salted provisions, of any kind; nor was it probable, from the quantity on hand, it would be. Lumber was 25 dollars per thousand, payable in Rum. Flour 7 a 8 dollars. It was extremely sickly in the island, when the Camillas failed.

THE CHRONICLE PRINTER.
Counsel not being ready to proceed, in the trial, it was postponed to the term, in June next. In the mean time, he is bound to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour, as well as to appear at said term.

HARTFORD, November 5.
The Honorable JONATHAN BRACE, Esq. is chosen a Representative in the Congress of the United States, in the place of the Hon. Joshua Coit, Esq. deceased.

DIED—At Newtown, Rev. PHILIP PEAR, rector of the Episcopal Church, in that town.

At New-Haven on the 29th ult. departed this life Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH, aged 53.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1798.

A RESOLUTION of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the 28th day of June, A. D. 1798, having been submitted to the consideration of this Assembly, recommending the adoption of measures to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall exclude foreign influence from her councils, and to co-operate with said Commonwealth in the attainment of an object so important to our national Independence;—

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested to use their best endeavors that Congress propose to the Legislatures of the several States, the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, viz. That (in addition to the other qualifications prescribed by said Constitution) no person shall be eligible as President or Vice-President of the United States; nor shall any person be a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, except a natural born citizen, or unless he shall have been a resident in the United States at the time of the declaration of Independence, and shall have continued either to reside within the same, or to be employed in its service from that period to the time of his election. And in case the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, shall find that the aforesaid amendment is not conformable to the sentiments of a constitutional majority of both branches of the National Legislature, they are hereby requested to modify the same as to meet the sentiments of such majority. Provided however, that any amendment which may be agreed upon shall exclude from a seat in either branch of Congress, any person who shall not have been naturalized at the time of making this amendment, and have been admitted a citizen of the United States fourteen years at least, at the time of such election.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to communicate the foregoing Resolve to the Supreme Executives of the several States, and also to transmit the same to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A true Copy of Record,
Examined
By SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

ANSWER,
Of the President of the United States, to the Inhabitants of the Town of Machias, in the District of Maine.

GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE received and considered your elegant address of the tenth of August. Altho' you reside in a remote part of the United States, it is very manifest you have not been inattentive or indifferent spectators of the dangerous encroachment of a foreign nation. You are of opinion that no connection with the present governors of that nation, or their agents, ought to be sought or desired. Your country, I presume, will not meanly sue for peace, or engage in war, from motives of ambition, vanity, or revenge. I presume further, that she will never again suffer her Ambassadors to remain in France many days or hours, unacknowledged, without an audience of the sovereign, unprotected and un-

privileged, nor to enter into conferences or conversations with any agents or emissaries, who have not a regular commission of equal rank of their own, and who shall not have shewn their original commission, and exchanged official copies with them. While extraordinary circumstances are our apology, for the past deviation from established rules, founded in unquestionable reason and propriety, the odious consequences of it will be an everlasting admonition to avoid the like for the future.

At present we have only to prepare for action.
JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 5, 1798.

It is said, that when it was known in Paris, that one Logan had arrived there from Jefferson and his party, it was immediately taken for granted that he was the Mingo chief, celebrated by Jefferson in his notes upon Virginia—and that it was on this supposition that he was announced in one of their publications by the appellation of the brave Logan. We may next expect from them a dissertation on his eloquence and a specimen given, quite as genuine as that recorded by Jefferson. [Balt. Pap.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq.
Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

It having pleased the Beneficent Author of all good, in the course of his divine providence towards this State in the year past, to confer upon us a rich variety of his bounties;—in humble return for which, it becomes us, in a solemn manner, to offer to Almighty God our grateful and united tribute of praise and Thanksgiving.—

WITH a view to call the attention of the great body of the people to a serious performance of this duty, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of council, and at the desire of the House of Representatives, to appoint and I do hereby appoint, Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, to be set apart and religiously observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING, PRAYER and PRAISE to Almighty GOD;—earnestly recommending to ministers and people, of all denominations, with grateful, humble and united hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious and Almighty benefactor; to magnify his holy name for all the variety of our public as well as individual mercies; above all, to adore and praise his merciful goodness for the glorious gospel of JESUS CHRIST, and the unmerited continuance of his unspeakable blessings and hopes; to praise him for that measure of health which many of our towns have enjoyed, while others have been visited with distressing and desolating sickness; and in a special manner to express our gratitude for the smiles of his good providence on our labours and industry, particularly that of our husbandmen; whereby, from the plentiful supplies of the fruits of the earth, we are enabled to lend portions to the poor, and cheerfully to come before our God with our meat and our drink offerings, on the day of our joyful solemnity: At the same time, to review with humble admiration the course of events, as they are now passing on the great theatre of the world; and to contemplate the occurrences and revolutions in the divine and moral government, which are rapidly taking place at the present period, in such manner as to fill our minds, with a heartfelt and thankful conviction of the superintending providence of the most high, and of his general and influential government in all events; whereby we may be led to a grateful acknowledgement of his distinguishing goodness to our highly favored land and country, in the blessings which we peculiarly enjoy.

