

The Redacteur of the 25th has the following article from the Editor.

"N. B. The French Journals of Paris, who are disgraced every day by publishing the ridiculous relations of the French Journals of Frankfort, which are at the devotion of the Emigrants, have announced an inconceivable defeat of the army of Italy, in an attempt to pass the Addige. What is most remarkable in this news, is its absolute falsehood. On the 3d of June General Buonaparte announced from Verona, that he was possessed of all the bridges of the Addige; his advanced guards were ten leagues from thence. No battle had taken place on the 20th. The republican army had advanced almost without a blow far on the other side of that river. "THUAN."

July 2
We yesterday received by express Paris journals, to the 30th ult. inclusive. By these we learn that the French unexpectedly crossed the Rhine at Strasbourg on the 23d ult. with a very considerable force, and taking the Austrians by surprise made themselves masters of the strong fort of Kehl, and after making from 6 to 700 prisoners, extended their destructive incursions into the neighbouring country.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived in town this morning and brought an account of some farther advantages gained by the victorious Austrians over the flying French.

Different accounts from Frankfort of the 1st mention a second action to have been fought at Okerath on the 20th, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 1800 men left dead on the field, 700 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. These accounts farther state, that the column of French retiring from Neuwied is cut off, and must either surrender or be drowned in the Rhine. But it appears from General Jourdan's letter to the Directory, that they have effected their passage over that river.

The French are retreating with precipitation to Duffeldorf, and the Austrians are pursuing them thither with equal rapidity. The former are said to have lost no less than 40 pieces of artillery in their retreat.

The extraordinary Gazette, published last night, confirms the account in yesterday's Courier of the actions that took place on the 15th and 16th, on the right side of the Rhine, between part of General Jourdan's army and the Archduke Charles. After the battle on the 16th, General Kleber retired first to Altenkirchen, and afterwards took possession of the heights of Kirpen near Altenkirchen. In that position he was attacked, on the 19th, by the Austrian General Kray. After a very obstinate action, the Austrians (the Gazette Extraordinary states) drove the French from the heights, but did not venture to pursue them.

The loss of the Austrians is stated at between 5 and 600 men. The loss of the French at above 700 taken prisoners and several hundred killed, besides, "according to all reports," a great number wounded.

On the night of the 19th, General Kleber crossed the Sieg, and directed his march towards Duffeldorf. At Duffeldorf he will be reinforced by the army of the North under General Bonnaire.

July 7. The Sally of Boston, for orders, lost her anchors and cables in the Downs, and is gone for Ramsgate pier.

On Monday an American vessel took fire at Ayles Dock, New Crane, Wapping, and burst nearly to the water's edge; but by the timely assistance of the fireman and engines, the flames extended no farther.

July 9. By letters received from Jersey, we learn that General Gordon, the commander in chief there, having received intimation that a considerable French force had been collected in the neighbourhood of St. Maloes and Granville, and which was daily increasing, and that all the boats on the coast had been put in requisition, was preparing against an attempt upon that island, which he had reason to believe would speedily be made.

Capt. Manlove, of the Earl of Derby, passed Ellencur the 24th of June, for Riga. He writes there were then cruising on the North Sea, the following French ships, viz. La Carmagnole, of 50 guns; Republicaine 32; Torche 24; Foudroyante 24; and Brillante 24.

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET, July 1.
Dispatches have been this day received from Colonel Graham, dated at the head quarters of General Beaulieu, Cagliari near Roverdo, June 13th and 14th, by which it appears that nothing material had occurred in that quarter since the 31st May.

SHEERNESS, June 26.
The diligence aimed hired cutter arrived here yesterday noon, with the ship Stirling, of Boston, a prize to the squadron under the command of vice admiral Macbride, bound from Surinam to Amsterdum, laden with sugar, taken off the Texel. The Diligent left the fleet on the 17th instant, the Texel then bearing S. E. about 3 leagues, where there were lying eight ships of the line, two fifties, three frigates, and some corvettes.

FOR SALE,
The ship STAR,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Master.
Lying at Walnut-tree wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 2200 barrels, is two years old, and in complete order to receive a cargo.—For terms apply to THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
Who have also for sale:—Said vessels cargo—consisting of—
Wine and Porter bottles,
Window Glafs, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.
Pipes in boxes.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Grindstones, Coals, Whiting, &c.
Aug. 29

INFORMATION
To be given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office
No. 147 Chestnut Street,
Between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Also, where Tickets may yet be had.
Aug. 26
The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Days drawing is assid.

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, August 29.

Accounts by the Hamburg packet say, that there were public rejoicings at Liverpool, on account of Austrian Victories on the Rhine; the papers however do not contain any details, which appear to warrant this.

London papers say, that Stocks fell on the news of the French re-crossing the Rhine. The reason assigned is that Peace is thereby rendered less probable.

