

We also vow due obedience to all our superiors, and to our commander; and on this account we farther vow, to denounce immediately to the magistrates, or chiefs of the place, the seditious discourses, writings, or designs of any seducer of the people (whether he be a foreign traitor, or a domestic malcontent) without fear or regard of quality or person: and all this truly, so help us God and the holy Gospel. Amen."

#### VIENNA, July 6.

The following are the preliminary conditions of peace, signed at Bologna, between the plenipotentiaries of the pope, on the one part, and Buonaparte on the other, the 25th of last month. They were yesterday presented to all the foreign ministers.

30 millions of livres tornois to the French.  
150 pictures.  
150 busts, including those of the Bruti and Apollo.  
150 bas reliefs.  
2500 manuscripts.

The pope renounces the authority of the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna, and receives a French garrison in the town, castle, and port of Ancona. We think them too harsh and enormous to be authentic. The nuncio of the pope here, however, has no authority to deny them.

#### AUGSBURG, July 1.

The attacks made by the French on the 28th of June, against the Austrian advanced posts on the Adige, were very furious. They surprised the first picquet, attacked with impetuosity the important post of Cerhiolo, defended by a battalion of Latzerman; they put some companies to rout, who fled down the mountain, and took the road to Avio. The militia of Tanferer retired also to Breatanice, and from thence to Roveredo.

The remainder of the troops sustained the attack, but were obliged to abandon the post on account of the superiority of the enemy. But a short time after the Austrians having received reinforcements from the neighbouring camps, assailed the enemy, and drove them from the posts they had just taken: at the same time the French attacked the advanced post of Olt, and near the lake de Oarda. On the first evening, generals Liptay and Mitrowski brought two battalions from the camp, charged the enemy, and obliged them to give up the enterprise. The Austrians were also attacked with superior force from the hills and Cottera. The fire of the musquets was supported by that of five barks, which, commanded by lieutenant Cabrioché, made the French retreat a league.

#### FRIBOURG, (Brigau) July 1.

On the 25th of last month the French arrived at Fribourg, and it was generally supposed that their van guard would reach this place in the evening. The military chest, warlike stores, and reserve artillery were instantly removed, and all equipments unable to bear arms, fled with the utmost precipitation. The prelate of Schuttern, and the cardinal of Rohan, passed through our town, on their way to the Black Forest, whether the baggage of Louis XVIII. and the prince of Conde, were to be conveyed. This moment, however, we receive intelligence, that the French, who had advanced as far as Heilbrheim, have been repulsed by the imperial infantry, and the cavalry of Conde, and pursued to Olfenburgh.

#### RHENFELDT, July 17.

It is reported that in an affair in the environs of Limburgh, the French were twice repulsed, but that they charged furiously a third time with the bayonet, and every thing gave way. They entered the enemy's ranks, overthrew and dispersed all that stood their attack. The field of battle was left heaped with the slain.

After this battle they marched against Runkel, which they took by assault, after the most obstinate resistance. The bombardment of Frankfort, which lasted but a short time, has nevertheless done damage to the amount of 25,000 florins. The conditions of the capitulation of Frankfort are not yet arrived. The number of battles previous to its capture have excited desolation and misery every where. In the fields we meet with fathers seeking their children, widows their husbands—all offer the most afflicting picture to the observer's eye.

#### COBLENZ, July 21.

We expect that the ensuing night will be terrible. All the dispositions are made to attack the fortrets according to rule. There are arrived heavy artillery, ammunition, and even troops in great number; seven batteries, mounted with 50 pieces of cannon and mortars, are erected to fire upon the rock, which the besieged persist in thinking to be impregnable. It is presumed that the bombardment will be particularly directed against the valley. We expect the night with anxiety. At this moment I write to you, all the batteries are playing. It has been decided between the besiegers and the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, that no cannon shall be fired upon the town.

#### HANAU, July 16.

The town and fortrets of Kooiglein, not being victualled and provided with ammunition, has proposed to capitulate to the French.

Philipburgh, Cassel and Mentz, are besieged.

#### FRANKFORT, July 19.

[Extract of a letter.]

