

## India Tamboured Muslins.

A small, handsome assortment of Muslins, viz.

Fine tamboured Malda and Santipore Muslins, various patterns and prices.  
Plain 6-4 Jaconet.  
Corded and cross-barred Muslin Shawls.  
Ditto ditto 6-4 and 4-4 Dorcas.  
Muslin Handkerchiefs, fine and coarse.  
Japan Muslins, and  
A few pieces extraordinary fine Long Cloths.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Tingey,  
No. 127, South Third-street.

Sept. 18.

## LANDING,

From on board the Brig REBECCA, Dominic Davine, Master, at Philip Care's Wharf, and for Sale by the Subscriber,

London Particular Madeira WINE,  
In Pipes, Hogheads and Quarter Casks.

There are in the above parcel 10 Hhds. of CHOICE OLD WINE, fit for immediate use.

Robert Andrews,

Sept. 6. mw&f No. 86, So. Wharves.

## Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong }  
Hyson Skin }  
Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS  
Hyson and }  
Imperial }  
Yellow Nankeens }  
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests }  
Quicksilver }  
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in }  
chests }

London Market }  
London Particular } MADEIRA WINE  
New-York Market } in pipes, hogheads, &  
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogheads } quarter casks  
Sugar Candy by the Box }  
Sail Canvas No. 1 & 2 }  
Lead in sheets }  
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted }  
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thick- }  
sets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c. }  
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks }  
3 Tierces Virginia Snake-root. }  
Nails assorted in casks }

July 18

mw&f

## LANDING,

From on board the ship STAR, Capt. Fanneman,

About 150,000 Bottles,

From Bristol—For Sale by

F. Coppinger.

August 31-

## Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.  
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED,  
have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of  
FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers,  
Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and  
sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand,  
bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c., all kinds of  
writings in the conveying line, done with neatness and  
dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the  
most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given.  
They solicit a share of the public favor; they are deter-  
mined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,  
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796.

m&wf

## WATSON'S ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street.

## Apology for Christianity,

In a series of Letters, addressed to  
EDWARD GIBBON, Esq.

Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the  
Roman Empire.

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Landaff.  
(Price 75 cents bound)

## Watson's Answer to Paine,

To be had at the same place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her  
friends sleep.

Sept. 1.

mw&f

## Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen  
Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY  
TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the  
city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the  
daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Bos-  
ton, Baltimore, together with those of the principal com-  
mercial cities of Europe.—They will be regularly filed  
and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety  
of French Liqueurs; together with the usual refreshments,  
will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the  
choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liqueurs, and the most  
approved Malt Liqueurs from London and other breweries.  
The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest  
productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be  
accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at  
hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is  
regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had  
at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and  
the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other  
 requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and  
execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at  
large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges  
himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to pre-  
serve that patronage with which he has been so distinguish-  
ingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19.

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## WANTED,

A STORE and Cellar or Compting house and Cellar,  
for the Wholesale and Dry Good business. Enquire  
at No. 129 Arch-street.

For Sale at the above place,

500 Boxes Window Glafs, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, &c.  
500 Cream Cheeses in the best order, imported from  
Holland, and entitled to drawback. Enquire of

Peter Berger,

Aug. 16

aw&w

## WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.  
Enquire at this Office.

## CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the late arrivals.

MADRID, June 4.

The number of our ships of war is increased to  
sixty, and it is added, that the court of Naples, re-  
turning to the influence of our cabinet, will unite  
its maritime force with that of Spain, in case of a  
rupture with England.

June 6.

The Duke de Crillon Mahon, Captain General  
of the armies, died here last month, at the age of  
80. It is calculated, that he has been in 68 dif-  
ferent engagements.

It is extraordinary that the public papers have  
not sooner announced this loss which Spain has sus-  
tained. The Duke de Crillon, of all their Generals,  
commanded the Spanish armies with the great-  
est success in the year 1780, against the English.  
It was he who in that war took the island of Mi-  
norca, from England. After having served long  
in France, his native country, at the conclusion of  
the seven years war, he passed with the approbation  
of the French government into the service of Spain,  
where he acquired the first military rank. Not  
having taken any part in the last war of the Spa-  
niards against the French, he had a very active  
share in the peace which terminated it.

The title of Duke of Mahon, destined to per-  
petuate the remembrance of his victories, has pas-  
sed to the youngest of his sons by a third marriage.  
The two eldest sons of the Duke de Crillon, have  
a title more precious in the eyes of their country,  
were both members of the constituent assembly,  
both faithful to the cause of freedom, they placed  
their glory in the sacrifices which liberty demanded  
of them. Great distinctions awaited them, had  
they wished to leave their country; but they pre-  
ferred the honor of remaining French citizens.  
Even persecution, which they did not escape, has  
not weakened their constancy. This example of  
devotion to the republic, far exceeds the patriotism  
of many who boast of their disinterestedness, while  
the revolution has been to them a mine of gold, or  
who have set a high price upon very trifling services.

