

August 3.

We have for some time past asserted, that a misunderstanding existed between this country and Spain, and that the Executive Directory were exerting all their influence upon the Spanish government, for the purpose of inducing it to declare war against this country. The following was published this morning as a

MANIFESTO FROM THE COURT OF SPAIN, Which the Marquis de las Casas, Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty at our Court, has, it is said, by the direction of his court, presented to Lord Grenville. Whether the manifesto is or is not authentic, we have not yet been able to ascertain. It is in substance as follows—

"The Spanish cabinet retraces the origin of the coalition, and mentions the principal circumstances, as well as the different events, in which both nations took an active part, during their alliance, against the French Republic. This statement is followed by an account of several transactions which have taken place before and since the secession of Spain from the coalition, and the treaty of peace concluded with France, as,

First. The St. Jago prize ship, which the note contends to have been condemned in open contempt of subsisting treaties and legal forms.

Secondly. Divers circumstances which attended the capture and evacuation of Toulon, on which occasion the Spanish cabinet asserts, that the British commanders fulfilled none of the terms granted to the inhabitants under the guarantee of the Spanish commanders; and that they carried off several French ships, without allowing the Spaniards any part of the prizes.

Thirdly. The embargo laid on our ports on wood for ship-building, bought up in the north of Europe on account of the Spanish government, which was left rotting either on board the ships, or in ware-houses, where it could not be taken care of.

Fourthly. The embargo laid on the fire-arms purchased in England on Spanish account, and with the consent of our government, after the French had got possession of the Spanish foundries, which fire arms were obliged to be re-sold by the Spanish agents at a considerable loss.

Fifthly. The insult offered to his Catholic Majesty, in the person of the Marquis de las Casas, his Ambassador, when he had his first audience with Lord Grenville.

Sixthly. The seizure of the silks sent to this country by Spanish merchants, which they had bought up at their own account at the sale of the prizes made by Admiral Richery, and which they had sent to England conformable to the laws of Great-Britain.

Seventhly. That the stoppage of several Spanish vessels, the vexatious proceedings daily exercised against them by the commanders of the squadrons of his Britannic Majesty, as well in the Mediterranean as in the other seas."

A war with Spain will, we should suppose, be considered as a most calamitous event to this country, by every person in it. The time was, when the idea of a Spanish war diffused almost general satisfaction; but the sentiments of the nation are now, we believe, changed; and the people begin to be convinced, that galleons and register ships, however rich their cargoes may be, afford but a poor compensation to the country for the additional taxes and burthens, which are the sure and permanent effects of every war.

August 4.

[The above contradicted.]

The manifesto, which was published in a ministerial paper yesterday morning, we gave without any comment on its authenticity. We have since learnt that no such manifesto has been presented to the king's ministers, & this the ministerial paper itself confesses; though the same paper also states that "they are persuaded, after the most minute enquiry, that such complaints as they have alleged, have been forwarded by the court of Madrid to its ambassador in London." Now it certainly will be with every one a natural subject of enquiry, why the court of Madrid or its ambassador, thought proper to communicate a document of such importance to the Editor of a newspaper, before they made it known to his majesty's ministers?—Such a mode of conduct would in the Spanish ambassador be a flagrant violation of duty. Besides the document itself is manifestly a forgery. The subjects of complaints are weakly handled, and the whole appears to us to be a forgery, which cannot lay claim even to the merit of ingenuity.

Not that we mean to give it as our opinion that there exists no difference between this country and Spain. On the contrary we have reason to believe that the Spanish government has transmitted serious complaints to our cabinet; that the Executive Directory possess great influence over the Spanish councils, and that they are endeavouring to convert Spain from a doubtful friend into a decided foe of this country.

The master of a neutral vessel, arrived at Leith, mentions, that two of the vessels which were engaged with the Glatton, are arrived at Flushing; one of them had one half of her crew killed, and her gun deck entirely torn up; the other was very much shattered.

A lugger, which arrived at Plymouth the day before yesterday, brings advice of a convoy having sailed from Brest for Bourdeaux, consisting of two frigates, two corvettes, and twenty-six sail of merchantmen. It was rumored at Plymouth, the day before yesterday, that a French fleet was at sea.

Letters from Bonn state, that the siege of Ehrenbreitstein will speedily begin in form.

The old Alimack has been forbidden under a heavy fine and imprisonment at Brussels.

