

subject. He hoped they would have leave to sit again and decide upon the resolutions that had been offered to them, for he seriously believed if ever they were to call upon the debtor states to pay what they owed to the Union, this was the proper season for doing it. Every weeks delay, whilst it seemed to give new strength to the unwillingness of those states to discharge their balances, weakened the ability of the general government to enforce them.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1797.

CHARITY SERMONS will be preached To-morrow in Christ's Church and St. Peter's, for the benefit of the Poor of their Congregations.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, to Miss ELIZA HARBESON, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Harbeson. — same evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, merchant, lately from London, to Miss SALLY WINGFIELD, of this city.

—, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. JAMES HARRELL, printer, to Miss HANNAH WALKER.

ADDRESS

Of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, To THE GOVERNOR, To THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. SIR,

THE many important subjects recommended by you to the consideration of the legislature, will command our most serious attention.

In congratulating you on the prosperous situation of our country, in the enjoyment of peace, and rapid increase of population and wealth, the feelings which considerations so grateful impress on the mind, are disturbed by the recollection, that America is ere long to be deprived of the services of a patriot, whose wife and judicious system of policy has heretofore preserved us in tranquility and happiness. After a long and splendid career in the service of his country, our beloved President will soon retire into the walk of private life; and in expressing our warm wishes, that his remaining years may be as happy as the preceding have been glorious, we speak the unanimous voice of our grateful country.

The circumstances attending the choice of electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, will naturally call our attention to a general revision of the election laws, believing it to be peculiarly necessary, that the legislative will on the subject of elections, should be so clear and explicit, as to prevent the possibility of mistake or misconstruction, and to preclude the necessity of executive discretion.

It is a painful consideration, that the measures heretofore taken by the legislature to protect the rights of our citizens on the western frontiers, and to give the necessary authority to the laws in the Wyoming district, have not had the desired effect — a controversy, which has so long disturbed the peace of the state, and which every day becomes more serious and alarming, must claim a particular consideration.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker.

Philadelphia Dispensary.

January 2, 1797.

The annual meeting of the Contributors, for the purpose of electing managers, was held this day; when the following persons were duly chosen for the present year, viz.

William White
Henry Hill,
Samuel Pleasants
Lawrence Seckel
Henry Helmuth
Robert Blackwell
George Meade
George Fox
Robert Smith
John Field
Godfrey Haga
Samuel P. Griffiths.

January 5, 1797.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Dispensary held this day; the following officers of the institution were duly appointed for the present year, viz.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons,

Doctor John Porter
Thomas C. James
James Woodhouse
James Reynolds
William Aonan
Adam Sybert.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons,

Doctor William Shippen, jun.
Adam Kuhn
Benjamin Rush
Thomas Parke
Treasurer—John Clifford
Apothecary—Rusell Park.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, January 3.

The brig William, capt. McKinnon, arrived at Annapolis on Saturday last, from Malaga. Capt. McKinnon was brought on board the brig at Gibraltar, which latter place he left on the 30 Oct. About the 1st Oct. the Spanish fleet of about 18 sail of the line and several frigates, passed him on their way up the Straits, between Malaga and Gibraltar. He was told at Gibraltar, that the British fleet, consisting of 20 sail of the line, were up the Straits; there was only one frigate lying at Gibraltar. He likewise mentions, that war was expected there between the Spanish and English; that a camp of 10,000 Spanish troops was within gun-shot of that garrison, and within reach of the harbor—and that the vessels lying there kept their sails bent, ready to run out in case of an attack. The Algerines, under colors of other states, were cruise-

ing up the Straits, had captured one or two American vessels. The Portuguese fleet being stationed at Gibraltar, there was no danger to be apprehended from African cruizers in that neighborhood. Capt. McKinnon was bro't too and examined between Malaga and Gibraltar, by a French cruizer; their object, they said, was to stop and carry in all vessels bound to or from British ports.

Capt. McKinnon has been on the coast ever since the 20th November, and experienced very severe weather, most of his people being frost-bit. Saw a number of vessels on the coast, two or three of them dismasted and in distress, but could speak none, owing to bad weather. Came up the bay in company with a brig and schooner, supped from the West Indies.