Many interesting foreign articles are necessarily omitted this day—as is also the speculation signed "ON-SERVER."

The Sun of July 11, contains Moreau's official dispatches to the Directory, dated Kehl, June 24, 25, by which it appears that he had effected the passage of the Rhine at Kehl, and established himself there. He concludes a long letter of detail by informing that the bridge between Kehl and the Isle of the Rhine was just completed, and that the remainder of his army was passing it.

The army of Italy had taken the castle of Urbino, Fort Ferrara, and Bolegna, in Ferrara 114 pieces of cannon. The details of the above successes are given in letters from Buonaparte and Salicetti. Paris accounts to the 1st July from the same paper mention that some disturbances had taken place, but that tranquility was restored. It was reported that the Pope had obtained a cessation of arms at the price of 50 millions of livres, pictures &c. &c.

Paris dates of the 3d July mention that authentic letters announce a fresh victory gained by Moreau on the right side of the Rhine, and that the Emperor's cuirassiers were almost cut to pieces; that the siege of Mantua, is carried on by 60,000 men.—The king of Naples had obtained a cessation of arms on condition of withdrawing his forces, land and Naval from the coalition. L'Eclair of the 3d July says; that the French had gained a signal victory, entered Freiburg in the Brisgau; this appears to allude to the victory first mentioned in this paragraph. It was reported, that Pichegru had taken part of Moreau's army and was marching by Constance to cut off Beaulieu, enter the Tyrol by the way of Germany and shake hands with Buonaparte. Moreau in his letter dated Kehl, talks of shaking hands with Buonaparte.

A Munich head of June 26, mentions, that a courier from Inspruck bro't news of the French having taken Polzen, secured the passage of Schults and advanced into the valleys of Friesler and Munder. A Brussels head of July 1, states the Archduke Charles to be near Duffeldorf. The French were in possession of the citadel of Ancona before the 26 of June.

Paris dates of the 5th July, say, we have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona and Civitavecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn, we took from the English shipping &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The Ministers of the King of Naples and the Pope had arrived at Paris.

MANHEIM, JUNE 20.

The French attacked the entrenched camp before Mandach, with numerous forces, this morning. The first attack was made on the side of Mandach, at half past 5 o'clock, and it fix their principal attack was directed against the extremity of the entrenched camp, between Rheingenheim and Mundenheim. The cannonade and musquetry was very terrible; and, after having sacrificed a great many people, they got possession of Rheingenheim. They also made several attacks towards Oggerheim, and the canal of Frankenthal, but were repulsed. At nine o'clock they appeared to direct their principal forces against three redoubts that are in the second line before Mundenheim; but the fire of the Austrian batteries probably made them give up their object. At 10 o'clock we no longer heard the sound of cannon. It is now two in the afternoon, and all is quiet.

STRASBOURG, 10th Messidor, (June 28.)

Our army on the other side of the Rhine, make some progress; it attacked the enemy the day before yesterday (Sunday) at half past 6 in the evening; they defended themselves obstinately, notwithstanding which, they were driven from all their positions, into which our troops entered yesterday morning; the field of battle was found covered with their dead bodies.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, June 15.

According to letters from the left bank of the Rhine, the French were not at Worms on the 14th. On the 14th, one of their patrols shewed themselves on the Pfedderheim &c. &c.

MANHEIM, June 15.

The attack of yesterday lasted until 5 o'clock in the evening. It appears to have been very serious; the cannon and the musquetry, the sabre and the bayonet were all employed, and the cavalry were warmly engaged. The French took, lost, and retook a redoubt upon the Rheeback; they must have lost many men, for the soldiers were obliged to pass the water with their guns over their heads, and under the fire of the Austrians. The attack extended to the whole line from Rhein, Gerheim, and Lippstein, opposite Oggerheim. The French in the morning dislodged the Austrians from Frankenthal, but in the afternoon the post was retaken from them.

This morning every thing is quiet; the Austrians have concentrated their position behind Mandach to the old redoubt of the Rhine. The French have it in contemplation to employ the Imperialists in such a manner here as to prevent their detaching troops to the Lahn.

June 16.

Last night a variety of skirmishes took place among the out posts, on the side of Mandach, in which the Austrians were successful.

The following article is official:

"The intrenchments in front of Mannheim and Mundenheim being completed, Gen. Wurmsler in the night of the 15th stationed a sufficient number of troops in them for their defence. The remainder of the detachment which occupied the position from Rheingenheim to Frankenthal have passed

the Rhine to take possession of the ground that is marked out for their encampment.

June 17.

The action on the 14th June was very bloody. On each side the greatest obstinacy was evinced, but the loss of the French was infinitely more considerable than ours; for after having been driven from several redoubts, which they scaled 3 different times, our cavalry pursued them to a great distance. In the environs of the Rheutte the ground is covered with dead bodies.