ITALY, June 20.

A French convoy of 25 ships are arrived on the  
coast of Genoa, which have been pursued in vain  
by the English ships of war.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Mantua, to  
give up the city to the French. Several pieces of  
cannon, at the part where the French were to make  
the attack, were found only charged with powder  
and sand. The conspirators have been arrested,  
and the French, when they appeared before that  
part, were received with ball.

The strong bridge which the French had thrown  
over the Po, at Placenza, is furnished with artiller-  
y, and constantly guarded by 1500 men.

A magnificent house is prepared at Milan for the  
lady of general Buonaparte, who is expected there.  
The French army before Mantua, is now estimat-  
ed at 40,000 men.

MILAN, June 14.

General Buonaparte is, it is said, gone to Paris,  
to confer personally with the Directory, and receive  
new instructions for his future operations. He is  
expected to return within a fortnight. Citizen  
Pinot has been appointed commissary of the French  
army in the room of Salicetti.

On the 12th three deputies set out from this city  
to Paris, to notify to the French government the  
wish of the inhabitants of Milan, that the Milanese  
and the rest of Lombardy may be changed into a  
republic.

When the deputies were about to depart, a great  
multitude of people was assembled. The president  
of the municipality made a discourse to them, in  
which he said, "that all the municipalities, legally  
assembled, had expressed their wish that the country  
might be changed into a republic." One of the  
deputies replied, and assured the president, that he  
would exert himself to the utmost in the execution  
of his mission, that the people might be gratified in  
their wish for republican liberty. Another of the  
deputies (Serbelloni) at his departure, took off the  
key he wore as chamberlain, and declared that as  
he was now a freeman, he would no longer wear  
the badge of slavery.

The new French Commissary, Pinot, has order-  
ed that all persons who are indebted to the Austri-  
an government, the Archduke Ferdinand, the Emi-  
grants or the powers at war with France, shall give  
them in, under pain of paying double; all feudal  
rights, exclusive rights of the chase, all armorial  
bearings and liveries, are abolished. All diplomas  
of nobility are to be given in, within a week, and  
burnt. No person is to bear any other title, except  
professional, than that of citizen. Inventories are  
to be made of all the silver utensils and ornaments  
in the churches.

The conditions of the French peace with Sardi-  
nia are now completely executed. The cities of  
Valenza and Alessandria, are now in possession of  
the French.

AUSBOURG, June 16.

Gen. Cervoni quitted Parma on the 1st June,  
for the purpose of taking the command of the ad-  
vanced guard of the French army, in the room of  
General Laharpe.

BRUSSELS, June 30.

The Austrian army commanded by the Arch-  
duke Charles advances upon Duffeldorf. Accord-  
ing to intelligence from the banks of the Rhine,  
the enemy is only at the distance of a league and a  
half: under these circumstances General Kleber has  
thought proper to concentrate all his forces in the  
front of Kayserwerth and Duffeldorf, for the pur-  
pose of connecting the defence of these two places,  
the attack of which must present great difficulties  
to the Austrians, so long as the French shall remain  
masters of the communication with the left bank of  
the Rhine. They work night and day in comple-  
ting the exterior fortifications and the batteries.  
A multitude of laborers are continually employed  
upon these works.

Besides, General Kleber has ordered to be pul-  
led down, about one hundred houses, churches,  
and other edifices, which surrounded Duffeldorf,  
and which made the environs of that city one of  
the most agreeable situations in Europe. These  
evils are the inevitable consequences of the unfor-  
tunate war carried on so obstinately on the two  
banks of the Rhine.

PARIS, June 27.

"Yesterday evening at seven o'clock we attack-  
ed the enemy in the wood, which was their most  
advantageous position; they were forced to retreat,  
and we took 30 prisoners. Our left wing has ad-  
vanced to Bischoffheim, the centre is at Offen-  
burg; and the right wing near Akenheim. An  
Austrian cavalier, taken prisoner, assured us, that  
the Prince of Conde's army made part of the Aus-  
trian army, and that it amounted to 16,000 men;  
but that is of no consequence (added the prisoner)  
you will take them all, for they tremble like hares,  
and the Austrian General requires, that they shall  
be placed at the head of the army. We hope,  
that they will fight in despair; they will thereby  
induce our troops to emulate them."

June 28.

"Prisoners continue to be made in great num-  
bers. The enemy have been forced in their en-  
trenchments, and obliged to fly. They have set  
fire to their magazines to prevent their falling into  
our hands. We are now two leagues beyond Of-  
fenberg."

July 5.

## OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Hausman to the Executive Directory.

Strasbourg, 6th Messidor (June 24.)

