

it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honor to be,  
ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Right hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c.  
Head-quarters of his royal highness  
the arch duke Charles of Austria,  
Ofenbourg, November 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that by a report received by his royal highness the arch duke from lieutenant-general Neuwied, governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe, has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Seltz.

This corps consisted merely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by major-generals Simpfach and Rosenburg. The latter, with the left wing, was posted on the heights of Diebelsheim and Planig; to observe Creutznach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Richsburg, to defend the passage of Bengin. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a superior force, to retire near to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the fire of the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that place, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 11th of December 1795. On this side Creutznach, the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himself in front on each flank of the town; and a corps of very inferior force take post near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th general Simpfach and Rosenburg were attacked by two divisions of the army of Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding a very great inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th the French renewed their attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the generals, in conformity to the orders mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists of 19 killed, 184 wounded, 96 missing; on the whole, 299 men and 89 horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; 200 of them were taken prisoners and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of Sambre and Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I should consider them perfectly undeserving of notice, were it not that these who have no other means of judging of the event of the campaign than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month near Neuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying his bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of making a serious assault on the Tete-de-Pont of Neuwied. The enemy states, that besides an immense number of killed and drowned, he actually took 1000 prisoners, whereas I can assure your lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed 284 men.

After general Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine, two divisions of it were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighborhood of Kayerslautern. General Hotze was still at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main armies, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces infinitely superior to those of his own, retired towards the entrenched camp at Mannheim, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Pletz towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th instant, the French attacked general Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of the artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulsed, and general Hotze still maintaining his posts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach, to Franckenthal.

I have the honor to be,  
ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters of his royal highness  
the arch duke Charles of Austria,  
Ofenbourg, November 14, 1796.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honor of announcing to your lordship that official reports were this day received by the arch duke, from generals Alvinzy and Davidovich, wherein it appears that offensive operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your lordship upon this subject, were it not that if colonel Graham is, as I suppose he must be, with marshal Wurmer in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correspond with your lordship.

General Alvinzy's report is dated at Trento, November 7. General Davidovich's at Trento, the 8th instant.

After the second operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, three corps of marshal Wurmer's

army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under general Quosdanovich to the Venetian Frioul; the other, under general Davidovich, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarkt.

These corps were successfully reinforced by considerable numbers of fresh troops; and general Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it should effect its re-union with marshal Wurmer.

After the arrival of the reinforcements at the places of their destination, general Alvinzy, who in person had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a sketch:

His corps was to advance through the Trevisane, towards Bassano, and, after forcing the passage of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, while general Davidovich should defend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the position of Trento, Roveredo, &c.

On the third of this month, upon the approach of part of general Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Caste Franco; and on the 4th the Austrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano, of which they took possession, and the other of nearly equal force, under lieutenant-general Provera, to Fonteniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th inst. and spent that day in reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with general Provera's corps about seven in the morning, and very shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, though made with the greatest impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost any ground; but an indisputable proof that the Austrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Liviera.

General Provera's bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the course of the morning of the 6th, his column could not cross the river till towards noon on the 7th, and general Alvinzy's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo Ferro.

General Davidovich had the mean time driven back the corps opposed to him, had made 1000 prisoners, and taken possession of Trento, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the same day that the above mentioned severe action was fought on the Brenta, general Davidovich attacked the enemy in the strong pass of Caliano, a little to the northward of Roveredo. The French had entrenched their position, and occupied, in considerable force, the Cattle of Bessono and La Pietra, which, as I understand command the Pass. The strength of the position was such, that notwithstanding his repeated efforts, general Davidovich could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed the attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige established batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the castle and entrenchments with persevering bravery, and the enemy were at length completely defeated, with the loss of five cannon, eight ammunition waggons and 1000 prisoners. General Davidovich supposes the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, to have been considerable, and states his own to have amounted to 400 men killed wounded, and missing.

[Signed] ROBERT CRAUFURD.

LONDON, November 22.

A certain German traveller once called St. Paul's the Church of England; a more lively foreigner has christened Bath, the Coffee-House of Great-Britain.

Great apprehensions are entertained at Paris of new insurrections breeding in that capital. In the departments no day passes without some commotion in one quarter or the other, more particularly in the south.

Mr. Pitt's Scheme of Finance.

We have given our readers some account of the plan of finance which Mr. Pitt means to substitute in the room of a loan. We now lay before our readers copies of the circular letter sent by Mr. Rose to the monied houses, and also of the outline of the proposition made by Mr. Pitt to the gentlemen with whom he has been in treaty and also addressed by him to the great corporate bodies of the kingdom.

Circular letter of Mr. Rose.