The head quarters of Gen. Wurmsler are at Schwetzingen. The troops which, on the night of the 15th, repassed the Rhine are going to Schwetzingen. The intrenched camp upon the left bank of the Rhine is defended by 150 pieces of cannon, and by a great number of troops extended from Mannheim to Rheingenheim. The French since yesterday have occupied Oggerheim and Franckenheim.

MENTZ, June 16.

Every thing is quiet in our environs. The enemy are not seen within three leagues from us. It is on this side of Bingen that they have approached the nearest. Their detachments advance beyond the Reiz; they levy contributions on the villages and then return.

SCHWALBACH, June 18.

Yesterday morning the Imperial troops who were in the environs of Dimburg, were put in motion for the purpose of proceeding to the other side of the Lahn. The Austrians proceeded directly to Munsarbar, to pursue the enemy, who were in full retreat on that side. They soon came up with the rear guard, and a very bloody battle ensued, in which the French were roughly handled.

The French also retired yesterday morning from Elm and Nassau, and were pursued by General Finck.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

[By the Mary, Capt. Logan, in 45 days from Cork, we have received a Cork paper, of July 4, containing the following London accounts to the 28th June; five days later than our former advices.]

LONDON, June 28.

The Prince of Wales came yesterday to Carlton house, and a reconciliation took place between him and the Princess. They dined together with a select party. The new arrangement of the household will take place immediately. Lady Jersey resigns her situation as Mistress of the Robes, and will pay her respects to their majesties the first court day. Their Royal Highnesses will go to the drawing room on Thursday, and there will be a series of fetes given by the principal nobility on the happy occasion.

Orders have been sent to Brightelmstone for the Marine Pavilion to be got ready for the summer residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their infant daughter.

NAPLES, May 21.

The Prince of Belmonte, who had been sent to London, to confer with the French envoy Faypout, to learn the disposition of the French government, relative to a peace with Naples, is returned; after which a grand council of state was held, in the presence of the king, the queen, and the prime minister. At which the proposition of a negotiation with France was rejected, and it was resolved to continue the war with the utmost rigour.

Every preparation is therefore making for the defence of the country, and 40,000 men are immediately to be raised in Naples and Sicily, to be added to the 10,000 we already have. The nobility and clergy have been required to contribute to the utmost of their power to the defence of the kingdom.

HAGUE, June 11.

The great question which has been so frequently debated in the Convention, viz. whether the National Convention shall have the entire disposal of the armed citizens, and the finances of the whole Republic; was determined in the sitting of last Tuesday, by the majority of a single vote. The decree only says, that all farther debate on the subject shall cease; but this may certainly be considered as a rejection of the proposition.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Hamburg Packet, Clay,	Liverpool 42
Voltaire, Bowen,	Hamburg 54
Brig Pennsylvania, Moody,	Amsterdam 63
Schooner Sally, Stevens,	Londonderry, 45
Swallow, Moore,	Norfolk 3
Kitty, Eugene,	ditto 3
Prudence, Deming,	Hartford 6
Sloop Lark, Crowell,	New-York 3
Brig Rebecca, Divine,	Madeira 35
Punch, Tombe,	New-York 5
Schooner Little Tom, Dennet,	St. Croix 13
Ship Reebuck, Shewell,	Bristol 56

The Voltair left Hamburg June 30, and Cruhaven July 5, in company with Ship Maria, Ferris, of New York, bound to Rochfort, and the Snow Two Friends, for Boston.

The Schooner Sally, left Londonderry 12th July. The Deborah sailed 3 weeks before, with 550 passengers, and the Adolphe 2 weeks before with the same number. The Eliza for New-Castle and New-York; with 180, and William and Henry for do. with 280, were ready to sail. In the Sally came 83 passengers, all in health, well treated.

The Ship John Bulkely, sailed from Madeira the 17th July, for the Isle of May.

The Ship Concord, Thompson, from Philadelphia, arrived at Amsterdam, June 15.

22 Ships and brigs are advertised in the Liverpool papers for the United States.

Capt. Clay sailed from Liverpool in company with ships General Washington, and Warren, for Philadelphia; the ship Jane, Rogers, and Snow Eliza, Benson, for Baltimore, and ship Commerce, Delano, for New-York; in a few hours after sailing the Commerce took fire, was towed ashore, and totally destroyed.

On Tuesday last Capt. Clay spoke the French frigate Vengeance, of 50 guns, in long. 64, 1-2
The ship Atlantic, Langford, is arrived at London from Philadelphia.

The coppered bottom ship New-Jersey, Capt. Heis, was to sail from Liverpool for Philadelphia about the 15th July.

Arrivals at Boston—August 12.