"The fate of this city is at length decided, and the French are masters of it. I will give the details of what passed during and since the bombardment. After the archduke Charles had quitted the Lower Rhine, to proceed to the army of the Upper Rhine, after the abandonment of the position of Freidberg, general Wartenleben received orders to occupy the post of Bergen, and to maintain himself in it until the main body of the army had entirely passed the Mein; but fearing that he should be turned by the French, who might proceed from Freidberg to Hanau, Wartenleben thought proper not to obey the order, and retired also beyond the Mein towards Neulissenburg, after having thrown 2000 men into Frankfort, whose defence might protect his retreat.

"On the 12th, at five in the evening, the troops shewed themselves near the city. The batteries of the ramparts fired a few shots, to which the besiegers replied from their howitzers. A short time afterwards the city was summoned; the commandant refused. A second summons followed the first—a similar refusal on the part of the commandant.

"The bombardment commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon; several parts of the city were set fire to, and many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds.

"The alarm depicted on the countenances of the citizens wandering through the streets, and the disposition of defence which the Austrians continued to make, formed a striking and terrible scene. At three o'clock the firing ceased, and one deputation of the magistrates went to general Wartenleben, while another deputation proceeded to general Jourdan; the former was solicited to capitulate, and the latter to spare the city.

"Gen. Wartenleben was inflexible; but gen. Jourdan the contrary, received the deputies with great politeness, and testified his regret at being forced to have recourse to such disastrous measures. The capitulation did not take place, and the arms of the inhabitants became only deeper and better founded, the commandant resolved to defend the city to the last extremity, and prepared five engines in all parts."

"The next day, at eleven at night, the French recommenced the bombardment from three batteries which they had between the gate of Echehniem and All Saints. A shower of balls defrayed the buildings that were in the direction of the batteries, and the flames burst forth in several parts. We should have been buried under the ruins of the buildings, if humanity had not induced the French themselves to suspend the bombardment. The French general Kleber carried even his generosity so far as to lend three fire-engines which he had taken in the environs, with 120 men without arms, in order to assist in extinguishing the fire; but they were not suffered to enter the city.

"At length general Wartenleben suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and asked leave to surrender; and the next day, the 14th, the capitulation was signed at Bornhelm by general Brady, and general Kleber.

"The number of houses burnt is 150; among them is a bake house, the house of a Prussian captain, where there was merchandize worth several thousand crowns. The Post Office and the palace of Tour and Taxis's palace suffered much.

"The conduct of the French, since their entrance into Frankfort, has completely contradicted the idea of implacable hatred which they seem to have vowed against us. The garrison is 1800 strong. The soldiers of the city and burghers have been disarmed."

#### FRANCE.

#### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

4th Thermidor, July 22.

Thisbault, in the name of the commission of finances, proposed, that from the 1st of the month of Vendemiaire ensuing, there should be established a right of patent throughout the Republic (which all bankers, merchants, ship-makers, &c. should be obliged to take out) to which right all those should be subject who engaged themselves in commerce. The duration of the patents he proposed should be one year. The shops and magazines to be shut up till the payment of them.

Each merchant should be required to print over his shop the nature of his commerce; bankers to pay 3,000 livres for a patent; fitters out of ships, merchants, wholesale traders and manufacturers, 1,000; mechanics, brokers, goldsmiths, bookfellers, distillers, watch-makers, cabinet-makers, sellers of pictures and engravings, paper-makers, saddlers, coach makers and sellers of periodical publications, 500 livres. Milliners, sellers of pens, candles, oranges, upholsterers, fan-makers, keepers of taverns, traiteurs, pastry cooks, and lemonade makers, 200 livres, at most, and 50 livres at least.

Ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration the 10th Thermidor.

#### PARIS, July 26.

Letters from Genoa inform us that the senate has intimated to the English not to send any more ships of war into the ports of the republic, that the good understanding, now prevailing between Genoa and France, might not be interrupted. Faypoult, the French minister, has informed the senate, that the French ships are ordered to capture all neutral vessels, sailing from or arriving in Genoese ports laden on English account.

A private letter from Chambray, of the 2d Thermidor, states, that two days before a carriage passed through that town, under a strong escort, containing four millions in gold (about 160,000 guineas) which general Buonaparte has sent to Paris. The same letter adds, that four millions more are on the roads.

#### July 27.

General Buonaparte is now at Bologna, employed in settling, in conjunction with the French commissaries, the great and small affairs of Italy.

