

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

Sitting of the 21st Prairial.

The Council approves the resolution of the Council of Five Hundred: "That the army of the Sambre and Meuse has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

Detorey assures the Council that the anarchists who had fixed on this day to attempt again their destructive plan, have been discovered, and prevented from putting their infernal schemes into execution by Government.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23d Prairial.

On the question: "Should the Denunciation against Drouet be admitted?" Of 386 members, 353 voted in the affirmative, and 35 in the negative.

PARIS, June 12.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE and the MEUSE.

Battle on the Rhine.

Extract of a letter from General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters, Raunem, 29th Prairial, (June 7.)"

"I have the honor of addressing a copy of General Kleber's report to you. You will learn with pleasure that this General has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely defeated at Altenkirken, on the 16th inst. (June 4.) 3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores, and equipages, are the fruits of this victory."

"JOURDAN."

(Signed.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Crossing of the Mincio—Battle of Borghetto—Capture of the Forts of Peschiera and of the Magazines of Castelnova.

Head-Quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year (June 1.)

Citizen Directors.

After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglin and the Mincio: He inclined his right to the Lake of Garda; he left on Mantua, and erected batteries on all the angles of this line, in order to defend the passage of the Mincio.

Head-quarters were established on the 9th at Brescia. I ordered the general of division, Kilmaine, to march with 1,500 cavalry, and 6 battalions of grenadiers to Desenzano, and General Ruffa with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divisions of the army in the rear, inasmuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him, was only one day and a half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chioffa, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst General Kilmaine advanced to the posts of Peschiera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian General, Lieptay, was killed.

On the 10th the division of General Angereau relieved that of General Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening at Castiglione. General Massena was then at mount Chero, and General Serurier at Montz. At 2 o'clock, A. M. all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto, where I had determined to cross the Mincio. The enemy's vanguard, consisting of 3 or 4,000 infantry, and of 1,800 horse, defended the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a slow trot, flanked and followed by our carabineers and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches. The light artillery immediately engaged. We were endeavoring with much difficulty to mend it under the fire of the enemy's batteries, when about 50 grenadiers, with General Gardenne, a grenadier in height, as well as courage, at their head, threw themselves in the river (the water being up to their chins) holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy, believing they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, flew. The bridge was mended with ease; our grenadiers instantly passed the Mincio, and possessed themselves of Valleggio, the head quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left it. However, the enemy staggered, and partly routed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Valleggio and Villa Franca, but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally, and their batteries were renewed and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished. I had much ado to contain the impatience, or rather the fury of the grenadiers.

In the mean time Gen. Angereau crossed the Mincio; he had orders to move towards Peschiera, following the banks of this river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy. Beaulieu and the wrecks of his army, would then have been completely surrounded without a possibility of retreating. In order to prevent the enemy from seeing the movement of General Angereau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Valleggio; but being instructed by their patrols, of General Angereau's march, the enemy fled towards the road of Castelnova. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time, and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded by General Murat, did wonders. This General himself engaged several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners. The chief of brigade of the 10th regiment of light infantry, has equally distinguished himself. General Angereau arrived at Peschiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th at break of day, we marched to Rivoli; but the enemy had already crossed the Adige, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy, on this day is computed at 1500 men, and 500 horses, killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is Prince de Coulo, Lieut. General of the armies of the King of Naples, and commander in Chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken five pieces of cannon, two twelve and three six pounders and seven or eight covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines, at Castelnova, of which a part was already consumed by fire. General of division, Kilmaine, had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery—to do this it would be necessary to name every granadier and carabineer of the vanguard—they all defy and laugh at death—they are now well used to meet cavalry, which they despise; nothing equals their courage unless it is the gaiety with which they undergo repeated forced marches—they sing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally suppose, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, they would at least seek to enjoy some repose—but no, they amuse themselves by forming and planning the operations of the next day, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General we must do so and so"—"Sir, cried I, will you be silent?" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavoured to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered) but I sought in vain,

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters Peschiera,

14th Prairial, June (1) 4th Year.

Citizen Directors, I send you enclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had suffered Peschiera, which is a strong place to be occupied by the Imperialists! but thanks to the Victory of Borghetto; we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Massena occupies with his division Verona—a handsome and large City where there are two bridges on the Adiges.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Republic of Venice.

Brescia, 10th Prairial, 4th Year.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious House of Austria, that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles—Victory joined in hand with justice, has crowned its efforts. The remains of remains of the enemy's army have retreated beyond the Mincio. The French army passes on the territories of Venice to pursue them—but it will be remembered that friendship has long united the two Republics. Religion, Government, Customs, and Property, all shall be respected—Let the people not be uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained—and all that shall be furnished to the army, shall be strictly paid in specie.

The General in Chief requests the officers of the Republic, the Magistrates, and the Priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honor as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The General of the Division, Chief of the Staff.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

* To late residence of Louis XVIII.