"The attacks of the entrenchments of Kehl  
were attended with great difficulties, all of which,  
however, were overcome by our troops.

"Among the traits of courage displayed by the  
troops, the most remarkable was the manner in  
which the first redoubt was taken; the soldiers, af-  
ter having leaped into the ditch before they scaled  
the walls, overwhelmed the enemy with a shower  
of stones. This new manœuvre made the troops  
in the redoubt stoop, and the republicans immedi-  
ately jumped upon the parapet, and took posses-  
sion of the redoubt. We had no artillery until we  
took some pieces from the enemy.

The general in chief to the executive directory,  
dated head-quarters at Moscontour, 4th Mes-  
sidor.

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

"I announce to you, that the principal Chouans  
of the department of Morbihan have made their  
submission to the laws of the republic, and that the  
inhabitants of the plains, following their example,  
lay down their arms, which they had received from  
a hostile government.

"The chief Vendean, Beaumelle, being found  
with arms in his hand, has been killed—in conse-  
quence of his death they have found four barrels  
of powder and four chests of charges for cannon.

"The emigrants, Montjean and Grandgou, ar-  
rested in the house of the former have been tried,  
condemned to die, and executed. A great num-  
ber of the same description, by an expeditious de-  
parture, have escaped a similar fate.

(Signed) "L. HOCHÉ."

LONDON, July 5.

The scheme of operations of the French armies  
is not sufficiently understood in this country to en-  
able us to form a proper estimate of its merits. Mi-  
litary men who know the country, however, speak  
of it with the highest commendation. They say  
it is a plan conceived with equal enterprise and  
skill; it defeats every project that the Austrians  
formed for the campaign; since if Prince Charles  
should detach from his army a body of men suffi-  
cient to enable Wurmler to attack Moreau, he  
must expose the important line of the river Main to  
Jourdan, who would assuredly again cross the  
Rhine; and even an attack by Wurmler would not  
be disastrous to Moreau, while the French have se-  
cured the bridges for their retreat.

On the other hand, if prince Charles does not  
detach, it is likely that Moreau will form a junc-  
tion with Kellerman, who has hardly any thing to  
oppose his passage by the Lake of Constance, ex-  
cept the feeble garrisons of Landau and Bregentz;  
and, this junction once effected, the Austrian armies  
must retreat from the Rhine to save the very heart  
of Germany.

In the mean time, even if these grand projects  
should fail, the French have succeeded in turning  
the war into the enemy's country. The fertile  
sides of the Brigaw not merely save their own  
crops, but deprive the Austrians of their only near  
supplies, and force them to draw all their subsistence  
from the Main and Necker.

July 12.

A gentleman on Thursday traling for pikes at  
Broad Creek, near Cambridge, drew out of his  
pocket with his handkerchief a small red letter case  
containing bank bills to the amount of 78l. and  
ten guineas and a half in gold, which fell into the  
water. Some persons present, on the prospect of a  
reward of ten guineas, drew the hole, when several  
pikes were caught, but no appearance of the pocket-  
book. The gentleman at length took home his  
pikes, in one of which, of about 7 pounds, on be-  
ing opened, was found the letter case not much in-  
jured, and its valuable contents no otherwise affect-  
ed than in being wet.—Leicester Journal.

Experiments are now making in the North of  
Ireland, with success, for mixing hemp and flax to-  
gether in the manufacture of coarse linens, which  
process will considerably lower the price of them.

The Cotton Manufactory.—It is with much satis-  
faction we received the following interesting fact of  
the cotton manufactory in the North of England:  
—"We see, (says Dr. Aikin, in his late history of  
the country round Manchester) that 20,000l.  
laid out for raw materials for this trade, in twenty-  
years magnified into more than 7,000,000l. and  
50,000 spindles into 2,000,000l.

In consequence of a rebuff in the Constitu-  
tion election, Lord Penrhyn and the Bishop of  
Bangor are both in a high Welch fever. The for-  
mer was plod profusely, but to no purpose, the lat-  
ter is to undergo "bur purgations" at the ensuing  
affizes in Shropshire.

Crim. Con.—No case of adultery has been  
tried in America since the establishment of that  
public!

At Winchester Assizes a cause came on last week  
at the Nisi Prius Court, Admiral Sir Hyde Par-  
ker v. Major Bailey for crim. con.—Damages for  
Plaintiff 3000l.

A literary character.—During the popularity of  
John Wilkes, a poor fellow came to the Committee  
of Finance to demand pay for his literary services.  
His employment was to chalk 'Wilkes and Liber-  
ty,' on the walls of the city.

Tax on Breeches!—A curious report is circula-  
ting, that the Minister means, on the meeting of  
Parliament, to move "that a licence, value two  
guineas be taken out annually by every person wear-  
ing breeches."—If this be true, we strongly recom-  
mend the Board of Agriculture to take into their  
most serious consideration "the culture of the Fig  
Tree."