If the German gazettes may be credited, the French and Austrian armies now posted between the Meise, the Rhine and the Neckar, amount to about 200,000 men.

#### July 29.

It is said that the Jacobins are raising an enormous army, and that they principally recruit among the old revolutionary troops. The pay is to be 20 sols each per day. Several captains have set off to make up their companies in the departments.

Letters from Brussels state, that general Kleber is before the city of Wurtzbourg, the capital of Franconia.

#### NOTES LOST.

WHEREAS two notes drawn by Benjamin Haskell and George W. Kirkland, dated Bolton, the 24th February, 1796, payable to Joseph May, or order, in 18 months after date, one for One Thousand Dollars, the other Fifteen Dollars were stolen with some other papers out of a trunk on the Lancaster road. It is requested that any person to whom they may be offered for negotiation, will give notice thereof to the subscriber.

GARRETT COLLINGIER.

Sept. 30.

#### PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1796.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Mr. ROBERT ERWIN, to Miss SARAH COX, daughter of Mr. Moses Cox of this city.

— on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. LEWIS SAWYER, to Miss MARGARET STEEL, both of this city.

DIED, very suddenly, last night, EDWARD PENNINGTON the elder—an honest and upright man, and useful member of civil and religious society.

A correspondent earnestly recommends to the compilers of Almanacs, who have not yet completed their publications in that line for the next year, to add to them the President's late Address. It will be a mean of giving it a much more extensive circulation.

#### MR. FENNO,

The following curiosities accidentally fell into my hands—I request you to publish them as articles original in their kind—being credibly informed that they afford the first instances of personal solicitation in this way. Should such a mode be successful, it would, without doubt, very soon become universal with candidates of a certain stamp, and the people very soon relieved from the trouble of thinking for themselves.

September 10th, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of informing you, as an old acquaintance, that I mean to stand a candidate at our next election for a seat in Congress. Should you be inclined to think favorably of the measure, you can and I am sure will promote my interest in your neighborhood and elsewhere, very considerably. I remain with respect yours to serve, &c.

MR. GEORGE PIPAR.

ROBERT LOLLER.

Mr. Kreider's tavern, Sept. 8th, 1796.

Kern, Esq.

Sir, I wished to have done myself the pleasure to call on you in person but could not make it convenient for this time. Although take the liberty to inform you that a great number of my friends and acquaintance have determined to make use of my name at the ensuing election, for one of the Representatives in Congress. Should you approve of it, and please to give me your vote and interest, will be remembered by Your most obedt. & very humble servt.

J. RICHARDS.

At a Meeting of a number of citizens, at Mr. Dunwoody's Inn, on the 30th instant, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their fellow-citizens, the following tickets, for their support at the ensuing Election.

- Congress,  
Edward Tighman,  
Governor,  
Thomas Miffin,  
Senator,  
Nathaniel Newlin, (of Delaware County.)  
Assembly,  
George Latimer,  
Laurence Seckel,  
Jacob Biltzheimel,  
Robert Wain,  
Francis Gurney,  
Joseph Ball.

#### State Council,

- John Connelly,  
James Rea,  
David Jackson,  
James Irwin,  
Godfrey Hagg,  
Sam. M. Fox,  
Sam. Coates,  
Henry Platt,  
John Hallowell,  
Francis Gurney,  
Thomas Cumpston,  
Ebenzer Large,

#### Common Council,

- John Gardiner, painter.  
1. Kearny Wharton,  
2. Samuel McLean,  
3. Conrad Gerhard,  
4. Isaac Pennington,  
5. Anthony Cuthbert,  
6. Wm. Garrigue,  
7. Benjamin W. Morris,  
8. Michael Keppel,  
9. Bowyer Brooks,  
10. Ben. Chew, jun.  
11. Caleb North,  
12. John Rigan,  
13. Thomas Allison,  
14. Jacob Eckfeldt,  
15. Thomas M. Willing,  
16. Joseph Hopkinson,  
17. Samuel Hodge,  
18. Walter Franklin,  
19. Philip Odenheimer.

