

the other side of the Meyn. The loss of the army on this occasion amounts to above a thousand men, of whom six hundred are prisoners.

The archduke advanced on the 7th to Alschaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th—but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding night, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th, his royal highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedberg.

Ten thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Konigstein (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th) and will be a very essential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The consequences of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was still in hopes of gaining before the archduke, the strong position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighborhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluitern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, in the evening of the 6th; but finding that the duke was already master of Alschaffenbourg, he gave up his attempt; and, turning to the right, directed his march across the Vogelsberg, towards Wetzlaer, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army.

From information of the most authentic nature, relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure your lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and dependency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the continual dread they apprehend of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse, has spread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thousand men; a number which must be daily increased by desertion, in the present state of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity, which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank and in every department of the army.

Every species of violence has been exercised on the persons as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, through which their army has passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
R. ANSTRUPHER,  
Capt. 3d Guards.  
ARMY OF ITALY—French Accounts.  
Buonaparte, gen. in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head-quarters at Trent, 20th Fructidor, Sept. 6.  
Citizens Directors,  
“The division of general Massena, passed the Adige, on the 16th, (Sept 2), at Galo, and arrived at the Alps on the 17th, following the great road of the Tyrol; the same day, at two in the morning, our cavalry, sabred the advanced posts of the enemy, and took from them six pieces of cannon. The division of general Angerau quitted Verona at the same time, and bore upon the Heights that separate the Venetian states from the Tyrolse.

“The division of general Vaubois departed at the same time from Storo. By the left side of the lake of Garda, his advanced guard arrived at Torgola, where he was joined by the brigade of general Curcuse, who had himself embarked at Salo, on the lake of Garda; his advanced guard, commanded by the gen. of brigade St. Hilaire, met the enemy at Sarca, routed them and took fifty prisoners.

“On the 17th, at night, general Pigeon, commanding the light-infantry of general Massena’s division, informed me, that the enemy in force had retained the village of Seravale, that he had received orders to attack it; that he had forced the enemy, and made 300 prisoners.

“On the 18 (Sept. 4), at day-break, we found ourselves in the presence of the enemy; one of their divisions occupied the impregnable defiles of Morco; another beyond Adige, protected the entrenched camp of Mori. General Pigeon, with a part of the light-infantry, attacked the enemy with his rifle; brigadier general Victor, with the 18th demi-brigade of infantry, pierced by the great road; this infant gen. Vaubois attacked the camp of Mori; after a vigorous contest of two hours, the enemy every where fell back.

“Citizen Marois, my aid-de-camp, carried an order to gen. Dubois to advance the 1st regiment of Hussars and pursue the enemy. This brave general put himself at their head, and decided the affair; but he received three balls, which mortally wounded him. One of his aids de-camp had just been killed at his side, an instant afterwards I found the general expiring—“I die (said he) for the republic—Would that I had time to know whether the victory is complete.”—He immediately expired.

“The enemy retired to Roveredo. I ordered general Rimpont to pass with the 32d brigade, between that town and the Adige; general Victor, in the mean time, entered at full charge, the main-street; the enemy again fell back, leaving a great number of dead and prisoners. During this time gen. Vaubois forced the entrenched camp of Mebi, and pursued the enemy on the other bank of the Adige. It was one in the afternoon, the enemy profited of the difficulties of the country to front us in all the defiles, and effected their retreat to Trent. We had then only taken three pieces of cannon, and 1000 prisoners.