January 5.
A letter from a gentleman at Martinique to his friend here, mentions, that the merchants there were in great consideration in consequence of the approach of a peace between France and Great-Britain; in which event, it was generally believed that that island would be returned to the former power.—That dry goods were a mere drug, and that those who had them were endeavoring to push them off as speedily as possible. Such an event, so devoutly to be wished, may be nearer at hand than most of us are aware of, and should not be altogether held improbable, until we know what impression the last pacific overtures of Great-Britain have made on the Executive Directory.

It appears by accounts from Jamaica, that the Molucca Islands in the East Indies have been taken by the British forces.

The inhabitants of Batavia were in much jeopardy, not from any attempt on the part of the British—but the natives in concert with a numerous body of the other isles. To borrow a favorite French phrase, they were "about to organize a holy insurrection," and, as the Dutch had not more than 500 troops, would probably extirpate the major part.

NEW-YORK, January 5. THE BRIG DEAN.

It has been a fortunate circumstance that this vessel was so seasonably dispatched for the relief of those vessels which have been, and must continue distressed on our coast by the present severity of the weather. The celerity with which this business was effected, did much credit to the gentlemen who had its direction. From Saturday evening, to the following Monday, at 12 o'clock, (when she failed) she was completely manned and provided with the several means for the proposed relief. This act of humanity from gentlemen underwriters deserves a general support; and a contribution to a fund for an extension of the proposed relief might be, with great propriety, made by individuals, enabled by their affluent or comfortable situations, to insure to themselves the high gratification which would arise from their probably saving many worthy and useful citizens from severe distress, or total destruction. To this latter observation we confess to have been led by our knowledge of a generous offer of a citizen to the gentlemen who had the principal charge in fitting out the brig Dean, that, though not an underwriter, or immediately concerned in trade, he would willingly contribute a sum from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars, for the above benevolent purpose. We have only to add our regret that we are not permitted to mention the name of this deserving citizen.

The following important extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Norwich (Connecticut) dated on Sunday last, January 1, was politely handed us last evening for insertion:

"The ship Hope arrived the day before yesterday at New-London in 36 days from Liverpool, particulars by this vessel I have not yet learnt; the most important article is, the return of Lord Malmesbury from Paris, as he went, and that all parties are preparing to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour."

Our Hamburg Paper of Nov. 7, has Paris articles to the 26th Oct. six days later than any received. They relate chiefly to a decree of the Council of 500, forbidding the importation or sale of English goods, under the severest penalties.—At this date, therefore, no prospect of adjustment between those two powers could have been in view.

Under Milan dates of Oct. 10, an extract is given of a very threatening letter from Gen. Buonaparte to the Senate of Bologna, in consequence of the expected rupture with the Pope, and the defection of several cities of Italy. We will give it to-morrow.

The accounts from Generals Wurmsler and Buonaparte, down to the 10th of Oct. state partial success in the siege of Mantua; but nothing decisive has occurred. Reinforcements were said to be on the way for the relief of Gen. Wurmsler.

Mr. Izardi, the American consul is arrived in town, from Cadiz. We have it from good authority that he states, that two American vessels bound from that port to Gibraltar had been taken by French cruizers, carried back to Cadiz, and condemned, as American property.

Translations for the DAILY ADVERTISER, from Hamburg Papers.

We this day give several articles of importance, translated at length, in addition to our sketch in yesterday's Advertiser. Moreau's letter we give in full, with its date corrected. Other articles respecting the Archduke Charles, Gen. Bournonville—the changed affairs of Italy—of Holland, &c. will be found under different heads and dates.

We have made every exertion to give as copious translations as possible; but several articles of some importance, remain to claim our attention. They will receive it.

Letter of general Moreau to the Directory, dated head quarters at Friburg, Oct. 15.

Citizen Directors,
The courage of the army has gloriously extricated them out of the critical position in which it stood. By the Black Forest we were surrounded by the enemy who hindered our passage through the narrow passes, when at the same time the archduke Charles advanced with a part of his army, threatening to destroy the bridges over the Rhine. It was necessary at this juncture, to open ourselves a way, by vigorous efforts, which the victory of Biberach was not sufficient to effect.

About 25,000 men, commanded by generals Petrasch and Nauendorf, had taken the posts by Rothwell, Villigen, Donaufangen and Neussadt,

Waldfhut, and even the Forest towns, were occupied by Austrian troops and armed peasants. From this you see that all our communications were cut off. This was the more disagreeable to us, as we could not receive letters from France, nor receive any from thence. I commenced to force a passage through the Forest towns. A half brigade, escorting the ammunition waggons and the wounded and sick, effected this without much difficulty.— That part of the army which was not necessary to check the progress of general Latour, who having recovered from his defeat by Biberach, did not cease to pursue us, marched to Rothwell and Dittingen, and after several vigorous battles, drove the enemy from thence. We took here part of his artillery, and made 300 prisoners.

