

Philip Nicklin & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong }
Hylon Skin }
Young Hylon }
Hylon and }
Imperial } FRESH TEAS
Yellow Nankens }
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests }
Quicksilver }
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in }
chests }
London Market } MADEIRA WINE
London particular } in pipes, hogheads, &
New-York Market } quarter casks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogheads }
Sugar Candy by the Box }
Sail Canvas No. 128 }
Lead in sheets }
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted }
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thick- }
Tets, cords, striped Nankens, &c. }
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks }
3 Tierses Virginia Snake-root. }
Nails assorted in casks }
July 18 mwf

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and County, that he has removed from Market-Street to No. 25, South Third-Street, where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.
Superfine London Cloths and Kersemeres, Yorkshires second Do. do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannels, &c.
Manchester Printed Calicoes, London Chintz ditto, Blue and ditto Furnitures, India ditto
Long Cloths, Cozzes, Baftas, Battillas & Conjevrens, 4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Mullins, 4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs, 4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto, 4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Mullins, 4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets, 6-4 British Checks and Stripes, 4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figured and plain Mullins, Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankens, Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback, India Nankens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.
May 9 sawcott

Published by T. STEPHENS, No. 60, South Second Street.

The Group;
Or, An ELEGANT REPRESENTATION
ILLUSTRATED.

Embellished with a beautiful head of S. VERGES, C. S.
THE publisher thinks it a mark of respect, due to a liberal and enlightened public, to inform them that this is the Poem for the publishing of which he has been twice dragged from his house, and is now laboring under a vexatious prosecution. He is conscious that the piece contains nothing either criminal or offensive, unless original wit, decorated in elegant language, be criminal or disgusting to the prevalent taste; and, as he trusts that neither of these is the case, he submits the work to the public with a full assurance of its meeting with a favorable reception.

He would beg his prosecutors to call to mind (if they have ever read it) the following apologue to a well known romance—"A young painter, indulging a vein of picaresque, sketched a kind of Conversation Piece, respecting a bear, an owl, a monkey, and an ass; and to render it more striking, humorous, and moral, distinguished every figure by some emblem of human life. Bruin was exhibited in the garb and attitude of an old, toothless, drunken soldier; the owl perched upon the handle of a coffee-pot, with spectacles on his nose, seemed to contemplate a newspaper; and the ass, ornamented with a huge wig (which, however, could not conceal his long ears) sat for his picture to the monkey, who appeared with the implements of painting. This whimsical group afforded some mirth, and met with general approbation, until some mischief-wag hinted the whole was a lampoon upon an old officer, a physician, and a member of Parliament; an insinuation which was no sooner circulated, than these people began to be alarmed, and even to fancy themselves signified by the several figures in the piece. The furious group fell upon the painter, who declared that he had no design to give offence, or to characterize particular persons. They affirmed, the resemblance was too palpable to be overlooked;—and their clamours being overheard by the public, the Captain was a bear, the Doctor an ass, and the Senator an owl, to their dying day."—If a similar fate should attend the persons who will insinuate upon being the members of this group, the public will do the publisher the justice to remember that it is no fault of his.

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize.
Prize of 5000 dollars is dollars 5000
1 1000 1000
2 500 1000
5 200 1000
20 100 1000
99 50 1000
400 25 1000
3000 10 20,000
5 Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, 5000

2333 Prizes, 4,450
4018 Blanks.

6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 4,450
By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Patriot Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburne, No. 64 fourth Street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.
N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers,
JONATHAN RHEA, }

WILLIAM HASSELLTON.
WAS committed to the goal of Dauphin county, on the 27th July last, a lad who calls himself WILLIAM HASSELLTON, aged about 13 years, and has red hair—says he was an indentured apprentice to one JAMES DANFORTH, Weaver, now in Philadelphia; and has lived some time with Peter Egart, near New-Holland, Lancaster county; and further says, that his mother lives in Brandywine-hundred, near Newport. The master or owner of the said boy, is hereby notified to come and pay the charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged by due course of law. JOHN M'CHESNEY,
Harrisburgh, August 27, 1796. 31

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS IN THE
Lottery, No. 2.