“General Massena caused all the half-brigades to rally, and give a moment’s repose to his division, during which we went, with two squadrons of cavalry, to reconnoitre the movements of the enemy in their retreat. They rallied before Callieno to cover Trent, and give time to their head-quarters to evacuate the place. Though beaten all the day, their position before Callieno was inattacked. The Adige almost touched the steep mountains, and formed a pass of 40 toises broad, closed by a village, and elevated castle, and a good wall, which joined the Adige to the mountain, where they had placed all their artillery. New dispositions were necessary. General Dammartin began a cannonade with eight pieces of light artillery. He had chosen a position which commanded the narrow parts of the mountain. Gen. Pigeon passed with the light-infantry upon the right: 300 riflemen threw themselves upon the shore of the Adige to commence the fusillade; and three demi-brigades, in a close column, and in batallions, passed the defile; the enemy harassed by the lively fire of our artillery, and the boldness of our soldiers, did not resist the mass of our columns, but abandoned the entrance of the pass. Terror spread through all their line. Our cavalry pursued. Citizen Marvis, with 50 hussars, gained their head, and stopped the whole column of the enemy. He crossed it, and was himself surrounded, thrown upon the ground and wounded; a part of the enemy’s force marched over his body; he is severely hurt, but none of his wounds are mortal. The chief of the 1st regiment of hussars is killed. Citizen Flisiere, captain of my company of Guides, saw two pieces of cannon, on the point of escaping; he flew upon them with five or six guides; and, notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, stopped the pieces.

“Six or seven thousand prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 caissons, seven standards—such are the fruits of the battle of Roveredo, one of the most successful of the campaign. The other loss of the enemy must have been considerable.

“On the 20th, at 8 in the morning, general Massena entered Trent. Wurmer had quitted it in the evening, to take refuge by Bassano. General Vaubois, with his division, soon marched in pursuit of the enemy, whose rear-guard was entrenched at Levis, behind the river Lavasio, and guarded the bridge which it was necessary for us to pass.

“General Dellemagne, not without much difficulty, passed, under the fire of the enemy, at the head of the 25th demi-brigade. General Murat passed at the head of a detachment of the 10th chasseurs, carrying an equal number of infantry. General Leclere, with three chasseurs, and citizen Defaix, chief of the brigade of Allobrogi, accompanied by twelve carabinieri, had been able to turn the enemy, and place themselves in ambuscade, about half a league in advance. The enemy’s cavalry, as they were saving themselves at gallop, found themselves stopped. Leclere was slightly wounded. The enemy endeavoured to open a passage, but the 12 carabinieri crossed their bayonets, and formed an inattacked rampart. The night was already dark; 100 of the enemy’s hussars, and 3 or 400 infantry, with one standard of Wurmer’s hussars, were taken.

“You may soon expect a more bloody and decisive battle.  
(Signed) “BUONAPARTE.”

BULLETIN TELEGRAPH.  
LISLE, September 19.  
“The army of Italy, pursuing its conquest, has beaten the enemy in six successive battles—taken 16000 men prisoners, 20 standards, 70 pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and 45 leagues of country. The wrecks of the army, with the general, are surrounded by the republican army.  
(Signed) “CHIAPP.”

PHILADELPHIA,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1796.  
The President of the United States arrived in town the night before last from Mount Vernon.

GLORIOUS FEDERALISM OF VERMONT.  
RUTLAND, October 24.  
At the late election of a representative for the eastern district of this state to congress, the whole number of votes was 3,018. Of these 2,931 were for Mr. Buck. The scattering votes amounted to but 88, of which not more than three were for the same person.—We are happy to find that Mr. Buck’s exertions, and federalism, have met with the universal approbation of his constituents.

LONDON, Sept. 23.  
Hoffman is returned from Paris, whither he had been dispatched by the Danish minister for a passport for a confidential agent of ours to repair to Paris for the purpose of opening a negotiation for peace. Mr. Hoffman’s reception it is said was favorable; and the answer which he brings from the directory, though not divulged, is said to be conciliatory. [Other accounts state that the French still insist on the reduction of our fleet to 40 sail of the line, and the cession of Gibraltar and Jamaica.]

At a meeting of a number of citizens, at Ogden’s tavern, New-market ward, October 29, 1796. The two tickets for electors, which have been published in the news-papers, were read, and it was unanimously agreed to support the following as a truly Federal and Republican Ticket.

The same having been framed and recommended at a respectable meeting of a number of the members of the legislature, and other citizens, the friends of order and good government, from different parts of the state, immediately previous to the rising of the assembly, viz.  
Israel Whelan, Philadelphia,  
Samuel Miles,  
Henry Wynkoop, Bucks,  
John Arndt, Northampton,  
Valentine Eckhart, Berks,  
Thomas Bull, Chester,  
Robert Coleman, Lancaster,  
John Carlon, Dauphin,  
William Wilson, Northumberland,

Samuel Foslethwaite, Cumberland,  
Jacob Hay, York,  
Benjamin Elliott, Huntingdon,  
Ephraim Douglas, Fayette,  
John Woods, Allegheny,  
Thomas Stokely, Washington.