"The plan now in agitation, and which there is great reason to believe will be generally adopted in the capital by the great monied interest, must, if it shall succeed, have the best possible effect in raising the value of the funds supporting public credit, and in affording the surest means of obtaining a speedy, honorable and permanent peace.

"It is thought advisable to state only the outline at present, and to leave the detail to be farther explained, when the opinion of intelligent and well informed persons on the subject can be collected after they have had a full opportunity of considering what proposals should be offered consistent with the object in view.

"The general principle on which it is intended to proceed is, that on the sums advanced by loan, no stock should at present be created, and that the public should not be subjected to the inconvenience of any great increase of capital hereafter beyond the sum now to be received. With this view it is intended that a security should be given to the orders for the repayment of the sums advanced within a period not exceeding four years from this time, and not in less than one year after the conclusion of the war, either in money or stock, to be valued according to such price as shall be now agreed on, and which of course will be one considerably higher than the present price of stock. The money lent

to be paid into the bank by instalments, if that be convenient to the parties."

Outline of Mr. Pitt's Plan.

"Every person subscribing 100l. to receive a debenture for 110l. payable either in four years, or at the option of the government at any shorter period; nor less than one year from the conclusion of peace; the amount to be had either in money or at the option of the holders, in a 3 per cent stock valued at 75; interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount of the debenture, to be paid during the interval. The debenture to be transferable till after the second payment but no longer; at any subsequent time before re-payment, every debenture for 110l. to be exchangeable for 105l. capital of 5 per cent. Stock irredeemable for four years or till one year after the conclusion of the peace, and to be then paid in like manner as the debentures, at the option of the holder either in money or in a three per cent stock, valued at 75; the first payment about the middle of December, the remaining instalments from March to the October following. Discount as usual, on prompt payment."

On Saturday last Mr. Pitt had an interview with a number of the representatives of the monied houses of England; and we understand that his plan was discussed at great length. He spoke of its efficacy with great confidence, and assured the gentlemen, that he was authorized by the highest persons in the kingdom to say, that they adopted it with cordiality, and would contribute to it largely. He had confidence in the spirit and loyalty of the empire in this experiment of a voluntary subscription; but at the same time, he hinted that if, after a fair time allowed to the kingdom, it was found, that the love of the country did not sufficiently prompt men to come forward to its support, a peremptory mode of drawing forth the resources of the kingdom must be adopted, to which he should find himself obliged with pain to recur in the last resort. The representatives of the gentlemen were strong against the adoption of the plan.—They could neither perceive the necessity, the wisdom, nor the economy of its adoption. It tended only to unsettle the steady opinion of mankind about English finance, and departed from the good old practice without proposing any advantage by innovation. If it was intended to put an end to the patronage of a loan, here was retained all the evils of patronage; for the debentures were to be made transferable until after the second payment, evidently to accommodate those who were to do the least towards the public necessity; and thereby, for a time, such a mass of paper was to be brought into the market as contradicted all the arguments which the minister had so recently urged for the withdrawing of unfunded paper. After a long discussion they again separated without any thing final being resolved on between the parties.

November 24.

Precaution against an Invasion.

Copy of a Circular Letter to the Lieutenants of Counties on the Sea coast.

Whitehall Nov. 15, 1799.

My Lord,

"As it would materially aid to the difficulties which already oppose themselves to any attempts which it is possible the enemy may be induced to make upon our coasts, if the live and dead stock of individuals residing near the sea coast, was capable of being instantly removed and secured for the benefit of the proprietors. I am commanded to recommend it to your lordship to exert your influence in causing to be made out as speedily as possible, an account of the live and dead stock, in such of the parishes in the county of Sussex as are within ten or twelve miles of the sea.

"With respect to the mode of making out the account required, I take this opportunity of transmitting to your lordship the form in which it has been executed by the voluntary exertions of gentlemen of the county of Dorset; and shall beg to submit it for your lordship's consideration and adoption, unless when it may be found necessary to deviate from it, in consequence of local circumstances and situations.

"With respect to the mode in which it is proposed to move such live and dead stock, in case it should be necessary, your lordship will communicate with the commander in chief of the district in which the county of Sussex lies, and will concert with him such previous measures for this purpose as may be judged requisite.

"The meeting which I have desired your lordship to call on the subject of my circular letter of this day's date will afford you an opportunity of submitting this letter to the consideration of the deputy lieutenants and magistracy of the county of Sussex, and will consequently lead to the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to enable the return to be made which I am persuaded your lordship will be of opinion it is much to be wished for.

"I am further to inform your lordship, that the lords commissioners of the treasury have received his majesty's pleasure, that they should take such previous measures as may be necessary for defraying any expenses which may arise, in consequence of such possible removal of live and dead stock as I have supposed, as well as of any particular losses which may eventually be occasioned thereby.

