pinels and tranquility of his subjects, and evidently villages from the enemy, he savored the rapid march his majesty's generosity and good faith could alone all by the robberies of the Beitish. Not finding redress to the rights of other nations and powers, of the adjutant-general Gauloy, who seized Bin- differe to him, viz. to indemnify France, by pro- for the injuries he had suffered, or restriction of his to maintain itself neutral. His holiness hopes, therefore, that the executive directory, from its own fense of rectitude, as well as in confideration of the mediation of his majesty the king of Spain, will do justice to the powerful motives which have determined his holiness to give his refusal which he is obliged to enforce at the hazard of his life.

" Given in Florence, the 15th Sept, 1796. (Signed)
"GALEPPI,
"Minister plenipotentiary to his holiness
the pope Pius VI."

BANKS OF THE MAYN, Oct. 31.
Official report transmitted by his royal highness
the archduke Charles, to Baron de Hugel, the Im-

perial commissioner at Fribourg, October 21.
"General Moreau, who had retreated with his whole army to the environs of Fribourg, was on the point of croffing the Elz, as it was supposed with a view of proceeding towards Kehl, to deliver that Fortress which was blockaded by the Austriuns. As foon as I received information of this movement, I fet out from Offenbourg ; but did not fucceed until the 17th in uniting my corps d'arms to that of general Latour : I then fixed my encampment in front of Herbolisheim. The enemy had possessed themselves of the important heights situated on the right bank of the Elz, and occupied the villages fituated in the space between. In consequence of General Latour's troops laboring under excellive fatigue, having made several marches in very bad roads, 1 was forced to allow them to repose themselves till the 18th. The enemy, however, attacked on that day, and notwithstanding they had in the first instance some success. they were in the event forced to refume the ground

they had quitted. ... On the 19th I attacked, at every point, and in spite of the advantage of the heights the enemy possessed, the bad roads, and a continual rain con-stantly opposing fresh obstacles to our merch, the enemy were driven from the Heights, and forced to crofs from the other fide of the Elz, General Wartensleben, who conducted the attack at the

head of the column, was dangeroully wounded.
"The fueces of this action was due to the Infantry, the cavalry not being able to act. Much difficulty was found in bringing up to the Heights a few guns.

"The enemy loft 1800 men in killed & wounded, about 1200 prisoners, and a gun. One of their generals of divisions, Beaupais, was killed.
"On the 20th I croffed the Elz, and formed a

junction with general Nauendorf's corps, which had penetrated to the other fide of Vald-Kirch. But as the left wing of General Latour's corps could not be brought up in time, it being necessary to construct a bridge in fight of the enemy, I was obliged to content myself with dislodging the reablicans from leveral villages on the other fide of the Elz, and taking up a polition with my army on the left bank of that river.

"This morning every disposition was made for a new attack, but the enemy had retreated during the night. I instantly set out in pursuit of them, and came up with their rear guard at this place (Fribourg). The flight of the enemy is so precipitate, that, according to reports I have this inflant received, a part of their army has proceeded in the utmost disorder towards Brisack and Hun-

PARIS. November 11.

Extract of a letter from the commandant at Toulong to the minister of the marine and the colo-

" Citizen minifter, " I give you an account that there are arrived in Corfica, from whence they fet out on the 23d of last month. They relate, that at their departure from Ballia, the Corficans were generally in a flate of infurrection against the English, and that they had got possession of the vice roy and the principal chiefs; that the English had been enabled to retire on board two of their ships which were at Bastia, where they embarked all the emigrants, and those who were in apprehension of the arrival of the French; that the viceroy was, by capitulation, to remain as a hostage, with the Corsicans, until the arrival of General Gentili, whom they had fent for from Leghorn.

" Two other Leghern ships arrived last night, having on board 200 other prisoners, who confirm (Signed) Vice-Admiral THEVENARD."

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE. The commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Menfe, to the executive directory.

Head-quarters at Coblentz, Brumaire 7th, (October 28th) 5th year.

