

its energy and lessen that gallantry which has illustrated its actions on all occasions where it has been in contact with the enemy.

Letters from Turin state, that in pursuance of a secret article of the treaty of Peace with France the Ports of Sardinia are shut against the English;

GENOA, September 17.

Since the Serene Government has declared, that all the Genoese Ports shall be shut against the English, on account of their having frequently violated the rights of neutrality, the latter have captured several Genoese vessels, and blocked up the ports of the Republic.

COLOGNE, September 23.

The troops which were engaged in the siege of Ehrenbreitstein, have crossed the Rhine at Neuwied, after having left a strong garrison on the island, which is provided with formidable entrenchments.

WETZLAR, September 19.

The greatest anxiety prevailed here about the issue of the action near Limburg, on the 16th, on our learning that the French had received a reinforcement of 15,000 men from the army of the North, and that after a severe engagement, they had succeeded in ascending an important height near Limberg.

Another warm engagement happened also on the 16th, near Weilbourg, in which general Haddick beat the French, took 600 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

FRANCKFORT, Sept. 20.

The French are now entirely driven from the Lahn; and the communication with Ehrenbreitstein was again opened on the 17th. The action near Limberg was exceedingly bloody, and the Austrians were obliged to form the entrenchments with fixed bayonets: the loss was very considerable on both sides.

WESEL, September 22.

The division of troops which is on its march for the army of the North, by the way of Dusseldorf, amounts to 6150 men. "We are curious to learn, (says the Courier du Bas-Rhin) whether general Bournoville will lead the army again forward, or whether the retreat will be effected across the Rhine, as we are led to conclude from several circumstances."

A letter from Mulheim, of the 20th instant, says, "After the action near Limburg, on the 16th, the French park of artillery arrived at Deutz last night, and immediately pursued its march to Dusseldorf. To-day we expect 3000 artillery, and 2000 cavalry, besides the artillery park; but the main body is desling along the mountains, not being strong enough to effect its retreat in the plains."

September 24.

We have just received, as well from Cologne, as through some other channels, very interesting details relative to the situation of the army of the Sambre and Meuse: these, for want of room, we

are obliged to defer till our next publication. We shall confine ourselves at present in this statement, that a very bloody action, at the close of which the French were driven from their position, was fought at Altenkirchen, on the 20th instant. In this action general Moreau was mortally wounded and made prisoner. On the 21st, the famous bridge head, before Neuwied, was carried by the Austrians. The utmost confusion prevails in the French army, and the generals are at a loss on what to resolve. The head-quarters were shifted to Cologne yesterday.

HAMBURG, September 27.

"The news which spread so much alarm all over Franconia, namely, that Moreau was on the point of marching his whole army into that province, with a view of turning the archduke, has not been confirmed; and it is now known that the report originated from some thousands of republican troops, dispersed in consequence of the late checks experienced in Bavaria, having rallied and taken post near Aichstadt. This corps retreated, however, on the 15th inst. into Suabia, to rejoin Moreau's army, which has taken a position between Donawerth and Augburgh. General Nauendorf and Latour are marching in two columns to drive it from that position, whilst field-marshal Petrasch, with a considerable corps, has penetrated into Suabia, to cut off Moreau's retreat, has possessed himself of Biuchfal, Cailfrube, and Stugard, and is approaching Kehl, which has been bombarded by the Austrians since the 18th inst. If we add to this, that most of the peasants in Suabia are arming against the French, we may form a judgment on the countless difficulties which Moreau will have to encounter on his retreat from the Rhine.

"The archduke Charles pursues his victorious career with unabated energy and success. On the 16th inst. he defeated the French near Limbourg, and forced them to recross the Lahn. In consequence of this defeat, Jourdan has been obliged to abandon his position near Wetzlar, and to fall back to the Lower Rhine, on the side of Dusseldorf. He has left the army, and arrived on the 18th inst. at Bonn. An Austrian column is still endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the French. The siege of Ehrenbreitstein is raised, but Neuwied remains in the possession of the republicans."