The Commissary of the Executive Directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Directory.

"Head-Quarters, Raunem, 19th Prairial, (June 7.)"

"To announce another battle is only relating another victory!—The brave Kleber has totally defeated near Altenkirken, the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march; 12 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, and more than 3000 prisoners, are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage and ammunition, which was thought to be infatigable by the enemy, have also been taken by him. He pushes the course of his success, and is actually on the Lahn. Gen. Grenier has passed the Rhine, at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber. This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the tardy succours, which Prince Charles has sent to Wirtemberg. Gen. Jourdan affixes this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are about crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the feat of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

"The commander in Chief will forward a more minute account of the affair of Altenkirken, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy."

(Signed) "JOUBERT."

P. S. In the first report of the affair of Leige, we only supposed about 100 or 1200 prisoners; we now find upwards of 2000; the hussar regiment of Barco alone, lost more than 600 men.

Philadelphia, August 3.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date. Includes Schooner Jupiter, Friendship, Lucia, Lookwood, Robert, Cottrel, Betty, Williams, Kitty, Smith, Sloop Dolphin, Denike, Keziab, Dawes, Nancy, Robbins, Ship Harriet, Moore, Brig Kerenhappuck, Lillibridge, Schor, Betsey and Kitty, Mirrow, Izabella, Ker, Sally, Griffin, Christy, Brown, Sloop Lively, Bliss, Industry, Dillingham, Maria Clark.

on 29th July, one hour and an half after the crew left her, in their light.

The brig Commerce of London, from St. Domingo is arrived at her Port.

On Monday the sch. Philadelphia, capt. Lewis arrived here from Leogane.

July 23th, abreast of the Platform, spoke the schooner Regulator, from New-York to Leogane: the 14th, spoke the ship Betsey, from Philadelphia to Port-au Prince, and a schooner from Boston, name unknown. July 17, under Heneauga, was brought to by a New Providence privateer, who put on board capt. Pearson and 5 of the crew belonging to the ship Helder of London, from Port au Prince homeward bound: the vessel having a few nights before been cast away on Heneauga reef. The remainder of the crew were put on board a brig belonging to New York, from Aux-Cayes, homeward bound which they had captured the day before and sent down to New Providence.

Arrivals at New-York.

Ship Harriet, Davis, London 63 Polly, Hawes, Liverpool 60 Returned to port this morning, ship Joseph, capt. Felt, bound to Dublin, having struck on the middle ground, near Sandy-hook, and sprung a leak—her cargo, pot-ash, oil and lumber.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices including Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., 4 1/2 per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North-America, Pennsylvania, EXCHANGE, at 60 days.

A N O D E.

(Composed by B. BIDWELL, Esq.) For the celebration of Independence, at RICHMOND, (Massachusetts,) July 4th, 1796.

ONCE more, on Freedom's holiday, Columbia's sons rejoice; Once more we join the festive lay And tune our grateful voice.

Come ye, who love the smiling train, That hover o'er this land, With one accord, adopt the strain And let our joys expand.

Hail Independence! Glorious hour, When one sublime decree Unloos'd the grasp of British power And spoke a nation free!

Columbia felt the inspiring flock, Yet trembled, till she saw Her empire founded on the rock Of Government and law.

See distant Asia bound in chains; See Africa sunk in glooms; See Europe bleed, at all her veins, And armies throng her tombs:

While here sweet Peace maintains her stand, Here plenty spreads her charms; And Washington still rules the land, Which once he sav'd by arms.

Come then and let us all rejoice, Nor fear a tyrant's rod, But join to blebs, with heart and voice, Columbia's guardian God.

And, while we quaff the stream that flows, To cheer the freeborn mind, Let's drop a tear o'er others' woes, And pray for all mankind.

Composed by MR. ALLEN, the young Gentleman who pronounced the Oration in Providence, Rhode-Island.

ODE for the Fourth of July, 1796.

I. DREAD Goddess on this happy day, Thy suppliants annual homage pay: When first thy face in splendor bright, Shone like the morning from the night; Our Fathers caught the heavenly flame, They fought, they bled, and died for fame, While Freedom with her all-inspiring breath, Proclaim'd them glorious in the field of death.

II. Our Heroes pour'd the purple flood, And swam thro' seas of fire and blood; Virginia's hero led the van, The foremost in the cause of Man; The bloomy laurels long shall grow, And round his sacred Temples blow: Fame oft shall tell with many a trickling tear, The man who soar'd in Glory's flaming Sphere.

III. Long since prophetic bands foretold, In rapture sweet, an age of gold; Behold the brilliant day Star rise, And sparkle in Columbia's skies, The pale eye'd victim of despair, Smooths up his wrinkled brow of care; While Freedom's Goddess hovering o'er our plains, Strikes from his wither'd hands the galling chains.

IV. 'Tis thus the Eagle when confin'd, Feels the strong impulse in his mind; He views with fix'd, undazzled eye The measure of the earth and sky. But when releas'd from earth, he springs, And rising on his rapid wings, Thro' the wide Fields of Ether wins his way, And soars and wantons in the blaze of day.