Citizens directors, I have the honor to give you an account of the complete success of the general attack which I or-dered to be made the day before yesterday, the 5th (Oct. 26th) by the right wing on the whole line, from Creutznach, as far as Kaiferstautern. . The troops of the republic have performed prodigies of valor, and the generals have continued to give proofs of their bravery. The main body of the army, directed by the general of division Ligneville, whose coolness, talents, and intrepidity proved so successful in the campaign of 1792 at Montmedi, put itself in motion at day-break, and sought till night, that is to fay, till it was mafter of the posi-

General Poncet, whom I had fent to cover the communications of Saar Libre and Bitleh, marched from St. Weddel to Kaiferflautern, of which he took pessession, after dislodging the enemy. General Hardi penetrated through the passes of Fale-kenstein and Kircheim Poland, where he took position; general Longes forced those of Furfeld and Diessenthal; where he established himself. General Dauriez, commanding the centre, croffed the Nahe at Lebbenheim, notwithstanding the fire of "It was with this view that the underfigned eight pieces of artillery, and made himself an o- had it in command to propose, at the very comsening with the bayonet, after having taken three

gen, and the formidable monutain of St. Roch. General Klein, commanding the referve of the cavalry, multiplied his movement in fuch a manner, as to support all those attacks; and the reserve, united with the centre, confifting altogether of 6000 men, forced the enemy, upwards of it,000 men strong, to retreat. The enemy were obliged to abandon their four camps. Their lofs cannot be correctly accertained, but it must be very considera-ble. They have left sive chiefs killed on the field of battle, and we took from them too prisoners and one piece of eannon. Citizen Dubois, who commands the light artillery, dismounted several the fame corps, gave proofs of his talents and his

(Signed) " BOURNONVILLE ..

Extract from the official journal of the army befieging Mantua, from the 1st to the 20th Vendemaire (Sept. 20th to Od. 10th.)

Sth Vendemaire (Sept. 28.)
This day the division forming the blockade of Mantua murched to Seraglio, to force the enemy to enter the fortress, and to complete the blockade. This expedition was most fuccessfully executed, and the enemy made but a feeble refistance.

October 3. An Austrian corps, of 120 men and 30 horses, hemmed in at Montecherugule by a corps of national guards from Reggio, furrendered prisoners

One Rey, second lieutenant in the 5th half brigade, having dared to ftrip an Austuian officer, prioner at Governolo, his comrades, shocked at so lifgraceful a conduct, denounced him to the commander in chief, who provisionally suspended him. October 6.

Four thousand Austrians marched out by the gate Del Socorro, to procure forage and wood; fix hundred difembarked in the rear of our positions; they at first repulsed our out-posts, but were afterwards compelled to retreat, and re-enter the place with precipitation. Two hostile detachments. one of 120 and the other of 25 men, furrendered

October 8. This day a violent explosion was heard in Mantua; by the reports received in the divisions, it appears that a gun powder magazine has blown up: the shock so strong, as to have thrown apen several windows in the castle of Borgo orte, at the diftance of seven miles from Mantua.

October 9. This day, at noon, the enemy appeared between Prada and St. Antoine; they were repulled, after a flight discharge of musquetry.

> LONDON, November 17. NOTE,

Delivered to the minister for the department of foreign affairs, by lord Malmefbury, envoy of the British cabinet.

" The underfigned has not failed to transmit to his court the answer of the executive directory to the propolitions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overtures to a

negociation of peace. With respect to the injurious and offensive infinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw new obstacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French government professes to delire, the king has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negociation will no doubt evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either fide, our harbor the day before yesterday, a Leghorn and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they ship, having on board 146 French priloners from are without foundation, nor by reciprocal infulis, that a fincere intention is shewn to further the work of peace.

" The underfigned proceeds therefore to the first object of discussion set forth in the answer of the executive directory, viz. that of a fe-parate negociation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorised to accede. His credentials and powers, drawn up in the usual form, fully authorise him to negociate and conclude a peace, but they prescribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On these points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, conform himself to the instructions received from his court, and he has consequently not failed to inform the minister for the department of foreign affairs, in their very first conference, that the king, bes mafter, had expressly enjoined him rot te liften to any proposal tending to separate the interests of

his majesty from those of his allies. " A negociation which embraces the interests and pretentions of all the powers who make a common cause with the king in this present war, is therefore the only one which can take place. In the course of such a negociation, the intervention, or at least the participation of these powers, will, no doubt, become absolutely necessary, and his majesty hopes to find at all times the same disposition to treat on a just and equitable base, of which his majefty the emperor and king gave the French government fo striking a proof at the very moment of

the opening of this campaign. " But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the king's allies, before Great Britain and France should begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the negociation, would cause, it appears, a very useless delay. A course widely different has been pursued by the nwo powers on all former occasions of the fame nature; and his majesty is of opinion, that the best oledge which at this moment they can give to all Europe, of their mutual defire to put a period as oon as possible to the calamities of war, would be to settle withou. delay a basis of combined negociaion, and to invite their allies to participate in it in the best manner calculated to accelerate a general

