

hundred men. On the 3d of October gen. Wurmsler made another sortie, but was also repulsed, and had to return with some confusion into the fortress. However these misfortunes animated the garrison more than it did discourage them. On the 6th of October gen. Wurmsler went out again, and beat the French. One of their columns was pursued by the Imperial cuirassiers quite near to Verona. The loss of the French must have been very considerable, as those cuirassiers have sabred down (or cut down with their swords) every Frenchman who was between Mantua and Verona, where the remnant of the fugitives took shelter in favour of a small garrison which they keep there.

General Buonaparte is undoubtedly superior in numbers to gen. Wurmsler, but being obliged to detach 10,000 men to keep gen. Davidovich in respect, and to leave 8000 men in the territories of Vicenza, to watch Gen. Quaidanovich's motions: he cannot entirely prevent the attacks of general Wurmsler. This is the present situation of Italy, whose fate and the issue of it excite the general curiosity. Gen. Alvinz, who directs the operations of both the last mentioned generals, was to begin his operations in favor of Mantua by the 15th inst. whether he will succeed we have to learn yet.

According to letters from Dresden, the Elector has resolved to send his contingency of troops to the Imperial army, and 14,000 men are on their march from Bohemia to join the archduke Charles's army.

The news from general Latour's army extend to the 12th inst. Gen. Frolich had repulsed the enemy from Feugen and Kumingen, with the loss of three cannons, 1 mortar, and 8 waggons of ammunition, and gen. Baillot dislodged him from Geilgen and Donau Etchingen. Field Marshal Petrasch intended to march on the 12th to Villingen, to attack the enemy there; and our troops advanced as far as Alt Brylach, to destroy the bridge, but found the same already drawn on the other side of the river. At Kehl the enemy is so far concentrated, that he cannot do any thing else but to think on the defence of the fort, city and the fortified village.

The day of the Queen of France's decease has been observed at Court on the 16th inst. in a solemn manner.

Messengers are observed to go between London and Naples more frequent than ever. It is believed that new negotiations are impending between both courts.

PARIS, October 31.

Much is said of the immense preparations making for an invasion of England; we must, said Cato, destroy Carthage; we shall never conquer the Romans but in Rome, said Hannibal and Mithridates. Marshal Saxe often repeated, that the English would never be conquered but in London; we think, that if the British government refuses to accept just conditions of peace, and if they persist arming Europe against the republic, we must carry the war to the bank of the Thames, and force the government to accept the olive branch. We do not dissemble the multiplied dangers of such an enterprise, it is doubtful; but, perhaps, it is necessary to hazard it, for the repose of Europe and the glory of the French republic.

November 2.

A private letter from Genoa announces, that the inhabitants of Bastia, instructed of the departure of the English, and that they were making dispositions to blow up the fort by two mines, took up arms against them, and obtained the governor as prisoner.

The dey of Algiers is exerting himself in the most spirited manner to maintain the independence of his ports. The English have infringed that independence, and taken a Spanish frigate there, the Algerines have reclaimed it! and are preparing their whole maritime force?

November 6.

**Citizen Directors,**  
I hasten to communicate to the executive directory the reception of letters from Brest, of the 3d instant (November) brought by an extraordinary courier, which announce that a general revolution has just taken place in Ireland. This interesting news came by two ships brought into the road the same evening by our privateers, and which lately failed from Liverpool. Their captains state, that the Irish, after taking possession of near 30,000 stand of arms in Dublin, attacked and defeated 10,000 English troops! that the militia joined the insurgents; and that the whole country is in a state of insurrection. The arrest, and some other arbitrary proceedings, of which the English minister is accused, seemed to have provoked this commotion.  
Health and respect,  
TRUGUET.

General Bourdonville to the Executive Directory.  
MULHEIM, 3d Brumaire, 08. 28.

I had the honor to give you an account yesterday of the attack of the army made by the enemy in the night between the 29th and 30th Vendemaire, (21st and 22d Oct.) upon the head of the bridge and the Isle of Neuwied; he has projected nothing less than to make the garrison prisoners of war, and to raise the works, and finally to cut off the communication of the left wing with the right of the army. This affair cost the enemy more than four thousand men.

BOURDONVILLE.

