

ARMY OF THE RHINE AED MOSELLE.

Head-Quarters of the right wing of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, at Memmingen, 27 Thermidor, August 14, 4th year.

We yesterday gave a drubbing to the army of the prince of Conde. They attacked us at two o'clock in the morning; our advanced guard was surprised, but the whole van, under the command of Abbattucci, was soon under arms. Our light artillery was so well directed, that 500 Condeans remained dead on the field.

I saw them yesterday - It was a shocking sight. The whole field of battle strewn with dead men - most of them having belonged to the Noble Chasseurs, to the Chevaliers de la Couronne, and the Legion of Mirabeau. A general officer, the ci-devant marquis de Goulet, died of his wounds at Mindelheim; the duke d'Enghien had his horse killed; almost all our volunteers took crosses of the order of St. Louis; and if matters go on in the same manner, we shall have as many knights of that order among our own soldiers, as there are among the emigrants. The army of Conde abandoned us the field of battle, and retreated behind Mindelheim, on the road to Augsburg, where I hope we shall soon arrive.

Our loss is considerably inferior to that of the enemy. It was the artillery which made the havoc, and they hardly had any.

"S. LEBARBIER."

The directory has just now ordered the castle of Ruelle, near Paris, to be surrounded. It is there that the terrorists were collected and trained. It was to have been the central point of a movement which had been for some time in preparation. We should not wonder if Drouet was again to be found by accident in this assemblage.

Target, the republican target, who refused to engage in the defence of Louis XVI. was said to have offered himself as the official defender of Drouet. This, however, he has formally denied.

The conversation has, for some days, turned on a curious negotiation said to have taken place between the Jacobins and some commanding personages. The essence of Drouet is said to have been a condition of this treaty, on the one side, which was repaid, on the other, by a promise of forbearance until the next election.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1796.

The following officers, in and for the City of Philadelphia, were appointed and commissioned by the Governor, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1796, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for altering and amending the several acts of assembly incorporating the City of Philadelphia; and are to hold their offices during good behaviour - to wit,

- Alexander Wilcocks, Esquire, Recorder. ALDERMEN. 1 Matthias Clarkson, 9 Philip Wager, 2 Reynolds Kean, 10 John Clement Stocker, 3 John Barclay, 11 Isaac Howell, 4 Hilary Baker, 12 Robert Wharton, 5 Michael Hillegas, 13 Gunning Bedford, 6 Jonathan B. Smith, 14 Nathaniel Falconer, 7 James Ash, 15 Alexander Todd, 8 John Jennings,

Out of the Aldermen above mentioned, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia is to be chosen on Tuesday next, and on the third Tuesday in October yearly thereafter, by the members of the Select and Common Councils, who are to vote viva voce, at a joint meeting of both Boards.

ELECTION.

Returns from Dauphin County.

Table with columns for Congress, Senator, and Assembly, listing names and vote counts.

** This is the man who brought forward the proposition to suspend the Treaty. Fifty-one votes for him 1 Vox populi

The following precious morceau appeared in the Aurora of this morning.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Paine, dated Paris, July 30, 1796.

[The editor of the Aurora knows T. Paine's hand writing, and has seen the original, of which the following is a faithful extract.]

JOHN ADAMS has said (and JOHN, it is known, was always a flatterer after places and offices, and never tho't his little services were highly enough paid) JOHN has said, that as Mr. WASHINGTON had no children, the Presidency should be made hereditary in the family of LUND WASHINGTON. JOHN might then have counted upon some sinecure for himself, and a provision for his descendants. He did not go so far as to say also, that the Vice-Presidency should be hereditary in the family of JOHN ADAMS. He prudently left that to stand upon the ground, that one good turn deserves another.

JOHN ADAMS is one of those men who never contemplated the origin of government, or comprehended any thing of first principles. If he had, he must have seen, that the right to set up and establish hereditary government never did, nor never can exist in any generation, at any time whatever: that it is of the nature of treason; because, it is an attempt to take away the rights of all the misers living at that time, and of all succeeding generations. It is of a degree beyond common treason. It is a sin against nature. The equal rights of generations, is a right fixed in the nature of things. It belongs to the son when of age, as it belonged to the father before him. JOHN ADAMS would himself deny the right, that any former deceased generation could have to decree authoritatively a succession of governors over him, or over his children; and yet he assumes the pretended right, treasonable as it is, of

Two persons to whom JOHN ADAMS said this, told me of it. The secretary of Mr. JAY was present when it was told me.

acting it himself. His ignorance is his best excuse. JOHN JAY has said (and this JOHN was always the lycophant of every thing in power, from M. GIRARD in America, to GRENVILLE in England) JOHN JAY has said, that the Senate should have been appointed for life. He would then be sure of never wanting a lucrative appointment for himself, nor have had any fears about impeachments. There are the distinguished traitors, that call themselves federalists.