meacement of this negociation, a principle, which,

portionate rellitutions for fuch arrangements as the will confer to in order to fairsfy the just claims of the allies of the king, and to preferve the political balance of Europe. The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner either on the approbation of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may defire; nor has it proposed any other principle tending to the same end. The underfigned, is therefore, ordered to refume this fubject, and to demand on this head an open declaration, in order to faorten the delay, which must otherwise result from the difficulties railed by the Directory with respect to the form of his powers. He is authorized to add to this demand the express declaration, that whilft his majefty shall asquaint his august allies with all his successive steps relative to the object of this present negociation, and fulfil towards those sovereigns in the most efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the same time neglect nothing on his part, both to dispose them to concur in this negociation, by all fuch means as are most fitted to accelerate its progress and ensure its success, and to preserve them in dispositions favorable to his wish for the return of a general peace, on just, permanent and honorable conditions.

(Signed)

Bettdes the vague abuse poured form, by the bittle faction against Commodore Barney, he has been specifically accused of hoising the American stage reverted, and of treating American Capitains at Cape Francois with unwarrantable severity.

The facts on which these charges are grounded, we

" MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796.

To the above note the French minister for foreign affairs, Delacroix, returned the following an-

Answer of the minister for the department of foreign affairs to the note of lord Malmesbury. The underfigned is charged by the Executive Directory to call on you to point out as speedily as possible, & nominatively the subjects of reciprocal

compensations which you have to propose. "He is decidedly charged to aft of you what are the dispositions to treat on a just and equitable bass of which his majesty the emperor and the king furnished so conspicuous a proof at the com-mencement of the present campaign? The Execut-ive Directory is ignorant of them. It was the emperor and king by whom the armistice was

(Signed) "CH. DELACROIX." Paris, 22d Brumaire.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1797.

* * We regret that the press of foreign news com-pels us still further to postpone a variety of ingenious original communications.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Van Alen are reelected members of the House of Representatives of the U. States, from New-York, by their respective districts, great majorites.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. C. dated 19th

December, to a gentleman in this city.

"Major Pinckney, late Minifer from the United States to the Court of G. Britain. arrived yesterday.

"The Appian business, or projected reform in the state representation, failed in the House of Representatives by ren votes."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, dated

12th January, 1797.

11 In answer to your enquiry relative to insurance, I have to inform you, that in consequence of the unsavorable aspect of trade, the offices have for the present declined business."

By the fhip Alexander Hamilton, arrived at New York, we have received Liverpool papers to the 19th

London papers have been received to 17th of Nov-inelusive-which contain information of the arrival of Richery's Squadron at Rochfort on the 3d Novem Nichery's Squadron at Rochfort on the 3d November—that the French had taken possession of Bastia and St. Fiorenza in Corsica, and made upwards of 900 of the English prisoners. A Sortie was made from Mantua on 26 Oct.—which was unsuccessful 250 being taken prisoners by the French.—Six Carriages with Pictures from Italy arrived at Faris Nov. 12. without being the least damaged on the road.

Buggapatre in a letter dated Managed Oct.

Buonaparte in a letter dated Verona OA. 29 in forms the Directory, that Warmfer is reduced to the utmost extremity in Mantua, that he is in want of vine and forage, that the garrison is forled to feed on

horses, and that there are 15000 fick.

The Spanish sleet cruizing, before Toulon consists of 26 fail of the line, 8 of which are three deckers; 3 of 80 guns and the rest 74's, besides 13 frigates a corvette

Serious apprehensions apear to be entertained in England of insurrections in Ireland.

The Columbus, Vaneck, for Philadelphia, is advertised in a Liverpool paper of November 19, to sail by the last of November, and the ship Hannah, West, or Boston, on the 25th.

New-York, January 14.
Ship Ganges, Miller, from this port, and Federalift, Pratt, and Hope, Long, from Charleston, passed by Gravesend 8th November.

Gravesend 8th November.

From the Log-book of the Ship Alexander Hamilton,
—, from Liverpool.

The ship Rolanna of New York, John Pollard, Master, from Surinam, bound to the siland of Guernsey and London, was captured by the ship Diana, Capt. Pince, of Liverpool, a Guinaman, mounting 22 guns, in latt. 41, 16, N. and long. 38. W. the master and five of the crew were taken on board the Diana, and a Prize master, and crew were taken on board the Diana, and a Prize-mafter and crew put on board the Rofanna and rdered for Falmouth.