BRUSSELS, O8. 20.

General Bourdonville, on account of the want of discipline in his army, has declared, that all those who were so disorderly as to pillage should be shot without mercy.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The general of division, chief of the staff, to the executive directory.

Head-quarters at Milan, Vendemaire, the 20th, O8. 11.

Citizen Directors,

I have the honor to send you the bulletin of the army of the 17th Vendemaire, by which you will learn, that the first sortie which Gen. Wurmsler attempted from Mantua, was not fortunate for him. (Signed) BERTHIER.

BRUXELLES, October 20.

On the 31st instant, all the convents will be evacuated in all our departments.

BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

MILAN, Vendemaire the 17th—O8. 8.

The enemy's having been greatly disturbed by the fire which was ordered to be set to the haycocks which happened to be between our own posts and the citadel, made a sally with a design of procuring fire wood and forage. They marched to Loave by the road leading from the citadel to the country, and attacked the cattle of Prada, defended by the chief of battalion Dalons, at the head of 300 men of the 69th demi brigade.—One battalion of the 11th demi-brigade, and one piece of cannon, having arrived to reinforce that post, the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the glacis of the citadel. The republicans took from that detachment about 200 prisoners, and killed 15 men and as many horses. On the side of the French, a few men were wounded.

From among the officers who distinguished themselves, we are to notice citizen Mague, a captain in the 69th demi brigade, who, with a small detachment of his demi-brigade, took 117 prisoners. (Signed) BERTHIER.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Haußmann, Commissary to the Government.

Strasbourg, Vendemaire 23, O8. 24.

Citizen Directors,  
The general in chief arrived here last night. He crossed the river with the divisions commanded by Gen. St. Cyr, which have forced their way by the valley of Enser, bearing the enemy, on which they have obtained very important successes. The general is at this moment at Kehl. I shall see him on his return. He has spied and watched the position of Prince Charles, and intends to return to Friburgh this night. I have received certain information that gen. Defaix now occupies the defiles of the mountains; that gen. Ferino is in the neighbourhood of the forest-towns, and the general head quarters are at Horschach, where I am now going. The soldiers are in high spirits, well disposed, and in formidable position. (Signed) HAUSSMAN.

FRANCKFORT, October 22.

We learn from Offenburgh that general Petrasch intended to obstruct the retreat of general Moreau, through the Black Forest, but was repulsed with loss of men, said to amount to 1500, and of some baggage and artillery. The imperialists, though they fought with the greatest bravery, could not resist the superior number of the French. It is not expected that general Moreau will speedily recross the Rhine, as his position at Frybourg is very advantageous, his rear being covered by that river, and both his wings by the fortresses of Strasbourg and Huningen. Meanwhile the archduke Charles is collecting all the dispersed detachments, to prevent general Moreau's advancing, and it is therefore very probable that a very decisive battle may happen in the environs of Brigau. General Moreau has affected his retreat so well by feigned marches, and his frequent attacks on the imperialists, which were always made in mass.

MILAN, October 10.

Extract of a letter of general Buonaparte, to the senate of Bologna, who sent to him the late manifesto of the pope.

The manifesto which you sent to me, is not signed, and I doubt whether it is from the pope or from an enemy of the religion. Woe to them who attract the vengeance of the French nation! Woe to Ravenna, Faenza, and Rimini, which are too much led into error. These cities lay aside the scepter which they owe to a victorious army. The reign of seduction will cease, and liberty alone will remain master of part of Italy. The moment is at hand when Italy will shine with honour amongst powerful nations. Lombardy, Bologna, Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, and perhaps Romagna, will, on a future day, be the admiration of Europe. Hurry to take arms! That part of Italy which is now free is rich and populous. Make the enemies of your rights and liberty tremble. I shall not lose you out of sight. The republicans will shew the road to victory. Learn from them to vanquish; I shall lead your battalions.