On motion it was resolved, that the following address to the citizens of Pennsylvania, be signed by the chairman and published.  
Fellow-Citizens,  
At a period when the peculiar situation of our country calls for no common share of wisdom, patriotism and firmness in the chief magistrate of the United States, are we summoned to the choice of electors of a President and Vice-President, and on the prudence of that choice, will in a great measure depend our future peace and happiness. Whilst the desolating sword of War is destroying the fairest countries in Europe—America is kept in peace. The wise and prudent system of policy, adopted by our present administration, dispelled the clouds which for a while darkened our political horizon, and secured to our country prosperity and happiness.

We are now to determine, whether, approving of the measures adopted by George Washington, and sensible of the blessings they have conferred on our country, we will choose electors who have uniformly evinced an approbation of his conduct, and may therefore be expected to give their suffrages in favor of men who will probably continue the same system of wise and patriotic policy.—If such be our determination, the persons now recommended will naturally become the objects of our choice. To the prudence of those republican citizens, sincerely attached to our national government, we may safely entrust the power of making appointments so important and interesting.

With no desire of dictating to our fellow-citizens, and with no interest but what is common to all, do we address you. The happiness of our country is involved in the choice that shall be made, and we therefore solicit your warmest exertions in support of characters whose suffrages will ensure the peace and prosperity of the United States.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman.  
Attest. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Sec’y.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.  
Arrived at this Port. Days  
Ship Union, Wallace, Copenhagen, 68  
John, Hofmore, ditto, 69  
Brig Hunter, Perker, Leogane, 34  
Sloop Almira, Bebee, St. Thomas, 10  
The schooner Atlantic from New-York to Jamaica, is carried into Aux-Cayes by a French privateer

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.  
32d Days Drawing, Oct. 22.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
287	10	12445	10	2873	691		
593		798		29207	906	10	
885		14287		345	40046	10	
1053		561		637	181	50	
2199		737		848	347	10	
264	10	15304		853	527		
250		593		929	546		
274		847		997	664		
362	10	16149	50	30205	691	10	
492		265	10	227	971	10	
774	10	372		270	41168		
849	10	17425	10	574	654	10	
3249		18167	10	597	812	10	
355		191		672	948		
533		246		684	42144	10	
4779	10	640		31492	405		
950		19663		954	953	10	
5003		21991		986	43626		
823		22036		32681	820		
851	10	919	10	898	908	10	
6362		946		33053	44029		
825		23002	10	055	067		
7038		120	10	132	331		
252	10	348		314	690	20	
432	25	362	10	361	780		
8181		867		822	45268		
309	20	928		3495	46881		
580		24511		803	10	968	
9763	10	25344		33552	47621	10	
772		391		725	49028		
10635		709		36036	064	10	
11189	10	26308		37025	112	10	
276	10	562		188	265		
595		27582	10	833	678	10	
668		28404		39189	763	10	
897	10			344	850		

33d Days Drawing, October 24.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
582		9067	10	19334	36276		
1266		223		20749	361	10	
341		987		813	561		
358		11105		41672	788		
890	10	729	10	22979	10	900	
2757		963		23169	38768		
3429		12418		499	772		
587	10	13280		24642	39058		
860		639		25212	40533		
918	10	824		486	540		
4321		898	10	571	41148	10	
380		14398		27056	10	332	
483		533		835	583		
492		15402		29235	899		
578		443		654	42039		
692		566		946	43006		
705		545	10	30581	45047		
932		17346		32098	553		
5035		017		733	744		
307		516		815	802		
321		18118		33104	46788	10	
648	10	183		34139	982		
7491		602		35635	47569		
730		19035		36137	4925		
8593	20	101		186	369		

Error in the 30th days drawing—Instead of 38697, read 39697. blank.