The flip Alexander Hamilton, of and from Phila-elphia, failed from Liverpool Nov 19th.

The Hamburgh Packet from Philadelphia has arriv-

ed at Liverpool.

The Hope of Fredericksburgh, Capt. Callahan, which had been copper'd at Liverpool was to fail from thence Nov. 23d, for Madeira and the Cape of Good

The ship President, Capt. Boyington, for New-York, was expected to fail from Liverpool about the last of November.

From the AURORA.

COMMODORE BARNET.

A great outery has been raifed by the British party a gainst Commodore Barney, and many hes are circulated to attempt injuring himin the eyes of Americans.—
Let his cause be examined. Capt. Barney pursuing a lawful trade, as an American citizen, lost almost his

for the injuries he had fuffered, or refliction of his property, thro' the government of his country, he deproperty, thro' the government of his country, he determined upon depending on his individual exertions for indemnification.—He left America, threw up his allegiance to the country, which was unwilling or unable ble to afford him corresponding protection, and became a citizen of France. In the service of that Republic he has repaid his losses and retaliated upon his aggressor. That he had a right to leave this country and become a citizen of France, no one who does not contend for the Britis maxim of perpetual allegiance and against the principle established by our Judicial Tribunals can deny; and no one who had irretriveably loss his all, and all hopes of obtaining restitution thro' the government of his country, can blame him for taking that step.

Capt. Barney having become a citizen of France, and being in the fervice of that Republic, it is his duty to obey their orders, and if, from the pufillanimity or bad faith of our Executive, those orders are likely to bear heavily upon our commerce, let our merchants look to the government, and the government assume a line of conduct more confonant to our duties as a neutral nation (for neutral nations have duties as well as rights) and repair the breach which their crooked policy has made between the lifter Republics.

Befides the vague abuse poured forth, by the Britist

are well informed, are there. The colors and fig-nals on board the Medufa had by fome means got wet or damp, and they were ordered to be horsted aromif-cuously to dry. In doing this the American flag was unintentionally reversed, but as foon as Capt, Barney was informed of it the error was rectified.

The second charge is founded on this effective flance.

The fecond charge is founded on this eifeumitance. Commodore Barney while at the Cape was commander of the port; information was received, that feveral English prisoners who had essential their escape; were secreted on board neutral vessels. A search was made and several were sound concealed on board an American vessel, the captain of which, Commodore Barney, in obedience to his duty, was obliged to confine in wishin, for a few days.

in prison for a few days.

As to the orders of which he is the bearer, to earry As to the orders of which he is the beaver, to earry into port all American veffels bound to or from British parts, our complaints on account of them, should be directly against the French government, and if Commodore Barney executes them without any circumstance of aggravation, he does but his duty as a French citizen and officer. We believe, that on his passage here he did not put them in force, and the notice our Merchants now receive, that such are his edders, sught Merchants now receive, that such are his orders, ought rather to be a eause of thankfulness than otherwise, as they are now on their guard, and need not adventure their property by fending it to English ports.

A Pointer found.

Any person having lost a small POINTER PUP-PY about a fortnight since, may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Apply to the Printer.

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has fludied feveral years under one where he has fludied leveral 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 sine directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to. January 13.

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female-alfo a man fervant to at tend in a private family and perform the duties be-longing to the dining room. None need apply who do not understand and have not been accordinged to the respective services and who are not well recommended for honesty and good behavior. Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-street, or to the printer

January c.

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 Ironmonge-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 has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his fervices to any gentleman that might be in went 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 falciman or to fell 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 kaving no family but his wife who would act as a saleswomen or house.

but his wife who would act as a falefwoman or house-keeper. No objection to any part of the Southern flates, or to take a voyage to Europe as a fupereargo. 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 Eng-lish, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of subnets for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to feek for a living for himfelf and wife in this way, and he flatters himfelf that he will give entire fatisfaction 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 entire.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, fituate in the
township of Upper Derby, and country of Delawars,
7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and haff 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 twe flory brick house, with 4 rooms
on a stoor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well
of excellent water in front; 2 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
understillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage
of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

venient for grazing.

The fituation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very fuitable for a gentleman's The foregoing is part of the efface of Jacob Harmon ...

Mordecai Lewis.

Oct 31. Surviving Executor.