From the (New-York) Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant in New-London to his correspondent in this City.  
"By a vessel arrived here in a short passage from Liverpool, we have London accounts to the 15th Nov. Accounts are different with respect to Lord Malmibury's embassy; from his long tarrying at Paris, it is supposed something pacific will take place. The French have been severely beaten by the Archduke; Moreau was obliged to recross the Rhine on the 26th Oct. In the London Gazette he is said to have been greatly harassed in his retreat, and that he lost much of his baggage, cannon, &c. It is said that most of the French generals are tired of liberty and equality, and wish to resign. The news from the army of Italy is, that Wurmsler made a sally from Mantua, on the 7th Oct. and routed Buonaparte, with great loss; all his magazines were destroyed, four or five thousand men were killed, and 200 oxen were taken. Other accounts say, Wurmsler made another sally about the 17th, and destroyed all their works, and put a great number to the sword; a few more such strokes will oblige the French to abandon Italy."

Remarks on the Above Intelligence.

On the receipt of the above we have made a careful comparison of different accounts in order to reconcile, if possible, the apparent contradiction of a part of them. The first advantage, stated above to have been obtained over general Buonaparte, is said to have taken place on the 7th O8.—The last advice from this general are on the 8th, in which he states the capture of a small fortie from Mantua, and says nothing of defeats. We are also in possession of a letter from Alex. Berthier, the commissioner, of a similar date and purport. The above account therefore if true, must be incorrect, as to date. Under Vienna dates, however, of 19th O8. given this day, an assertion is made of advantages obtained by general Wurmsler on the 6th which, in some measure, corroborates the London account. As to the subsequent action on the 17th, the Vienna accounts, of the above date, speak of Gen. D'Alvinz being ordered to act in favour of General Wurmsler on the 15th. This makes the statement of an action with General Buonaparte having taken place on the 17th considerably probable. The action with General Moreau on the Rhine, on the 20th, is also rendered probable by the Frankfort accounts of the 22d, which we also give this day. From a comparison of these different accounts, which we have given to assist our readers, they will be enabled to judge for themselves.

STRASBURG, O8. 6.

Four thousand Austrians have their head-quarters at Germersheim. Detachments from that body are constantly making incursions in the country. The inhabitants in the environs of Lauterburg who had taken up arms, and who had been posted along the banks of the Rhine, have returned their arms and gone to their homes.

Switzerland is arming for the maintaining of their neutrality. We learn by our last letters, that the district of Zurich have raised 600 men, that Bern has raised five thousand, which are to receive an additional number of five thousand more. At St. Gall they are likewise raising troops to join the above.

O8. 10.

The Austrians posted near Sunten, made a movement, the day before yesterday, which indicated an attack on fort Kehl. The affair was limited to only a small discharge of musquetry, in which we had six men wounded. The enemy made the greatest efforts to burn the great bridge on the Rhine, but all the necessary precautions have been taken to render their projects abortive.

We this day expected to be attacked at Kehl. Yesterday the Archduke passed before the fort, directing his march towards the Upper Rhine.—A detachment of Austrians must by this time have taken possession of Fribourgh. The French garrison consisting of 800 men, having previously evacuated this capital of the Brigaw in order to reinforce the corps which is posted to defend the intrenchments near Huningue.

General Maignot replaces general Scherb, who is now suspended from his functions.

The Austrians had required of the district of Lauterburgh a contribution of four thousand florins, this request not being complied with, they have carried off six hostages among which are four Jews.

Three thousand men of the national guards of Hagenau, and of Scheffels are now organizing and are intended to form a corps partly of horse and partly of foot; this corps is to be commanded by the old general Frieholtz and Hemtscher. We also expect a considerable reinforcement of troops, which is to arrive to-morrow.

PARIS, O8. 19.

In the last secret committee of the Council of Five Hundred, the treaty concluded with the King of Naples was approved of.

COLOGNE, O8. 8.

The movements on the right bank of the Rhine still continue. The vanguard has marched further up the Sieg, not a single boat was exchanged. The Austrians have still some detachments on this side of the Sieg, and their patrols go even as far as Porditz.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, O8. 9.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse and that of the North united, form a corps of 80 thousand men all well disciplined. They are very active in reforming or rather discharging unfit and suspected persons from all the armies.

BRUSSELS, O8. 11.

On the 6th of O8. at break of day, the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse with the divisions of that of the North, made a grand and general movement in all their positions. A corps of about 20,000 men directed their march towards Mulheim, where they encamped on that same evening; the patrols of light troops of both parties have had several skirmishes in which both have had men killed and wounded.