Also to offer our fervent supplications and prayer to Almighty God, for a continuance of his mercies, both of providence and grace; that he would over-rule and direct all the public councils of this State, and of the United States; preserve these States from the dangers of foreign intrigues; and amidst the tumults of conflicting nations, extend his arm for their protection from hostile attempts; give stability to our State and nation, with wisdom, fortitude and unanimity in their deliberations; perpetuate the union of the United States, in harmony and mutual conciliation; suppress jealousies, divisions and animosities; cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and the ties of mutual interest; inspire them with the spirit of true patriotism, justice, love to their own country, and to one another, and with universal benevolence to all mankind; bless our colleges and schools of learning, make them seminaries of piety and useful erudition; and extend universal light and knowledge over all the various parts of the world; cause pure and evangelical religion and virtue to flourish and increase; give peace to all nations, and fill the earth with his glory.

All servile labor on said day is forbidden.
Given under my hand at New-Haven, this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-third.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
By his Excellency's Command,
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

JOHN S. JONES,
No. 25, Liberty-Street near William-Street.
HAS received by the late arrivals from England, a very extensive assortment of Fall GOODS, comprising,
Kerseys, striped mixed and plain.
Swandowns, plaid & other new patterns.
Calicoes, all wide and 4-hand some figures.
Brim Linens—Thickets and Velvets.
Dimities, broad and narrow stripes.
Checks, 6 4, 11-8, and 7-8 wide.
Mullins, book and Jaconet—Ribbons.
Shawls, most elegant figures.
And a great variety of other articles to be sold on the most reasonable terms.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

JUST OPENED BY
M. & T. BULL,

BROAD Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, Yorkshire Plains, Forest Cloth, Stuffs, &c. &c.—which together with a great variety of other GOODS, amongst which are an assortment of MUFFS and TIPPETS, are for sale on very eligible terms. Also a few hundred butchels Rock and Turke Island Salt; and Madeira Wine in Qrs. Casks.

To be let and possession given in a few days, four comfortable tenements in Church Street.

A choice collection of young thrifty fruit Trees may be had of said BULL's from their Pine Grove Farm at Windsor.

Wanted, 50 bbls. Cider Brandy, and White and Check'd Flannel.
Hartford, Nov. 5.

KEYES & CENTER.

HAVE this day received, and are now opening a small assortment of fashionable 7-8 Plaid Chintzes—Plain, Tambored, Lapet, and Satin Sprig 6-4 Jaconet Mullins—Mellin, Chintz and Purple Shawls—Yorkshire Plains—Devonshire Kerseys—Coatings, Duffels, Broad Cloths, Elasticks, &c. &c. Hartford, Nov. 5.

JAMES MORISON,

From New-York,
HAS opened in that Store lately occupied by Mr. Elias Morgan, a handsome assortment of GOODS, received by the late importations from Great Britain, consisting of 15-16, 4-4, 5-4, 11-8 and 6-4 purple Shawls.—Do. do. Chintz do.—Linen afforded.—Mullins of various descriptions.—Printed Calicoes; which he will sell on the lowest terms. Hartford, Nov. 3.

THREE WATCHES have been deposited at L.D. Blaisie in New-Haven, which had been left to be repaired with Francis Blaisie. The owners are desired to call for said Watches which shall be delivered on an order of the owners, with a description of said Watches.
L. D. BLAISE.
New-Haven, Nov. 2.

150 Barrels Beef.
50 Do. Pork.
Pork in the Hog.
1000 Bushels Rye.
500 Do. old Corn.
200 Do. new Do.
15 White Oak Hogheads;
Wanted Immediately,
By BULL and KING,
Who have for Sale,
10 Puncheons good Rum.
Monday next will be Landed,
A few pipes genuine 4th proof Brandy.
Hartford, Nov. 3.
Cash will be paid for Flax-Seed, well cleaned, till week after next.

JOHN McNEIGHT,

HAS a few Hogheads of well flavored RUM for sale, cheap for cash, or to exchange for Tallow, or Salts of Lye.
ALSO—Best dip? CANDLES by the box at 10d. per pound—Mould Candles and hard Soap, proportionably low—No credit can be given at the above low prices.
Hartford, Nov. 5.

Cash given for FLAX-SEED,
By JOSEPH HART.
Hartford, Nov. 5.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of HATTING FURRS, consisting of Muskrat and Beaver, by the hundred, doz. or single skin. Also, About 70 pieces of HUMMUM, and a few hundred of LOGWOOD.
Wanted a quantity of check and white FLANNEL, & TOW CLOTH, for which the subscriber will exchange the above articles.
ELI BARTHOLOMEW.
Hartford, (Ferry-Street) Nov. 2.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 30th of June last, A red lined COW; white on her back and belly, a crop on her right ear and a slit in the under side of her left ear, her horns rather high the tips turning in, about five or six years old; the reason of her not being advertised before was that she was claimed by a man in Hartford who now disclaims her. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
LEVI ROBBINS.
Hartford, Nov. 1.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife MINDA, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN HARRIS.
Norwich, Nov. 2, 1798.

BOARDING and LODGING;

MAY be had for two or three Gentlemen on reasonable terms. Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to spend a few days in town, and would prefer private Lodgings to a public house, can be accommodated; the situation is pleasant, about forty rods north of the State House. Apply to
DAVID GOODWIN.

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
In small hogheads, for sale at the N. York price, by FRANCIS BROWN & Co. July 16.

CASH paid for R A G S,
By Huslon & Goodwin.