14th Day's Drawing, August 10th.

Table with 4 columns: No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols.

15th Day's Drawing—Monday, August 22.

Table with 4 columns: No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols.

Philadelphia, August 29.

Yesterday arrived the HAMBURG PACKET, Capt. CLAY, by whom, London papers to the 21st of JULY are received, from which the following intelligence is taken.

P. A. R. I. S., June 25.
“The reports of peace, which were believed for several days, and which (says L'Eclair) we only repeated after the public voice, are attributed to the arrival in Paris of an Austrian secretary of legation to Switzerland. We are assured he came to propose an armistice; but the conditions could not be agreed on. This Secretary is returned—It is believed that there is not now any open negotiation between France and Austria.”

Adet, Minister plenipotentiary of the Republic to the United States of America, had demanded a successor. The directory long sought for one. That embassy had been offered to several citizens, who had refused it, and particularly to Marcy. Circumstances have changed in America; and at the anti-English party having recovered their influence, Adet has expressed a desire to retain his situation, which the Directory has complied with.
June 30.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Coblenz, June 20.
“Citizens Directors,
“I HAVE the honor to inform you, that that part of the army which was to retreat by Nieuwied, passed the river the day before yesterday in the greatest order, and without losing a single man, though in presence of six regiments of the enemy's cavalry, and of several battalions of infantry, supported by twelve pieces of cannon. The enemy endeavored to destroy the bridge by two rafts which they launched at it; the first, without breaking it entirely, so far deranged it, that it required several hours to re-establish it; but this was soon done by the zeal, activity and talents of citizen Tirlet, captain of artillery, who commanded the workmen on the bridge; the second raft was stopped before it reached the bridge.”

“While the bridge was repairing, the army took a position on the Sunnbach; whence it resumed its march in the greatest order; the retreat was covered by the cavalry and two battalions of the 30th half brigade, under the command of brigadier Arnaud.—These two battalions and the third regiment of light-horse, led by Colonel Grosjean, distinguished themselves by the coolness and precision which they displayed in their manœuvres, which were executed under the fire of the enemy's artillery. At length, at eleven at night, that part of the bridge of Nieuwied, which extends over the right branch of the Rhine, was restored without accident.”

“Gen. Kleber, who was retreating on the Sieg, was yesterday attacked in the post of Ukeradt, at two in the morning. The enemy's attack was so sudden, that he deemed it less dangerous, to risk a battle, than to continue his retreat. He there-

fore made the necessary dispositions, and marched against the assailants; he even beat back the heads of the enemy's first columns, but perceiving a considerable force, particularly in cavalry, advancing on his two flanks, he returned to his first position, and there maintained himself.

“The action ceased at three in the afternoon. The General was to resume his march in the night, to gain the lines of Duffeldorf. During our retreat, several partial actions took place, the particulars of which I cannot send you, as I have not yet received them; but our troops invariably displayed both courage and skill, and not a single post was forced, so that our retreat was conducted with the greatest order.”

“I cannot, citizens Directors, sufficiently praise the courage, coolness and perseverance of the troops, who fought for three days, and pursued their march in the night; neither stragglers nor fugitives were to be seen; never did the army appear to greater advantage than during this retreat; and this is the time to judge of the conduct both of officers and privates.”

“The general officers merit the highest commendations; by their talents, their courage, and the precision with which they executed my orders, they confirmed the courage of the soldier, and inspired him with that confidence which averts disaster.”

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Huffman, Commissary of the Government, to the Executive Directory.
“Strasbourg, June 23, 11 in the morning.
YOUR orders are executed. The army passed the Rhine this morning at two o'clock. Kehl is our own, with all its formidable batteries.—Generals Defaix, Beaupon, and Feruis, are pursuing the enemy with vigour. The action still continues. A great extent of territory, and a number of villages, are already occupied by our troops. The enemy is quite stupefied by an attack as warm as this was unexpected. From five to six hundred prisoners already taken, with several caissons and pieces of cannon.”