Brig Sally, Lovell, Surinam, 30 days. Sailed in co. with near fifty fail of American vessels, among which were captain Titcombe, of Newbury-port; the Washington, of Providence; Paramaribo, of Baltimore; and Shillaber, of Salem. Left there among others, the Orion, Cushing, of Boston; the Lydia, Chipman, of do. — Tilden, do. Hannah, Harding, do. and Rover, Johnston, do. Spoke a British 74 and a frigate, on the passage, neither of which troubled them.

Same day, arrived sloop Industry, Banks, St. Eustatius, 18 days. Aug. 6. Spoke brig Eliza, of Portsmouth, from Demerara for New Bolton. Had on board the log-book of a Boston ship, condemned there. Had landed Mr. Hubbard and son, of Boston, at St. Croix, the former gentleman being sick.

Same day—Arrived schooner Washington, Cook, St. Croix, 16 days.

The Galen, Eddy, from hence, is at London in 26 days.

The Eliza, and Jay, at ditto, on the same day.

The Jerusha, Giles, of Beverly, from Barbary, was at Plymouth, (England) June 1—with damage.

The Thomas, Alden, of Portland, has arrived at Baltimore, from Liverpool.

The Lucy, Beasley, from hence, is at Guadaloupe.

The Mary, Tate, at Clyde, June 5.

New-York, August 27.

MARINE REGISTER.

Captain Logan, of the Ship Mary, arrived yesterday from Cork, spoke the following vessels on his passage:—

July 12. Spoke the ship Fair Virgin, of Virginia, from Alexandria, bound to Dover, out 6 weeks.

July 16. Spoke the ship Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, Captain Bliss, bound to Bristol, in lat. 59, 39, long. 14, 43, 27 days out.

At 6 P. M. the same day spoke the ship Draper, Captain Collins, from New-York, bound to Dublin, 27 days out.

July 25. Spoke the ship Lydia, Captain James Price, bound to Boston, in lat. 43, 32, long. 27, 18, 20 days out. Same day spoke a brig with American colours, from Bayonne, bound to Marblehead, 13 days out.

Aug. 2. Spoke the Deborah, Capt. Robert Palmer, from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia, in lat. 44, 40, long. 43, 00, full of passengers, out 6 weeks.

Aug. 11. Spoke the ship Polly, from Wiscasset, bound to Liverpool, 16 days out.

Aug. 22. Spoke the ship Cornelia of Charleston, from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth, Capt. Saim Gilbert, in lat. 38, 0, long. 64, 30; 13 days out.

He told Capt. Logan, that the Prevoyante, 40 gun ship, pressed 6 men, &c. carpenter, cook, and four of the best of his seamen.

Aug. 25. At 7 P. M. spoke the ship Factor, in lat. 39, 40, long. 65, 0, out 49 days; the wind blowing fresh and the ships pulling each other briskly, could not learn where bound, but under stood the word, "Norfolk," and suppose that to be her part by the course she was steering.

Captain Bogg, of the ship Margaret, arrived here yesterday from Miramachie, in 20 days—spoke on the 13th August, an English cruising frigate, in lat. 44, 56.

Aug. 23. In lat. 40, 17, long. 66, 19, spoke the Shark sloop of War, the captain of which informed captain Bogg's that the Active British Frigate, of 32 guns, was lately lost on the island of Anti-Colti, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship	Port
Ship Mary, Logan,	Cork
Margaret, Bogg,	Miramachie
Schr. Polly, Clouga,	Havannah
York, Young,	Halifax

BRANDY,

OF 4th and 4th proof, and equal in quality to that imported from France, may be had of the subscriber at his Distillery, No. 115, Story or New-street between Third and Fourth-streets, where the public, upon application, may judge for themselves, and will find it an object well worth their attention.

RUM and GIN in any quantity, for exportation or home consumption, and of superior quality—by

Thomas Cave.

P. S. RYE, MALT, BARLEY, and MELASSES, will be purchased, or taken in exchange for spirits, upon application as above. Also any quantity of Claret or other wine fit for distillation.
August 29 h, 1796. M4w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT FOURTH PROOF
Jamaica Spirits;

And to dispose of,
The fine, fast-falling schooner
SWALLOW,
Of Baltimore, about 140 tons burthen.
August 29.

Dutch Goods,

Received by the Pennsylvania, from Amsterdam.

GIN, in pipes	
Morlaix	
Tickenburgs	In Bales
Onaburgs	
German	Stripes, in cases
Haclem	
Hollands	
Ravens	DUCK, in ditto
Bedticks, in ditto	
Britagnes	
Platilles	In ditto

For Sale by **THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,**
Aug. 29

Wanted, immediately,

Two Journeymen Printers,

TO go a small distance from the city, to whom the highest wages will be given—their work will be occasionally at Cafe and Press. Enquire at No. 2, Laetitia-Court.
Aug. 29.