Yesterday the convention received the intelligence that the French had entered Frankfurt. On a general committee, including all strangers, the measures were also pointed out, which the French had taken to reduce the Austrians over the Aino from the Neckar, and over the Neckar from the other, in order to cut them off, by the armies of Jourdan and Moreau, or force them to make their retreat.

July 27.

Not, the French suffer at our Republic, and the Convention of the Cape of Good Hope, having been

the truth of this welcome piece of information is much doubted by those who do not know of any French squadron having sailed for that important colony, and therefore are apt to imagine, that by the channels through which this intelligence comes to us, Cape Francois, where two French squadrons have lately arrived from Europe, has been metamorphosed into the Cape of Good-Hope.

A similar mistake at least took place with respect to the division which sailed last Saturday from Flushing, to join the fleet in the Texel. This fleet had an engagement with a large English man-of-war, and was even by the Convention announced to consist of Dutch ships, whilst in fact it was entirely composed of French vessels, lately arrived at Flushing, from Dunkirk. The Incomparable, a frigate mounting 35 guns, received such considerable damage in this engagement, as to be obliged to put into Helvoetsluys, to rest. The other seven ships, of different force, returned to Flushing.

SUABIA, July 17.

The Austrian armies, in the countries of Baden, and Wurtemberg, have since the 10th been again compelled to retreat, as they suffered a considerable loss on the 9th. On the 10th they left Carlsruhe which the French entered on the evening of the next day. In the action near Wildbad, on the 9th, (according to official accounts from Stuttgart) the Austrians lost about 1500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.—Several squadrons of the Saxon hussars, and the Chasseurs of Weymar likewise suffered very much. The Austrian army is retiring through the Duchy of Wurtemberg towards the Danube, and were encamped on the 14th inst. between Kanstadt, Ludwigburgh and Waiblingen; whence their army retreated in two columns thro' the Vilsbühl and Remthal. The city of Stuttgart on the 15th and 16th was obliged to deliver 60,000 pounds of bread to the Austrian camp.

The French have taken possession of Obernagold and Oberenzthal. The head-quarters of the archduke Charles, which were on the 14th at Vaihingen, have been removed to Heilbronn.

VERONA, June 27.

This morning a detachment of 1000 French entered Legnago, a Venetian fort. The republicans now occupy the right bank of the Adige, and the Austrians the left. From the movements of the Austrians, it should seem, that they intended again to act offensively.

MILAN, July 6.

There have been at Pavia and Lodi, several religious and civic festivals, in which the tree of liberty has been planted.

Great rejoicings have been made here on account of the reduction of the citadel.

Every thing announces that the Milanese will be speedily erected into a Republic. It is the interest of the French to come soon to a resolution on this point, for the purpose of organizing a national force, and making it serve for the defence of the country. It appears that the Austrians are assembling forces to endeavor to penetrate into Lombardy. The French, who are obliged to occupy a great extent of country, have also much want of reinforcements. It appears, that their plan is to unite their other conquests to the Lombardian Republic. Deputies from Modena and Romagna are just arrived here, demanding this union.

GENOA, July 11.

In consequence of the complaints made by M. Faypoul, in his note to our government, several priests have been brought before the Police, and interrogated respecting the offensive processions. The priests replied, that they were not made under their direction, and that at all times the good Catholics have had the liberty of going to visit the sanctuaries. It is certain, however, that the priests are the instigators of these processions, which are composed of the lowest class of the people. The minister of the French Republic should have stated more plainly in this memorial that several members of the government promote these alarms, and that on them alone should fall the responsibility, if any disagreeable event took place. In vain will they say, to excuse themselves, that they were not able to restrain the people.

They will be replied to—"It was you who instigated the people; they were but your instrument, and it is on you that all our vengeance shall fall."

FRANCE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE. The general in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

"Head Quarters at Baden,

"28 Messidor, July 16.

"Citizens Directors,

"I this day arrived from Pfortzheim to regulate with the deputies of the duke of Wurtemberg, a suspension of arms, for which he has solicited me. I send to you a copy of the treaty which I am about to conclude with them. Two plenipotentiaries have set out for Paris to negotiate with you his particular peace.

"It now remains with us to mention to you the operations of the army.

"In my letter of the 23d Messidor, July 11, I gave you an account of the retreat of the enemy towards Pfortzheim. We pursued them closely by the same marches.