The foregoing contains many falsehoods: we believe every allegation unfounded. Its impudence is consummate, and this is equalled only by the insults offered to the distinguished patriots referred to, and through them to the people of the United States.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, October 12. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Accounts confirm the destruction of this place by the French. We know not the exact force that the British have there, nor the squadron which has destroyed it. The island is 550 miles long, and 200 broad; and its value arises from its vicinity to the cod fishery; on which the fish are cured. The chief towns are Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John's, but not above 1000 families remain here in winter. The usual naval force, is a 50 gun ship, and three frigates.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

With all our industry, we were not able yesterday to obtain any Hamburg papers, by the brig Boston.

Last evening the ship Diana, captain Rossiter, 40 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at this port. Capt. R. informs, that 70,000 men were embodying at Brest, supposed to go against Portugal; that a French frigate had been driven on shore, on the coast of France, by a British squadron; that no naval action had taken place; that no declaration of a Spanish war had transpired.

Drouet is found. Pains were taken to conceal him. His letter to the Council of 500 was refused to be read. Lyons was in trouble.

The King of Prussia, says an account dated Brussels, 30th Thermidor, August 17, has sent an ENVOY to Frankfurt, and after a conference with the Senate of that city, he offered to pay their contribution of ten millions, on condition, that they would acknowledge him as their sovereign, retaining their privileges. These propositions were rejected with indignation.

October 14.

It is remarkable that the first successes of Gen. Wurmler in Italy occasioned excessive joy at Vienna. Orders were given for ringing of bells, and a general illumination. The churches were to be resound with Te Deum. Wurmler was proclaimed the savior of his country. But before the celebration took place, an express with the news of his defeat arrived. All was mourning and sadness. Orders were given to extinguish all the wax candles that had been lighted. The churches were thronged, not to chant te deum, but to implore mercy and aid for the Imperial armies.

The French High Jury for trial of officers of Government, &c. it is determined shall consist of 16 members.

The forced loan in France has been much neglected - arrearages are very great. Boudin stated in council July 25, that instead of 600 millions of paper, it had not liquidated one third of the sum.

The French are already preparing for a peace. The council of 500 have sent a message to the Directory, to procure an estimate of the number of troops which will be necessary as a peace establishment, and the expense of maintaining them.

A new stretch of power, and another violation of neutrality by the French, has been exhibited in Genoa, by their requiring the Imperial minister to leave that state.

Precisely as we have predicted, have events taken place. As the victories of the French give them power, their ambition and their tyranny are exercised. Not only the conquered countries, but neutral states feel the effects of their pride and lust of power. They not only retaliate on their enemies, which was to be expected, but they go far beyond the combined powers, in their violations of neutral rights.

Americans, attend. You will probably, have the monster despotism to struggle with, in a new shape. You have combated kings with success. You have now to contend with tyranny, under the deceitful but fascinating cover of republican fraternity. Be vigilant - be firm. Your election is at hand - if you put into office men who favor the insidious wiles of this pretended friend, you endanger your whole fabric of government and freedom.

By the ship Draper, capt. Collins, arrived this morning from Dublin, we have been favored with a Dublin paper of the 11 September. The London Gazette of the 27th of August contains Col. Craufurd's official details of the raising the siege of Mantua, and the transactions of Wurmler's army to the 5th August; likewise the capture of several French privateers.

Letters from Cadiz dated 28th Aug. are received in town, which mention nothing respecting the embargo said to be laid on English and Spanish vessels in that port.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.

A gentleman who arrived here on Monday from London, where his connexions placed him in the first line of information, assures us, that it is confidently asserted in the higher circles, Mr. Hammond's mission to the continent has for its sole object to keep alive the flame of war in Germany until (at least) the first week in October.

On Friday last the apprehensions of a war with Spain, had so operated on the minds of the good people on the Rocks exchange, London, that consols actually fell under fifty eight; although on that day as well as the preceding, all the boisterous manœuvres, which for some time have been going on in that money mart, were played off.

The answer of the British minister to the late application of the Portugal merchants of London, although its tenor is marked with all the ambiguity

of the old school, was little of what we may stile consolatory; respecting the plain question whether a rupture with Spain is or is not evitable; yet from its our merchants, we think, may conclude, that if the war against France continues, Spain will be our enemy.