It remained now to force the narrow passes in the Black Forest. The center of the army marked out the line to attack the corps of the enemy stationed in Hell Valley. This is a terrible defile for the passage of an army, as this valley extends several miles between two steep mountains, hardly from 8 to 10 fathoms distance. The bravery of the troops surmounted all obstacles. With loss of a cannon and 100 prisoners, the enemy was beaten, and on the 12th Oct. the center of the army took position before Friburg. The division of the archduke had already advanced to Ait Breybach, from whence they drove our troops, and took 80 prisoners, which we retook, together with those that escorted them.

The right and left wings of the army who had joined, and continued to check the generals Latour, Petrasch, and Nauendorf, defiled on the 13th, 14th and 15th Oct. without the least cost. All the equipage and transports passed unmolested through the Forest towns, covered by the right wing of the army. Thus, an army of which the enemy boasted he would certainly make prisoners, now threatens him with an attack, and returns to cover the frontiers, after a march of 100 leagues without the least loss; during which they took from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, 2 pair of colours and nearly 7000 prisoners, amongst which there are 80 officers.

I send you this short sketch to alleviate your anxiety; but I owe it to the brave army which I have the honour to command, to give a more specific description of the many battles it fought; to praise the patience and calm courage which they shewed under the greatest difficulties; the resignation with which they bore the want of provisions in the horrid places which they passed. Every corps signified itself, and the officers did not cease to give proofs of their talents and bravery. Several of them in particular, did gallant actions, of which I think it my duty to give you more information.

MOREAU.
From the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles at Mählsberg, October 17.

The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles have been removed here since yesterday, with the intention of advancing further into the Brigau; this morning he was joined by general Latour, with his army. It is to be expected that the archduke will, at the head of such an army attack general Moreau, who was yesterday yet at Frybourg, and to force him to a speedy retreat over the Rhine. The constant bad weather and inundations have greatly impeded our operations against Kehl, however, a considerable corps is before that fortress to keep it blockaded.

ROME, October 6.

His holiness the Pope has sent a manifesto to all the Catholic courts, wherein he acquaints them with the negotiations hitherto carried on with France. The holy father exhorts all the Catholic princes to join with him in the defence of their religion. He has at the same time made public a declaration to his subjects tending to the same; and has made them know, that the execution of the truce concluded with France is suspended, till some other time. In consequence of that, troops are sent towards the frontiers, and the statues already packed up to be sent to France, are to be unpacked.

October 8.

The Papal Chamber has already made a Proclamation in 10 articles to the subjects of the States of the Church, in which directions are given how to act in case the French should enter the Papal dominions. All inhabitants shall immediately take up arms when the signal is given from the steeples, and take out of the place most in danger, all cattle, fire-arms, provisions, &c. and then take a post the most fit for defence, at the head of the armed inhabitants, place themselves, the magistrates and officers of the militia, who afterwards must try to join the troops of his holiness to be commanded by their officers. In all cities and places, quantities of ammunition is to be held in readiness; all provisions bought up for account of his holiness, who will particularly reward such persons as may signalize themselves. Even people that have been guilty of crimes shall receive pardon if they partake in the defence of the country.

The 8 secret articles of peace, presented by the French commissaries to the Pope, but which the latter rejected, contained, from the first article until the ratification of peace with the Emperor and King of Naples, his holiness is to pay the French republic 300,000 livres monthly. The Pope is to cede to the republic the Dukedoms, Castro, Roniglione, Renevato and Ponso Carva. The republic is to remain in possession of the Dukedoms, Ferrara and Bologna, and shall dispose of the same in the common peace, until which time the Pope leaves them in possession of the republic. The ports of his holiness shall be shut for the enemy's men of war; and in case French vessels of war should in such ports be attacked or damaged by the enemy, the Pope is to refund the damage. Not alone in the present, but in all future wars, the French republic shall have a right to put garrisons in Civita Vecchia and Ancona.

MILAN, Oct. 11 and 12.

We are assured, that the hostilities between the Pope and the French republic will shortly be commenced.