"On the 26th Messidor, July 14, being in a position to attack them—the divisions under the orders of general St. Cyr, being encamped along the Lentz and the Nagold, and those commanded by general Desaix placed in the front of Ladgen Steinbach—I gave orders to commence the assault the following day upon Pfortzheim; but the Austrians evacuated that position the same night, the 26th.

"Yesterday and to day the army proceeded towards the Virm. It appears that the enemy has retired behind the Neckar. If they attempt to maintain their ground, I shall make the attack as soon as possible; but I ought not to conceal from you, that the marches are exceeding difficult in the mountains. I have been obliged to leave some troops at Bruchsal, to observe the garrisons which the enemy marched to Philippsburg and Mannheim.

"I have ordered general Ferino to chase the enemy entirely from the valley of Kinche. General

St. Cyr had commissioned general Duham to second this attack from his camp of Freudenstadt. This was done on the 26th Messidor, July 14, and was crowned with the most complete success.

"General Jordy attacked the posts of Haplach and Hausen; and after a spirited resistance, they were carried by the bayonet. He surrounded the enemy, took 200 prisoners and two pieces of cannon.

"This movement was seconded by the other divisions under the command of general Ferino, who advanced to Munichweiler, Schwaighausen, and Berbelheim. Every where the enemy was repulsed, and obliged to retrace the Bitch.

"General Labords accomplished, at the very same time, a passage at Huningue, Kempte, and Old Brisch. All these plans succeeded. I cannot yet furnish you with the details, but shall as soon as the materials are collected.

"The attack of general Duham at the sources of the Kinche, were equally successful.

"The column on the right, commanded by adjutant-general Gudin, attacked Wolfach. In his pursuit of the enemy, he made 20 prisoners, and took a magazine full of ammunition.

"That of the centre, under the command of general Vandamme, attacked the post of Alperburg, which he carried with much gallantry. Nearly the whole of the enemy was either killed or taken.—There were 200 prisoners, among whom were two officers.

"The right division, conducted by Laval, chief of the brigade, attacked all the posts of the enemy between the Neckar and the Kinche. They were all carried. We pursued them even to Sehrumbert. Their loss was considerable. Laval took six covered waggons, 40 horses, and 300 prisoners, among whom were six officers, and 30 subalterns.

"General Ferino bestows much praise on general Jordy, Vigne, chief of the brigade, and Poitevin, chief of the battalion of the engineer corps.

"General Duham is unbounded in his encomiums on generals Vandamme, Gudin, adjutant-general Laval, chief of the battalion.

"The troops which made the attacks conducted themselves with great courage. They were the 56th, 17th and 103th demi-brigades, the 20th regiment of chasseurs, and a detachment from the 3d regiment of hussars, commanded by citizen Donadieu, severely wounded at Hisselach.

"I hope soon to announce to you that the enemy has been entirely expelled from the Brisgau and the banks of the Neckar.

"I have just now received a letter from general Jourdan, which apprises me of his entrance into Frankfurt.

"The general in chief.

"Signed, MOREAU."

Letter from MOREAU, general in chief, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Baden,

"29 Messidor, July 17.

"Citizens Directors,

"I have received your two letters of the 25th Messidor, July 13. My reports on the operations of the army ought to convince you that I have not lost sight of your plans. This day's report apprises you of the result of a movement which you commanded on the Upper Rhine. It has been somewhat slow. This is owing to the re-union of the forces which I had ordered on this party, who had almost all been obliged to go down the Rhine to the Kehl, and afterwards to return, the floods rendering all navigation impossible.

"I have received the letters which you have written to several officers of the army, communicating to them your approbation of their conduct.

"I cannot too often repeat, that the affair of Ettingen is one of the most glorious of the war.—The gallantry and admirable disposition of general St. Cyr, contributed greatly to the success.

"Health and respect,

"MOREAU."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head Quarters at Milan,

"26 Messidor, July 14.

"A monk arrived from Trente, brings information from Romania, that the Austrians had passed Adige, raised the blockade of Mantua, and were advancing by forced marches into Romania. Seditious writings and fanatic preachers every where excite insurrection. They organised in a few days what they called l'Armee Catholique et Papale.—They established their head-quarters at Lugo, a large town of legation at Ferrara, though situated in Romania.

"General Agereau gave orders to Pourailliers, chief of the brigade, to attempt the reduction of Lugo. This officer, at the head of a battalion, arrived before this town, where the tocsin sounded several hours. They found there some thousands of peasants.