It is intended, we hear, to line the S. W. coast of Ireland with troops, and erect batteries on every ground that commands the harbors.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE RAISING THE SIEGE OF MANTUA.

The fortresses of Mantua has been invested six weeks by the enemy. On the 6th and 16th July, the forties (already known) were made, under general Vukassowich, in which the enemy were found much stronger than it was supposed, and in which they lost near 1400 men. The want of fodder for the cattle in the forties, occasioned the first sortie. In the night of the 19th of July, the enemy began to bombard the city and citadel from four batteries. They attempted to storm it - but were repulsed by gen. Ruckowina, with the loss of 900 men, killed and wounded. During the storm, the enemy had dug trenches in the soft ground before the glacis, and continued their works, notwithstanding the violent firing. The bombardment lasted without interruption; the fire broke out several times, and did no small damage to some buildings. On the 20th gen. Buonaparte summoned the forties to surrender; the summons was answered by a refusal. Although many of the enemy's pieces of artillery were often dismounted, yet they violently battered the town from a second parallel of three batteries. Meanwhile it was agreed to spare the hospitals for the sick, on both sides, which were distinguished by black flags. On the 27th, the enemy repeated the second assault upon the entrenchment of Migliaretto, and on the 29th, the third, but gen. Ruckowina beat them off, with the same bravery as the first time.

The enemy, who sustained considerable loss, dragged back their dead and wounded into the trenches, so that their loss cannot be strictly ascertained. Notwithstanding all this, the bombardment continued without interruption till the last day of July, at 11 o'clock at night, when the last bombs and red hot balls were thrown into the city. During the night there was a rattling of waggons, and in the morning a general stillness was perceived in the enemy's trenches. A reconnoitring immediately was made, and the enemy being discovered on their retreat, were instantly pursued. Count Canro d'Yries assures, that the quantity of provisions, and all kinds of military stores taken from the enemy, is so great that it will require some weeks to take proper inventories of them. There being a want of troops, the prisoners were armed, and with their assistance there were made prisoners in divers places, one Commissary ten Officers, two Secretaries, and 584 Privates. Prisoners are continually brought in, and magazines of provisions belonging to the enemy discovered. Near Guito the enemy were obliged to take to flight precipitately - and they also left there a considerable magazine of hay and straw. Count Canro is now occupied with destroying the enemy's batteries and trenches. The loss which the Austrians sustained since this place was first invested, down to the raising of the siege, amounts to 150 men killed, 395 wounded, including 14 officers, and 87 men missing. Field-Marshal-Lieut. count Canro d'Yries cannot sufficiently praise the courage and conduct of the whole garrison. Major-Generals Rukowina, Vukassowich, &c. have particularly distinguished themselves. The Field Marshal-Lieut. can never bestow sufficient praise on the patriotic and loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Mantua, who voluntarily offered money, wine, linen for dressing wounds, &c. and always loudly expressed their wishes for the success of the Imperial arms.

In a fourth Supplement Extraordinary to the Court Gazette of Vienna, published with the three former, the Emperor accepts of the pacific offer, made to him by petition, on the part of several well disposed subjects, of every description and rank, who propose to form a corps of volunteers to defend the Emperor, in concert, against his enemies.]

LONDON, August 12. LA POMONE.

The following letter from an officer on board this ship, gives a very satisfactory account of the late achievement of Sir John Borlase Warren.

"Fortune has enabled us to annoy the enemy effectually. On Sunday the 30th ult. at 6 A. M. Bei de Ray bearing S. S. E. 6 leagues, and Ushant N. N. E. 9 miles, a convoy consisting of 11 sail were discovered, to which we gave immediate chase; and upon our nearer approach, perceived it to consist of a French frigate of 32 guns, and a brig corvette of 8 guns, the rest merchantmen, who, finding they could not get through the passage of the Saints, bore up, and ran into Douaray bay; but from the superiority of sailing of our squadron, we cut off the convoy from their escort. La Pomone, Anson, and Artois, pursued the frigate and corvette, who continued running towards the end of the bay to a small river, called Poldare, in which was a small creek, protected by batteries. We continued the pursuit until the frigate had run ashore, and we damaged the brig so much, that had she been in deep water, she must have gone to the bottom; but, at all events, she never can be of use to the enemy, our shot having done the business effectually. Being within three leagues of Brest, and having a bay of almost that length to work out of, and the wind blowing pretty strong from the westward, night coming on, and the ebb tide having made, which might have easily brought any force they thought proper round from Brest, we thought it advisable not to anchor in the bay, or to endeavor to essay off, or annoy the enemy any more, but use our utmost to get out to sea. During our transactions with the frigate and corvette, the Jason, Galatea, Argus, and Dolly cutter, were employed boarding the merchantmen. We had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing them towing off the shore, and setting fire to nine sail of them, who were all in ballast, and burnt down to the water's edge, in sight of the inhabitants of Brest, as the hills around the bay were all covered with a vast concourse of people, who had the mortification of seeing their men of war run on shore and destroyed, and the convoy burnt and scuttled."