"Dumourier has lately published a pamphlet of  
136 pages, in which he recants his former senti-  
ments and expresses a wish to return to France.  
"The sovereign people (says he) has spoken; and  
every Frenchman should either submit or renounce  
his country." He approves of the new Constitu-  
tion, but laments that by it Emigrants should for-  
ever be banished their country. With respect to  
the question of peace, France, he thinks, cannot  
procure that blessing, without renouncing her con-  
quests. He concludes by making the following o-  
verture for his return—This proscribed person  
(meaning himself) detests factions, but loves his  
country, that country which, whatever his enemies  
may say, he has once saved, and will again save,  
if he should be recalled in a dangerous crisis."

July 13.

Last night we received some Dutch papers of as  
late a date as the 3d inst.

It appears now to be the wish of the Batavian  
National Convention, to put all the Dutch burghers  
into requisition.

As our papers come down as low as the 3d inst.  
we think we can safely say, that no important o-  
peration had taken place on the Lower Rhine before  
the 1st. The reports of the Archduke having fallen  
back towards Mentz and Constance, are rat-  
her circulated, we believe, in consequence of any  
authentic information. We still think that the  
Austrians will attempt to cross the Rhine below  
Coblentz, and take Duffeldorf. By putting the  
Dutch burghers in requisition, we suspect that the  
French feel themselves weak on the Lower Rhine.

Letters to his Majesty, and the Royal Family,  
were received by the last West India mail, from his  
Royal Highness Prince Edward, who is with his  
regiment on duty, and will not return home till the  
war is concluded, when he will be called up to the  
House of Peers as Duke of Cumberland. Prince  
Ernest, his brother, will about the same time be  
created Duke of Lancaster.

The master and wardens of the company of bak-  
ers, yesterday waited upon the Lord Mayor to set  
the affize of bread, on the return of Monday's  
market, made by the meal weighers. Wheat had  
fallen 7/4 the quarter, yet flour was continued to  
be sold at 64s. per sack. His Lordship, after com-  
menting on this circumstance, directed the price of  
bread to be 10-1-4 the quarter loaf, to take place  
to-morrow.

A letter from Genoa, of the 21st June, states,  
that the French had formally taken possession of the  
Imperial Fleets in the name of the French Repub-  
lic, and had exacted an oath of fidelity from the  
inhabitants.

Several letters from Venice state, that after a long  
conference between the French Venetian commis-  
saries, the Venetian Senate has come to a determi-  
nation of paying five millions of ducats to the  
French, and of forming an army of 25,000 Sclav-  
onians and Dalmatians, and of equipping a fleet,  
in order to act in concert with the French troops,  
for the purpose of despoiling the house of Austria  
of Trieste, Fiume, and the Frioul, which will be  
united to the territories of the Venetian Republic.

The three united divisions of Lefebvre, Collaud,  
and Grenier, passed the Sieg on the morning of the  
30th, and the patrols had pushed on as far as Uke-  
roth.

NORFOLK, September 3.

Captain Southwick, of the schooner Rangoon,  
Polly, arrived here yesterday from Port au Prince,  
in 16 days, informs, that flour sold as low as 12  
dollars; pork and beef at 15 and 16 dollars per  
barrel, and every other kind of provisions equally  
cheap: that the British troops were very sickly, 80  
and 100 dying in the 24 hours. A vessel from N.  
York had lost her captain and the whole of the crew  
by the contagion; and every vessel were losing some  
of their crew.—That the French privateers contin-  
ue their depredations on our trade, by seizing our  
shipping, and carrying them into Leogane, where  
they are certain of being condemned.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

In contemplating the present state of Spain, an  
attentive observer will discover strong reasons for  
concluding that a complete and total revolution,  
political, moral, and social, in that country, is at  
no great distance. The ascendancy of French prin-  
ciples is evident, by the terms of the peace conclud-  
ed with the republic, by the treatment which French-  
men experience in Spain, and by the warlike pre-  
parations making in every part of the Spanish do-  
minions: For the acquisition of an influence to pre-  
dominate, the French are principally indebted to  
the democratic disposition of the Spanish Minister—  
The Prince of Peace!—For what purpose that in-  
fluence will be employed, it is not difficult to con-  
jecture. The French will strenuously endeavour  
to diffuse the principles of democracy; and having  
poisoned the minds of the people, they will propose  
a declaration of war against England; which, if  
adopted, will increase the embarrassment of the  
court, so as to render a closer connection with  
France a matter of necessity, while it will afford a  
plea to the disaffected first to declaim against the  
government, and afterwards to destroy it. In short,  
the same game which was played by the Brissotine  
faction in France, in the years 1791 and 1792,  
will be attempted to be renewed in Spain by their  
successors; and, if renewed, will infallibly produce