"An officer of grenadiers advanced to parley with them. They made signs to him to come forward, and the next moment he was assailed by a volley of musket shot. These wretches, as cowardly as treacherous, fled. Some hundreds were left dead on the spot.

"Since this event, which happened on the 18th Messidor (July 6) order has been restored, and all is now perfectly tranquil.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

PARIS, July 27.

Mandats, which have fallen within these few days to 3 livres 10 sous, yesterday rose to 5 livres 12 sous.

The official news of the capture of Rheinfelden, the first forest town belonging to the Emperor, has this moment been received. Our troops have also taken possession of Seckingen, which has surrendered by capitulation to the troops that crossed the Rhine at Henningen. This city has delivered up two field pieces which the Austrians were obliged to abandon. These guns have been brought to Rheinfelden, where they were found by General Lahorde. This official letter announces that our troops occupy at this moment a fine country, in which there is a rich and abundant harvest: it adds that this country will be inexhaustible in resources if well managed.

ged. The inhabitants are delighted in seeing that our troops entered as friends, neighbours and brethren. They will pay the contributions with pleasure, and will supply requisitions of wheat, hay, oats, &c.

The defection of the regiment of Bender is also officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

On the 30th Messidor, July 18, the light cavalry being on a reconnoitering party, fell in with the enemy's hussars a league above Lauffenbourg: some pistol shots were exchanged. Besides the upper Margraviate of Baden, our troops occupy the forest towns of Rheinfelden and Seckingen, and during the day, Lauffenbourg, and the whole of the Frickeat.

We are assured that the French are in Mannheim, and that a commissioner has arrived at Basse from the Emperor, to make overtures of peace to our Ambassador.

The two armies of Moreau and Jourdan have established a communication with each other.

The Duke of Wurtemberg, by the articles of the suspension of hostilities is obliged to pay to France four millions—to furnish 4000 horses, some thousand oxen, and ammunition. He has withdrawn his troops from the Austrian army.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

HAGUE, July 9.

It is well known to have been resolved, that our Grand Fleet should not have sailed from the Texel, till the Division from Helvoetsluys and Flushing should have joined it. The latter therefore, consisting of a frigate of 44 guns, and four other smaller ships of war, sailed on the 14th inst. from the Scheldt. On the 16th, this division fell in with a large English man of war, which immediately gave chase. The smaller armed vessels immediately failed back to the Scheldt. The frigate was obliged to sustain a warm action, but the fortunately got from her superior enemy, and reached the harbour of Helvoetsluys, though very much damaged.—General Bournonville has now forbidden the guard of Burghers of Utrecht all military service, and went afterwards to the health of Gorkel, between Deventer and Zutphen, where his head-quarters now are. General Daendels who has been recalled with his corps from Cleves, has his head quarters at Nimeguen.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

FAIR AMERICAN.

A London Paper of the 2d of August, mentions that the Ship Fair American, Capt. Goodrich, from London for this port, went ashore near Portsmouth, bilged, and filled with water.

In the ship Fanny, capt. Braine, arrived yesterday, came 30 passengers. The ship Olive, capt. M'Lachlan, sailed with the Fanny. The Amsterdams Packet, capt. Henderson, was to sail the 1st instant.

A stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at the usual place on the 3d of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening. BENJAMIN KITE, Sec'y. 9th mo. 30th, 1796

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	113	int.
Three per Cent.	105	int.
4 1/2 per Cent.	14	eff.
5 1/2 per Cent.	16 1/4	
Deferred Six per Cent.	13 3/8	
BANK United States.	19 to 20 pr ct.	
Pennsylvania.	26 to 27	
North America.	45 to 46	
Insurance Comp. North-America.	37 1/2 per cent. adv.	
Pennsylvania.	par to 2 per cent. adv.	

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On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl. par.	
at 60 days, par to	162 1-2
at 90 days, par to	161 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
90 days,	40

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W. C. HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

The Political Cenfor for September;

CONTAINING

The Life of Thomas Paine,

And Remarks on the Pamphlets lately published against Peter Porcupine.

September 30. mwf

For Boston,

The Schooner JOHN,

A constant trader, Peter Coffin, master, lying at Mr. Vanuxem's wharf, will sail in all next week. For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or to

Edward Stow, jun.

Who has received by the above vessel,

Some excellent Pickled Salmon,

and a few quintals of the

Very best kind of Dumb Fish.

September 30. d9

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.