GLASS ENGRAVER.  
Mrs. DESCAMPS, from Paris.  
Informs the Public that she has just opened her store, North Third Street, No. 95, where she engraves with borders, flowers, garlands, cyphers, figures, escutcheons, &c. in the most elegant, fashionable, neat, and new style, all sorts of glasses, and glass wares on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

M. Descamps executes any thing in the line of a Glazier.  
Nov. 2.

To be Sold, AT PUBLIC VENDUE.  
On Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o’clock, at Dougherty’s tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following lands, situate in the said State, viz.

No. 1.—430 Acres.  
Of excellent land on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about ten miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine stream running through it, with several springs, the trees in the bottom are chiefly figar maple, black walnut, hickory and locust. There is a log dwelling and out-houses, some madow made, and 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-seat, where an under foot-mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres.  
Situate in Hampshire county, on the north branch of the Potowmack, and on a branch called Cabbia-run, about eight miles from Fort Cumberland. On this tract is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp; the upland remarkably good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two surveys of 400 acres each.

No. 3.—200 Acres.  
Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling house and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground.  
In the town of Woodstock, Shenandoah county, whereon is erected a two story house, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of said town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres.  
Situate about two miles from Woodstock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 6.—400 Acres.  
Situate in Hampshire county, on George Andes’s mill run, on a branch of the Catawpha. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be easily converted into meadow.

No. 7.—One moiety of 5000 Acres.  
Lying on the waters of Hughes’s river, in Harrison county. This was purchased at one quarter of a dollar per acre, cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres.  
Lying in the counties of Wythe, Washington, and Grayson (the greater part in Wythe), on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New River, and on the fourth fork of Holstein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres.  
Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapon and North River.  
The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter securing those payments by mortgaging the premises.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale, application may be made to John Holker, Esq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Esq. of Winchester; or by letters, (post paid,) to the subscriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of said lands, who will personally attend the sale on the day abovementioned.  
George Meade.  
Philadelphia, 2d of November 1796.  
drw w&ts; MdtA.

To be Sold, 60,400 Acres of Land.  
Lying on the river Alleghany, in the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania.  
400 Acres Land, In Bald Eagle township, Northumberland county aforesaid.  
50,000 Acres Land, Lying on the waters of the Oconee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Washington, in the state of Georgia.

174,000 Acres Land, Lying on the waters of the Ohopee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Montgomery, in the state of Georgia.  
31,033 Acres Land, Lying in Orangeburgh district, in the state of South Carolina. And,  
146,986 Acres Land, Lying in Charleston district, in the said state of South Carolina.

An Half-acre Lot of Ground, In the town of Richmond, Virginia.  
The above Lands will be sold low.—Apply to  
George Meade.  
Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796. drw w&stf.

Caution.  
The following NOTES have been STOLEN from the subscriber, on the evening of the 31st ult. all persons are hereby forewarned from receiving the same.  
One, Robert Morris to John Nicholson, dated March 3d, 1795, and payable April 8, 1796, for dollars 823. 93.  
And one John Nicholson to Robert Morris, dated and payable as above, and for the same sum.  
The above notes with other papers were contained in a Green Morocco covered almanack, and were stolen with a quantity of clothing, from the piazza of the subscriber. The clothing consisted of one drab coloured great coat, 1 do. close coat, 1 dark mixture do, 1 olive mixture do, 1 brown silk morning gown, 1 old black silk cloak, 1 child’s great coat, coating, 1 do. cloak, cloth.  
A handsome reward will be given for the Pocket Book and papers, by  
James Todd,  
No. 26, So. Front Street.  
11th mo. 2d. drw.

A HAT lost.  
THE gentleman who, IN MISTAKE, took from Judge Peters’s chambers, on Tuesday morning, an entirely new and fashionable round HAT, and left in its stead another much worn—by sending the same to No. 56, Fourth-Street, will receive the thanks of the owner, and his own in return.  
Nov. 2.

SHERIDAN’S DICTIONARY, THE SIXTH EDITION, Is this Day Published, BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars. A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed a Profound Grammar.

BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M. October 22. t&cs