V. Here hardy labour plies his trade, And learning seeks the Muse's Shade, And flut the sparkling eye of joy, Her Sons a weak and timid race, Repose in pleasures soft embrace: While fair Columbia's hardy Sons shall stand Like walls of fire around their much-lov'd land.

FAIRHAVEN, (Vermont) July 25.

Most of the papers pronounce the highest appearance of plentiful crops of grain and hay.

At no time since the settlement of this country, has the earth borne so rich a burthen in these parts. Indian corn has a promising aspect. Grass and wheat were never better. The great price wheat has been sold at since the last harvest, induced every farmer to lay about him, and sow as much wheat as possible. In many towns the zeal ran so high, that there were more than twice the number of acres sowed, than ever were at any time before.

Fresh evidence that Oats will produce Rye.

Col. David Irwin, of this town, has two acres of rye now standing in the field, which it is supposed will yield fifteen bushels per acre, without a single grain of rye ever having been sown or scattered on the ground. The land bore a crop of corn the year before last, and last year it was sown for oats, and produced a good crop which was cut early. The remainder of the field was left fallow, and the last fall sown with wheat, so that the oats stubble was not fed. There appeared a great plenty of sprouts from the oat stubble—this spring Col. Irwin meant to have ploughed the ground again; but the moisture of the soil, and the wetness of the season, prevented it, until it became too late. It was however, covered with verdure, which was taken to be grass, chaf, or weeds, until the largeness of the growth provoked a closer examination, when the rye appeared.

Mr. Daring, a farmer near by, observing this strange metamorphosis, now accounts for land where his corn grows, being full of rye this year—it never was cultivated till the last year, when it bore oats.

Return of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize exported from the District of Bermuda Hundred or City-Point, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, 1796.

To Germany,—64 1/2 gallons West India rum, 3874 lbs. brown sugar, 31,086 hoghead staves, 551 hogheads tobacco:—To England—1052 barrels fine flour, 16 tons pig iron, 14,356 hoghead staves, 24,770 barrel staves, 1539 hogheads tobacco, 16 cords fire wood:—To Scotland—560 hoghead staves, 45,650 barrel staves, 421 hogheads tobacco:—To Holland—8000 hoghead staves, 404 hogheads tobacco:—To the Swedish West Indies—50 barrels bread, 4 hogheads bacon, 20 boxes candles, 12 jars currants, 8 barrels fine flour, 628 barrels fish, 4 demijohns Geneva, 1 keg, 3 fuskins, and five barrels lard, 3 boxes medicine, 3 trunks, 4 boxes, and 1 hoghead merchandize, 127 barrels pease, 1 box coopers tools, 2 kegs manufactured tobacco, 21 demijohns wine.

TOTAL.—50 barrels bread, 4 hogheads bacon, 20 boxes candles, 12 jars currants, 1060 barrels fine flour, 628 barrels fish, 4 demijohns Geneva, 16 tons pig iron, 1 keg, 3 fuskins, and 5 barrels lard, 3 boxes medicines, 3 trunks, 4 boxes, and 1 hoghead merchandize, 12 barrels pease, 64 gallons West India rum, 3874 lbs. brown sugar, 43,006 hoghead staves, 70,420 barrel staves, 1 box coopers tools, 2915 hogheads tobacco, 2 kegs manufactured ditto, 21 demijohns wines, 16 cords wood. Total amount of exports, 255,164 dollars and 68 cents.

Nett value of every species of merchandize, imported into this District within the same period, 193,016 dollars and 38 cents.

Collectors Office, Bermuda Hundred, July 1, 1796.

ROBERT WALKER, for WILLIAM HETH, Collector.

The members of the Philadelphia Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries, are requested to attend a general meeting of said society, to be held at the College, in Fourth street, this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

JOHN BROWNE, Sec'y.

BY AN ARTIST, Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hoop,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel. He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please. N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12.

To be disposed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to serve: She can be recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Chestnut-street. August 3. 2awtf.

ELEPHANT.

This Animal is to be seen in High-Street, between the Tenth and the Eleventh-Street.

HE will positively leave Philadelphia the tenth of September for Baltimore, in his way to Charleston, where he will winter. ADMITTANCE Half a Dollar—quarter of a Dollar for Children. The PANORAMA, or the VIEW of the CITIES of LONDON and WESTMINSTER. It is to be open till the 10th of 8 member, and the subject will then be removed to Baltimore with the ELEPHANT. ADMITTANCE for the PANORAMA, One quarter of a Dollar. August 3.

Brig LUCY at Auction.

ON Friday next, the 11th instant at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second Street. Will be sold by Auction, At 8 o'clock in the evening, THE BRIG

LUCY, A Stout, strong vessel, will carry about 1200 barrels, and may go to sea with a very small expense. Footman & Co. Auctioneers. ug 1st 3