HAGUE, September 24.

"Of the 25,000 French troops, which are in the pay of our republic, 10,000 have now marched to the Lower Rhine; so that a considerable number are still remaining in our country, commanded by general De Jean."

RASTADT, September 19.

"Yesterday began the siege of Kehl. We hear very distinctly the firing on and from that place. Very few of the French, who a few days since passed through here, have reached that place, most of them having been put to the sword by the Austrians. The latter do not think it will prove a difficult task to reduce Kehl, as the new works are not half finished, and the old fortifications are inconsiderable.

"This morning arrived here 12 pieces of cannon and 4 howitzers, which the Imperialists, assisted by the armed peasants, took from the French, in the vicinity of the free imperial city of Zell. They were destined for Moreau's army; and the escort, consisting of 260 chasseurs, was either taken or killed, each peasant is to receive a silver medal and 30 florins in cash. All the peasants in the district of Orlensau, of the bishopric of Strasburgh, and of the Austrian part of the Brisgau, have taken arms against the French. The high road leading from Basle to Oberweier is said to be crowded with armed peasants.

"Field-marshal Petrasch treats those of Suabia, who have joined his army, with the utmost kindness. On their marching into Bruchsal with colors flying and drums beating, he ordered the prince bishop's cellars to be opened, and wine to be distributed among them. A corps of 7,000 peasants and militia is also marching from Franconia to Suabia, and has sent some officers to field-marshal Petrasch to know which army it is to join. The republicans who were destined to occupy the country between Bruchsal and Kehl, for the purpose of covering Moreau's rear, and who are now either dispersed, taken or killed, amounted to about 8,000 men."

VIENNA, September 17.

The Court Gazette of this day contains, amongst other details, the following accounts from our army in Italy—

"According to accounts received to day from field-marshal Wurmsler, dated the 10th instant, it appears, that the general being resolved to advance, by way of Bassano, towards the Adige, for the purpose of relieving Mantua from the blockade, the enemy, to fall on his rear, attacked and carried on the 7th the posts of Primolano and Corolo, and likewise, on the 8th, attacked the corps of field-marshal lieutenant Quosdarnowich, and drove him from his position with some loss; but that field-marshal Wurmsler, notwithstanding this, pursuing his design, had succeeded, on the 6th, in making himself master of the important post of Legnano, where the army under his command crossed the Adige on the 10th; so that now no doubt remains of the second happy delivery of Mantua; and that, in consequence of this favorable event, as well as of other active measures ordered by his majesty, it may be hoped that affairs in that part will take the same favorable turn which they have taken in other parts of the theatre of war for some time since, to the eternal glory of the arms of his majesty. The more circumstantial details of these events shall, immediately after their arrival, be communicated to the public."

SUABIA, September 18.

The Imperial general Petrasch advances still farther into Suabia, with the greatest rapidity, to take possession of all the important passes by which Moreau's army, which had penetrated too far into Suabia, might be obstructed in its retreat. Previously to the Imperialists entering Carlruhe on the 14th, an obstinate engagement happened in the

neighborhood between them and the French, who were determined to maintain possession of Carlruhe. The engagement extended itself into the city, and a considerable number of men were killed in the streets. The French, under general Scherer, were repulsed in all quarters: a part of them were dispersed, and have retreated into the mountains of the Schwarzwald. Near Eslingen 200, and near Rastadt 400 French, with the commandant of the latter place, were made prisoners. An adjutant of general Moreau also fell into the hands of the Austrians. Near Stugard the latter made themselves masters of the French hospital; and the booty which the Imperialists made in Suabia, in baggage, horses, &c. is very considerable.

The French have quitted Germerheim, to assist Kehl, which is menaced by the Austrians.