Published by order of the Meeting,  
JAMES BIDDLE, Chairman,  
DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

#### From a London paper.

The following is an exact Copy of the Contributions levied on the following Merchants at Milan, by the French:—

	L. Tour.	Sterl.
A. Frasco, Carlo & Co. Frapoli,	100,000	or 4,200
Tratelli Ruggieri,	90,000	— 3,900
Thomas Carl,	80,000	— 3,400
Joseph Tanti,	70,000	— 2,920
Bros. Belabio and Befana,	70,000	— 2,920
Ambo. Uboldi and Brunati,	70,000	— 2,920
Charles Castelli,	65,000	— 2,700
Ant. Carnaghi,	50,000	— 2,100
Charles Ciani,	50,000	— 2,100
Bignami and Valloli,	50,000	— 2,100
Paq. Carezzi and Co.	40,000	— 1,700
Charles Mariotti and Co.	40,000	— 1,700
Gotardo Salice,	40,000	— 1,700
Giulio Cesare Boffi,	35,000	— 1,500
Gastano Tavioli,	30,000	— 1,250
Gio. Bia. Cattaneo,	30,000	— 1,250
Gio. Natmagalli,	30,000	— 1,250
Ignazio Mamone,	25,000	— 1,050
Andra Soglio,	25,000	— 1,050
Pio. and Bos. Mariotti,	10,000	— 450
Josi. E. Rosetti and Burgnis,	10,000	— 450

1,200,000 - 42,185

#### NEW-YORK, September 29.

This morning arrived the ship Mercury, Capt. Jessup, from Port-au-Prince. This is the captain who was so shamefully abused by the British. He informs that he was offered £. 800 currency in satisfaction for their insult, and injuries, but he refused to accept of it.—American produce a mere drug at that place.

BURNS, the celebrated Scotch poet, is dead—sad, like other poets, died poor. He held a subordinate office in the office of excise, and it is said shortened his life by intemperance.

#### GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

#### ARRIVED.

Ship Nancy, Dill, Jamaica 26  
Schr. Sulannah, Catron, Barbadoes 21  
Sloop Robert, Helt, Tortola 21

#### CLEARED.

Ship Active, Blair, (Hamburg)  
Brig Peggy, Kilby, (Port-au-Prince)  
Schr. Good Intent, Hathaway, St. Bartholomews  
Hope, Parsons, West Indies  
President, Pearson, Fredericksburgh  
Nancy, Ward, New-York  
The brig Eagle, capt. Gamble, from the West Indies, is arrived at New Castle.  
The brig Alexandria, Clark, is arrived at the fort.

#### New-York, September 30.

Ship Mercury, Jessup, Port-au-Prince  
Pigou, Sinclair, Liverpool 60 days  
Brig Lucia, Surinam  
Extract from the Log Book of the ship Pigou, Captain Sinclair arrived yesterday in 60 days from Liverpool:

Aug. 4, spoke ship Columbia, of Portland, bound to Liverpool from Boston, lat. 51, 24.  
Aug. 6, was boarded by the Doris Frigate, of 36 guns, in company with the Santa Margareta, on a cruise.

Aug. 16, spoke a Danish brig from St. Croix bound to Copenhagen.

Aug. 17, spoke the schooner Friendship, from Bolton, bound to Amsterdam.

Aug. 22, spoke the barque Resolution from Norfolk bound to Hamburg, lat. 49, 17, long. 32, 30.

Sept. 14, spoke ship Hamilton, Capt. Farrell, of Alexandria, bound to Falmouth, out 10 days, lat. 39, 37.

Sept. 15, spoke brig Mary of Philadelphia, from Brel, out 49 days bound to Philadelphia, lat. 39, 58.

Sept. 22, spoke a schooner from Pepperelborough bound to St. Croix, out 3 days, lat. 38, 49.

Sept. 26, spoke schooner Belsey, of Bristol, from Rhode Island bound to the coast of Africa, out 3 days, lat. 39, 32.

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 KAYS, Secy, 9th mo. 30th, 1796

#### Washington Lottery, No. 2.

The 24th and 25th days Drawing are received at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut Street. O. S. I.

#### Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Piquette; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Picquet Town and Loran's Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Mifflin; at any place from Fort Mifflin to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.  
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.  
One quart and half a pint of salt.  
Two quarts of vinegar,  
Two pounds of Soap,  
One pound of Candles.

These rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

#### BRANDY,

OF 1st and 2nd proof, and equal in quality to that imported from France, may be had of the subscriber at his Distillery, No. 115, Story or New-Acet, 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 29th, 1796.

M4W