“It is not possible to bestow sufficient commendation on the bravery of the army, on the precision, and particularly on the discretion with which the business has been conducted. Yesterday morning 30,000 men were in the environs of Strasbourg, and nobody knew their real destination. At Neustadt, it was supposed, yesterday morning the headquarters were going to Turckheim, when they were directing their march to Strasbourg. From such unanimity every thing is to be expected.”

“I have just left the Commander in Chief, as he was passing the Rhine. He will send off an extraordinary courier to night with farther particulars of this glorious expedition.”

Health and greeting,
“W. HAUSSMAN.”

We have at this time 52,000 men in Suabia; the army of Conde is exposed to the greatest danger, and its retreat appears to be cut off.

Yesterday the feast of agriculture was celebrated at Paris.

We were assured, that at the instigation of the Chevalier Azzara, Envoy from the King of Spain, the Duke of Parma has been compelled in the treaty of peace between Spain and France. Consequently the French will restore the contributions which the Duke has paid, or at least will not insist on the payment of that part of them which remains unpaid.

It is believed that the Chevalier Azzara has already signed the preliminaries of peace in the Pope's name. One of the most curious clauses in this treaty is that by which the Holy father undertakes to put a stop to the schism which exists between the churches of France and Rome. On the other hand the Ami des Loix affirms that our troops are marching to Rome.

The Observer of the South also announces, that General Ruffa, at the head of a French Column, has marched to Leghorn, and must have reached that place before this; that Massena directs the siege of Mantau; and that Espinoy commands at Milan.

M. M. Bessoules and Mattheu ministers from the Republic of Geneva, have delivered their letters of credence to the minister of foreign affairs. They replace provisionally Citizen Reybutz, on whose dismissal the Directory insisted.

It is affirmed that Merlin, minister of justice, has purchased Rhinoy, the magnificent seat of the late Duke of Orleans.

Great apprehensions seem to be entertained for the safety of Aubert Dubayet and his suite, who have sailed for Constantinople.
The plan of the campaign formed by the Austrians is known. They were to force a passage near Answiller and Tripstadt, take possession of the lines of Landau, and immediately attack the army of the Rhine. This project was discovered and frustrated. Landau has provisions for six months. It is reported that 6000 Austrians have been completely defeated in Italy on their way to join Beaulieu; that we have secured the sluices of Mantua; that a revolt has broken out at Turin, and that the King has been obliged to take refuge with the French at Coni. We repeat these reports without vouching for their authenticity.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of June 28.
The Executive Directory sent an answer to the message, in which the Council had asked for an explanation of a decree, relative to the completion of the officers of the navy.

The Directory confined the charge of inactivity, by comparing the state of the navy at present with its state six months ago, when it appeared that upwards of 80 vessels had been equipped, and that 43 ships or frigates and 150 corvette are actually at sea, or stationed to defend our coasts.

The message was ordered to be printed.
A message was received from the Executive Directory, conceived in nearly the following terms: “Citizens Legislators, we have just received a letter from General Jourdon, informing us that the army of the Rhine and Moselle passed the Rhine on the 24th June.”

“The false attacks made by General Morrau contributed not a little to facilitate this event, by drawing off the attention of the enemy to another quarter.”

“We are masters of Fort Kehl, and the bridges are re-established.
“We shall publish farther particulars in the official journals.”

TRENT, June 14.
To day our army quitted its position before Ala, and has advanced several miles nearer to Verona. When the reinforcements which are on the road are arrived, it will march towards Mantua.

We are informed that the garrison of that place continues to oppose the enemy most vigorously, who besieges it with a very numerous force; it makes frequent sorties which are all more or less destructive to the French; it is even said that in the last they retook some advanced posts which the enemy had seized on.