In Wurtemberg the Austrians have taken a powder magazine belonging to the French. All the French magazines and hospitals are at Ulm, whither the French have sent two thousand men. In the Black Forest, the peasants have blocked up the two passes called Hell and Heaven, to prevent the French from penetrating. The greatest consternation prevails at Strasburg, on account of the change of affairs in Suabia: all the military in that city, at Colmar, and the neighbouring places, are ordered to march to Kehl. The administration of the departments has declared itself permanent. General Moreau, who it is said, lost 8000 men on penetrating into Bavaria, will, on account of a wound he has received, go to Strasburg.

The imperial regiment of Ferdinand, has been conveyed in waggons into the vicinity of Kehl.

HEIDELBERG, September 20.

A letter from Bischen, the head-quarters of M. De Petrasch, dated the 17th, states, that a detachment of cavalry, and of the free corps of Servians, had taken at Stuttgart, an aid-de-camp of general Moreau, and a number of other prisoners, besides a quantity of money and baggage. The same letter states, that the peasants of the Black Forest, got possession of 15 pieces of cannon, which the French were sending to Strasburg, and made the escort prisoners. They sent deputies to the general to announce to him, that they were ready to second the Austrians, and defend the deshes of Brisgau. The regiment of the archduke Ferdinand set out in two hundred waggons; Kehl is to be attacked to night.

Some hulans assert, that they met with a courier from general Petrasch, who informed them, that Kehl was taken by assault on the 18th, at half past seven in the evening. They add, that 150 pieces of cannon remained in possession of the Austrians, and that the French had lost 2000 men, wounded and taken prisoners. The rest passed the Rhine upon a flying bridge. (Pestilition des Armees.)

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1796.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS to Miss JANE FARQUHARSON, both of Chester.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey, House of Assembly,

November 15th, 1796. The House of Assembly calling to mind, the approaching period, at which the President of the United States, has declared his intention of retiring from public to private life, embrace with pleasure, this early occasion to express their own, and in their opinion, the sentiments of their constituents, suggested by that approaching event.

Resolved unanimously, That the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of the President of the United States, during his administration, and his faithful and highly important services rendered to the Government of the Union at the most interesting and critical periods of its existence, have a just claim to the thanks and approbation of this House.

Resolved unanimously, That the late address of the President to the citizens of the United States, is, in the opinion of this House, replete with sentiments of political wisdom, truth and justice, and merits our grateful acknowledgement—and while we sincerely regret and lament his determination to retire from the superintendance of the Government of the United States, the anxiety and solicitude, which we sensibly and irresistibly feel on this occasion, are in some degree diminished by the hope and expectation, that his successor in office, will be emulous to imitate his virtues, and pursue the wise and wholesome system of politics, which has so conspicuously distinguished his administration, and so effectually secured to us the inestimable blessings of Peace, and the present unparalleled prosperity of our country.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be sent to council for concurrence, and that the Speaker of the House of Assembly be requested to present a copy thereof to the President of the United States.

By order of the House, JAMES H. IMLAY, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

November 16th, 1796. The foregoing resolutions being taken into consideration,

Resolved unanimously, That Council do concur therein.

By order of Council, JAMES LINN, Vice-President.

The foregoing resolutions, pursuant to order, were presented to the President of the United States, on Saturday last.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Whereas the President of the United States, in an address to the People thereof, declining a re-election to office, hath expressed certain sentiments, dictated, as we believe, by the purest love for his country and the most enlightened view of its permanent interests; therefore,

Resolved, That the said address be inserted on the Journals of this Senate, as a perpetual testimony of our respect for the man, and our approbation of his sentiments.