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17

ARRIVED.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ARRIVED at the Fort.

Table listing ship arrivals at the Fort with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

CLEARED.

Ship Mary Ann, Stewart, Cork. Hamburg Packet, Clay, Liverpool. Brig Sally, Calladay, Hispaniola. Jane, Lillibridge, Cape Francois. Capt. Strong informs, that he entered the Capes on Friday last, and had been off Chincoteague for ten days, in company with a great number of inward bound vessels, detained by calms and contrary winds: he counted 27 sail from the northward, and afterwards saw a number heaving in sight.

Two of the prizes (a ship and a brig) mentioned in our last, came up to, and saluted the Fort, last Saturday, with 15 guns. They were taken from among the Jamaica fleet about 30 days ago, out 6 weeks. The brig is called the John Henderson. A vessel is just come up, in 34 days from Ireland.

A gentleman in this City, has received a letter from his Correspondent at Paris, dated August 10, which informs in substance, that the late Decree of the French Government respecting neutral vessels was suspended and probably would never be carried into execution - that the depredations on the American commerce by French cruizers in the West-Indies, was unauthorized by that Government and done without their knowledge, and that satisfaction would be made for the losses thereby sustained.

Errata in Phocion No. 2. - In 32 line of 3d paragraph, for high, read higher. - At the end of the 4th paragraph alter to read, "to justify the emancipation of the blacks, they are made part of the humane race; to justify their transportation, they are classed with the brutes." - The printers of other papers, who may republish these strictures, are requested to attend to the above corrections.

LANDING,

Out of different vessels from England, and for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms,

- Superfine and common cloths, and calimers. Ribbed and striped do. do. Blankets, mottled green and silk rugs. Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings, Kerseys, Bear-skins, plains and Halfsticks, Swanskins, Serges and Flannels, British Ingrain Carpeting. Hats assorted in cases of 12 doz. each. Chocolate, chintzes, printed Calicoes and Handkerchiefs, Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Shail. Yarn, Worsted, and Cotton hosiery, Beavers, Thicksetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans. An assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and silk goods.

Thos. & Joshua Fisher.

No. 5, Dock-street. Also by the Glasgow from Dublin, 1-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted in boxes of 30 pieces, do. Brown, Glazed Linnen. Oct. 17. dcf.

For Sale,

Carolina Rice in whole and half tierces, Cotton of Cayenne and Trinidad, Seal Leather, entitled to drawback, Boston Beef, and Mould and dip candles. Apply to Jaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street. 10th mo. 17. d3w.

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co. 25 hds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof, 5 Barrels best Indigo, and A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt. Oct. 17. d.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, High Street. G. W. Davis begs to give this early information, that his books are arrived per the Glasgow from Dublin, which added to those already received via New-York and Baltimore, will enable him to form the most extensive catalogue ever imported into this country. When opened and arranged, notice will be published, and catalogues delivered gratis. Oct. 17. d3c.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels. Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the 1st of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c. enquire at his house, No. 134, Market street. Oct. 17. cotf.

New HAT and HOSIERY STORE,

WHOLESALE, and RETAIL, By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134, Market Street, 3d door from the corner of Fourth, South Side.

- Mens' Black American and English Hats, of various qualities and prices. Ditto Drabs and Green-unders. Ladies' ditto black And a large assortment of fancy ditto Coloured Beavers With a great variety of elegant and fashionable trimmings &c. Youth's black and drab coloured ditto. Children's fancy ditto. All kinds of silk, silk and cotton, cotton and thread hose. Knit coloured Pantaloon. Ditto Drawers. Ditto Breaches Patterns. Silk Gloves. Knotted, coloured ditto, cotton. A quantity of mending cotton, sorted colours. N. B. The hats finished in the newest fashion. Oct. 17. cotdm.

REMOVED.

The Computing-House of HENRY PHILIPS, No. 118, Spruce-street, to the Corner of South Fourth and Prince-streets. October 13. 3

Washington Lottery.

The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth days drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chestnut-street. Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn. Oct. 14. sn&w3