Yesterday a spy arrived at head quarters with interesting intelligence concerning the affairs in the Milanese. According to his report the castle of Milan may hold out six months longer. All the inhabitants of Lombardy, even those of the lowest rank, ardently desire to be delivered from the French yoke. The French have put garrisons in all the towns and villages, and they are obliged to be continually on their guard, that they may not experience the effects of the irascibility of the Italians.

The rigorous measures lately employed, have served only to irritate the minds of the people in a greater degree. One of those measures which has given the greatest displeasure, is the arrestation of upwards of 100 of the most considerable people, who have been conducted to France as hostages: they were taken there in peasant's waggons.

His majesty has just received a present of two fine Arabian horses from the Emperor of Germany. They were landed at Deal a few days ago from the Elbe.

FRANKFORT, June 21.
The French army under General Lefevre, which had so rapidly advanced to the Lahn, is now retreating still more precipitately towards the Lower Rhine and Duffeldorf.—The whole country in the neighborhood of the Lahn is now evacuated. They leave their patrols and advanced posts in their places to conceal their retreat, and the greater part of them are consequently made prisoners.

In the action of the 17th near Wetzelar, which has had the most important consequences, General Bonnard was killed. On the part of the Austrians, Count Schafgotsch is dead of his wounds at Wetzelar. The brother of General Lefevre was shot, and his body brought off by the inhabitants of Wehrdorf, amidst a shower of balls, to be buried at Wehrdorf. On the 19th the French evacuated Newwed, a rally was made on them from the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein as they retreated from before it, with considerable effect.

The fortresses lost only two men during the blockade. Large reinforcements are now on their march to the Rheingau, to prevent the French crossing the Rhine near Bacherach; 18,000 Austrians are also posted at the Petersberg, opposite Rheinfels.

Marshal Count Wurmler has just received the command of the army in Italy. The Arch-duke Charles will be commander in chief of the two armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

INSBRUCK, June 15.
The French appear to have given up their intention of penetrating into Tyrol. A part of their forces has fallen back upon Mantau, probably to press the siege, and the other is still in activity between the lake of Garda and Verona.

It is certain that the enemy experienced a severe check on the 2d, in attempting to cross the Adige; but the loss was less considerable than has been before stated. It is estimated at 3000 men from 4 to 500 were cavalry, who endeavored to swim over the river.

At this instant it is reported that General Beaulieu has completely beat the corps of the French army commanded by Gen. Massena.

LONDON, June 29.
In the attack made by the French upon the Prince of Wirtemberg's corps, the Austrian regiment of Jordis was cut to pieces, and O'Donnell's free corps suffered immensely, as did also Barco's hussars.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 11th instant, informs us, that the Swedish fleet, composed of 8 ships of the line and 3 frigates, and commanded by vice-admiral Nordenkiöld, arrived there on the 9th instant, and joined the Danish Squadron.—The combined fleet, is for the present month, to be under the orders of the Danish Admiral de Kaas.

SUN-OFFICE.
HALF PAST TWELVE—NOON.
We have just received additional Paris journals of the 25th, to those which came to hand in the morning. We stop the press to convey to the public the following letter from Buonaparte.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.
“Head-Quarters at Tortona.
“The instant I heard that the campaign was opened on the Rhine, I marched a column to the Lake of Como, which has taken and destroyed the fort of Fuentes.
“The Duke of Modena has given 1000 fusils with bayonets, and eight pieces of cannon 24 pounders, fifteen pieces 16 pounders, twelve 8 pounders, and fourteen four pounders.
“The Imperial Fiels having revolted, they committed every excess. The chief of brigade Lafre, marched thither with 7200 men; he burned the rebels houses, and made the chiefs of them prisoners who have been shot.
“The same thing has taken place in the environs of Tortona. I caused fifteen chiefs to be arrested, judged by a military commission, and shot.
“To this hour we have no sick, and that is very well.
(Signed) “BUONAPARTE”