According to a proclamation of general Buonaparte, the truce between the republic and the duke of Modena is declared to be suspended.

All young men above the age of 17 years, are compelled to the military service, under a great penalty.

There was a bloody conflict between some inhabitants of Leghorn, who paid their devotion to a image of the holy Mafia, and the French. Several lives were lost on the occasion.

It is said that the Republic of Venice intends to accede to an alliance concluded on the 30th Sept. between the Pope and the King of Naples, and that the latter is expected at Rome.

VIENNA, October 19.
Since the arrival of the French messenger, several couriers have been dispatched to the courts of London and St. Petersburg.

RASTATT, October 12.
Cost what it will, the Imperialists are determined to take Kehl. The archduke Charles will himself command the attack; many volunteers have offered themselves for this purpose, amongst which are several Hungarian regiments. Batteries are already erected high Kehl, wherein heavy artillery and mortars are planted.

MANHEIM, October 18.
Two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse are on their march towards Lautern, in order, so as it is reported, to effect a division of the Imperial forces and establish a communication between the above army and that of the Rhine and Moselle.—The Imperial troops under the command of generals Mont Frant and Schellenberg are on their march towards Lautern, and will arrive there to-morrow.—It appears that the French will oppose the diversion to be made by general Hotz; and the operations of the garrison at Mayence, by sending a great number of troops towards the Hundruck.

PARIS, October 14.
It seems that the queen of Portugal reflects seriously on the armaments of Spain as they may be obnoxious to her kingdom. She has, therefore, as well as the German and Italian little princes, shown a desire of peace; and negotiations to this purpose will be commenced with her minister who arrived here.

A minister of the duke of Deux Pons arrived here to conclude a separate peace for his master.

The commissaries arrived here from the Isle of France, assure, that the colony is in the most flourishing state; that the magazines are full of goods taken from the English and Portuguese; and that the slave trade is carried on as formerly.

The Sardinian ports are shut for the English, our government will insist that the Venetian ports shall be shut for them also.

October 16.

The Directory being yet uncertain whether a peace with England can be brought about; has intimated to the Council of Five Hundred, that it will be advisable to prepare to continue the war with redoubled forces.—The same has sent another message proposing to prohibit the importation of English goods in all the ports of the republic. Letters from l'Orient and Rochefort mention, that five ships of the line and several frigates have sailed from both ports to join the fleet at Brest.

October 20.

The Council of Five Hundred had yesterday a secret conference, in which the deputy Pastoret in the name of the committee for the treaty of peace with the king of Naples, made the report of articles of peace agreed on, which were afterwards ratified. The articles are briefly these—

The king of Naples engages to withdraw his troops out of the places in the papal domains. He obliges himself to keep no more than a certain number of men of war in commission. He secures us commercial advantages. His ports shall be shut for the English until the end of the war. He will give satisfaction on account of the insults given to the French envoy in 1792.

MAGUE, October 22.

A letter of general Bournonville read the day before yesterday in our national convention, indicates, that his army is again in a situation to advance and act offensively; he adds, that he intends to do it in order to assist general Moreau, and to oblige the Imperial army to turn a part of it towards the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

In order to lessen still more the discontents of our merchants about the last proclamation concerning trade, permission has been given underhand, to permit the importation of all goods shipped in England before the 27th September.

ARMY OF ITALY.
Buonaparte General in Chief of the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, at Milan, 17th Vendemaire, Oct. 8.
One hundred and fifty men of the garrison of Mantua had come out of the place on the 8th; at 10 o'clock in the morning, and had crossed the river Po, at Bogoforto to procure forage. At five o'clock in the evening, however we completed the blockade of Mantua, and took possession of the gates of Pradella and Cerefa, as I had the honor of informing you in my last dispatch. That detachment finding themselves by this means separated from Mantua, endeavored to retire towards Florence. They were no sooner arrived at Reggio, than the inhabitants were apprized of their approach, they ran to arms and prevented them from passing, by which impediment they were compelled to retire into the strong castle of Montschierogolo, in the dominions of the duke of Parma. The brave inhabitants of Reggio, pursued and afterwards surrounded them, and forced them to surrender themselves prisoners of war by capitulation. In the firing of musquetry which took place, the national guards of Reggio have had two men killed. These are the first who have shed their blood for the establishment of the liberty of their country.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots; 27 and an half feet front, and 125 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of these on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or boards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796.

7th J. 4w