ELSINEUR, October 22.

Three 74 Russian men of war, a frigate and a brig, are returned here from Copenhagen, to proceed to England.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1797.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and Family, will honor the Theatre with their company this evening.

We have received a series of Hamburg papers to the 5th Nov. inclusive—Translations to-morrow.—A letter from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory dated Oct. 17.—informs that he has sent general Gentili to take possession of Corsica, which appears to have been evacuated by the English.

We have been favoured with a Madrid Gazette containing a manifesto of the Spanish court and declaration of war against Great Britain dated the 5th Oct. We shall give in our next a translation of this interesting state paper.

A letter from Cadiz dated O8. 24, and inclosing the above manifesto, mentions an engagement between the British frigate Terpsicore of 44 guns and the Spanish frigate Mahoneza of 34, which latter, after a contest in which she had 27 men killed and several wounded, was taken and carried into Gibraltar. (Aurora.)

COMMUNICATION.

The task which is at present imposed on the Jacobins by their cruel fate is really to be pitied. They are forced to take the unpopular side, and that costs them some qualms of fear, though none of conscience, for while a thing is merely wrong they care not, if the people will receive it for a time. It has been their art to find out subjects of irritation, and inflame the passions of the citizens as much as possible. The opposition to the exile, to the treaty, &c. &c. are examples. But now the country is clearly and decidedly with the government, and indignant against all the measures of foreign intermeddlers, yet notwithstanding, our Jacobins are obliged to stick to their employer. Their faithfulness and their spirit do them credit. They are good swiss, the best of mercenaries. If the assignats should fail, no doubt, they would drop off, for they take the motto, point d'argent, point de Suisse, ou de demerai. And in point of candour it would be wrong to take their services, if they were not well paid for them. To degrade our own country and government, and to swear as they do that true liberty and happiness exist only in sight of the guillotine, to tell the people with the Boston Chronicle that their disposition towards France is rebellious, to do and say all these and ten thousand other infamous things is worth a good deal. O Jacobins, great should be your reward, for great will be your condemnation.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per share, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives any time after the 21st of this month.

TENEN FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Jan. 6.

Tawaw.

Mrs. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Mullins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard  
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard  
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard  
Fine Gosses  
Tambour'd Book Mullins, from 13/9 to 21/7 per yard  
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard  
Sheeting Muslin  
Jaconet unfin'd Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.  
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.  
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs  
Dacca Handkerchiefs  
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 12/11  
Pocket Handkerchiefs  
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard  
Table Cloaths  
Huckaback Towelling  
Women's Cotton Hoie, from 6/3 to 13/ per pair  
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11  
Men's Silk Hoie  
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/8  
Irish lincos for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 2/11 to 5/  
And a variety of other articles.  
N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.  
Household Linen, &c. &c.  
January 9.

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.  
January 9. 3t

Notice to Creditors.

The Assignees of Bernard Dougherty late of Bedford County, will make a dividend of the effects in their hands, immediately after the first day of February next to such Creditors as may furnish their accounts before that time.

Thomas Smith  
Thomas Fitzsimons  
Isaac Hazlehurst  
Miers Fisher } Assignees.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1796. d.w

The Members of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, are requested to attend their stated meeting, at the German School-House in Cherry-alley, the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.  
CALEB LOWNES, Sec'y.

January 6.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-street, in a creditable family  
January 9

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in want of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or superintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a salewoman or house-keeper. No objection to any part of the Southern states, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo. A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carries on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry.  
Dec. 28. 1aw t

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS of the New-Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. BYRN, late Ballet-master, and principal dancer of Covent-Garden Theatre, London, now of the New Theatre in this city, opened their Academy at Mr. Sellers Hotel, on Tuesday, December 13, where they propose to teach, in the most new and approved methods, Dancing in its various useful and ornamental branches. Mr. Byrn's recent attention to the dances of London and Paris will enable him to complete this branch of education in his scholars in the most finished style. Favorite Scotch reels will also engage their particular attention.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

For farther particulars enquire of Messrs. Francis and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-street.

\* \* \* Private tuition as usual.  
Philadelphia, December 16, 1796. oaw

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

Called TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Hazman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

O8. 27. 1aw Surviving Executor.