IN ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the House unanimously agreed to the following resolution, to wit—

Whereas it is the opinion of this branch of the Legislature, that it is peculiarly the duty of Republicans, to reward with expressions of gratitude and regard, those citizens who render important services to their country; and whereas, this House consider the public cha-

racter of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, as exhibiting a career of virtue and of glory, perhaps unequalled in the annals of the world; And whereas they conceive the present period when he is about to retire from the walk of public life, as a proper occasion of testifying to him and to the world, their sentiments respecting him:

Be it therefore unanimously resolved, That the late patriotic address of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, to the people of the said states, be entered at length upon the journals of this house, as a memorial to future ages of their unabated affection to that illustrious citizen, and of their high sense of the eminent and disinterested services which he has rendered to his country.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRO,

OBSERVING in Claypole's paper of this morning, a case stated, Nov. 19th, 1792, for the opinion of the judges and the attorney general, respecting the election of electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, under a law of this commonwealth, passed 7th April, 1792; and the opinion of the judges, &c. thereupon, subjoined, I was led, from a conviction that the opinion (and the very wording of the opinion warrants the conviction) was predicated, upon the case stated, to examine whether the law was set forth with accuracy, in the case as stated—I have satisfied myself it was not.

The case stated, represents the law in this manner—"duplicate returns of the election are directed to be made out, one of which shall be delivered to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other to the Sheriff thereof, to be transmitted by him, to be delivered twelve days after the election to the Governor, &c."

The law actually runs thus—"duplicate returns thereof, shall be made out, one of which shall be delivered to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other to the Sheriff thereof, to be transmitted by him, to be delivered within twelve days after each respective election, to the Governor, &c."

An opinion founded on a misrepresentation of the law, must fall to the ground.

Query.—Who stated this case, and therein moulded the law to answer his own purposes, by leaving out the word within, so as that it should read "twelve days after," instead of, "within twelve days after."

Query.—Was the opinion understood to be given by several of the judges, &c. this day, on the law of 1796, grounded on a like statement. November 19.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

BUNAPARTE.

This general, in a letter dated Sept. 16, detils a series of brilliant manoeuvres, which terminated in obliging Wurmsler with the remains of the Austrian army, to shut himself up in Mantua, where he was closely besieged. The battle of St. George's fought on the 14th September, which was decisive in forcing Wurmsler and his army to retire into the city, was very bloody. Buonaparte states the loss of the Austrians at 2,500 men killed, and 2000 prisoners with 25 pieces of cannon.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Has notified the Emperor of Germany by a Courier who arrived at Vienna on the 5th September, that she is determined to take an active part in the war, and that she had ordered a levy of 60,000 men who were on their march to Germany. The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Berlin also mentioned the march of this army, which is said to be destined to act in Italy.

A Squadron of seven sail of the line, under the command of Sir Roger Curtis, was dispatched on the 24th September to intercept the French fleet that appeared off Newfoundland.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE. For EQUESTRIAN AND STAGE PERFORMANCES, Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

THIS EVENING, Monday, November 21,

Mr. Ricketts begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he has, at a very considerable expence, engaged Mr. & Mrs. Chambers, so justly ADMIR'D in Carolina—also, Miss Sully, a young lady only 7 years old, a pupil of Mr. Chambers.

This present evening, Mr. Chambers will sing, in the courts of the evening entertainments, the celebrated hunting song of "The Twins of Latona." A comic song, by Miss Sully (being her first appearance in this city.) Several dramatic pieces are in rehearsal, and will be brought forward in a few days, under the direction of Mr. Chambers.

The particulars of this evening's performance will be expressed in the hand-bills.

To-Morrow will be Published,

In an octavo pamphlet, by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street,

An Authentic Translation of

A NOTE

From the Minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States. Nov. 21.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published, (By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church) The Gros Mousqueton Diplomatique; OR,

Diplomatic Blunderbus;

Containing Citizen Adet's Notes to the Secretary of State, as also his Cockade Proclamation; with a preface. By PETER PORCUPINE. Nov. 21

For NORFOLK,

The Brig TWO BROTHERS, John Needham, master; will sail in 6 or 8 days—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 21. The Captain has a few barrels of Rum and Oil on board for sale.