"Although this circumstance is such as must obviate every possible objection to the measure, I am, nevertheless, confident, that all those whom it may concern would, exclusively of every personal consideration or motive, join with the utmost alacrity in the execution of a measure which has for its object the general safety of the country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

PORTLAND."

The Paris Journals up to the 23d inst. reached us yesterday. Our readers by comparing the Gazette account with Buonaparte's report, will see how very contradictory the statements are respecting the late operations in Italy. We pretend not to reconcile them—let them speak for themselves.

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ship Sally, captain Gellon, just arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, GRAMOND & Co.  
February 9

Philadelphia, February 9.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	104
Three per Cent.	97 1/2
4 per Cent.	
5 1/2 per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11 1/2
BANK United States.	11 per cent
— Pennsylvania.	13 do
— North America.	40 do
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares.	25 per cent
— Pennyiv.	par.

MARCUS HOOK, February 5.

This day arrived the Swedish Bark Jupiter, Capt. Schales, in 94 days from Marcellis in whom came passengers the remnant of Americans lately redeemed by their beloved country from a long and painful slavery in Algiers. They left Algiers the 15th July, at which time no vessel could be procured to carry them directly to the United States, they were obliged to embark with 48 Neapolitans destined for Leghorn; but a few hours after their sailing unhappily found one of the Neapolitans sick with the Plague, we immediately according to Mr. Barlow's orders returned to Algiers and landed this man, and proceeded on our passage, the day after another Neapolitan was found to have the Plague, and on the day following he died; the day after which Mr. Samuel E. Bayley of Newburyport, was found to have the Plague and the day following he died. Under those peculiar circumstances it was unanimously agreed to proceed to Marcellis, as the wind was contrary for Leghorn, where we arrived the 20th July free from the plague on board. Every precaution was taken to prevent its further devastation; cleaning the ship continually by burning sulphur, tarred rope yarns, and washing the ship and ourselves with Vinegar were the means of preventing its further progress, adding to this, no other person was allowed to have any intercourse with the infected persons but two, who had been so fortunate as to survive after having experienced this shocking disorder, viz. Benjamin Lunt and Peter Page, who willingly did every thing in their power for those unfortunate persons. Every thing belonging to the two deceased persons was immediately hoisted over-board after their decease except a few cloaths in a chest belonging to Mr. Bayley which he had never touched after his leaving Algiers, the chest was ordered to be sent on shore two leagues below Marcellis, unopened, and there burned. We sincerely believe had we gone to any other port in the Mediterranean we should not have been admitted to quarantine, as a Spanish brig from Algiers who left it a few days before us, who had lost three of her people arrived at Marcellis, after having been in three different ports in Spain, and not admitted to quarantine and the vessel ordered to be burned—the captain preferring to try Marcellis rather than lose his vessel proceeded there, where they were received to perform a quarantine of 100 days, and we believe from the great experience they have been in, Marcellis for the reception of vessels, their crews and merchandise from the Levant and Barbary; their Lazarettoes and precautions they take are preferable to any in the world. We performed a quarantine of 82 days, during which time we all continued in good health. Stephen Cathalan, jun. esq. American Consul at Marcellis supplied us with comfortable necessaries and a suit of water cloaths, which we stood much in need of for our passage to the United States.—The late captains in behalf of themselves, their officers and crews have much to lament that Joseph Donaldson, jun. esq. agent from the United States did not effect a general redemption at the time of his making the peace, as several of their unfortunate number has died of the plague since the peace, and several others of various disorders. On the approach of that alarming evil, the plague, Joel Barlow, esq. American Consul at Algiers by his perseverance, abilities, and humanity for the distress, brought about their general redemption, which, in all probability (under God) was the means of saving many of their lives, as at that time the plague raged with such violence that from 40 to 50 died within the walls of the city daily. They touched at Gibraltar to fill up their water, &c. the 25th November.

James Simpson, esq. American agent for West Barbary. A gentleman of very great respectability, informed them that our affairs in West Barbary were in a very good way, and that he was daily expecting a vessel to arrive from the United States with the presents for the Emperor, Mr. Simpson had his furniture &c. packed up to proceed to Barbary, to the consulship for the United States at that Regency. The Jupiter on the 24th December, lat. 28, 41, N. long. 20, W. boarded the hulk of a ship, supposed to belong to the Eastern part of the United States; she was laden with large pine timber and plank, her masts was all gone, the main mast about 15 feet above the deck, her quarter deck blown up, supposed to have been wreck'd as much as six months—she was about 200 tons burthen, could not discover any name upon her stern. Dec. 26th, lat. 26, 8, N. long. 21, 10, W. spoke the ship Eliza of, and from Boston, M. ses. Barnard, commander, out 17 days, all well, bound to China. Capt. Barnard very politely lent his boat with a present of live flocks, vegetables, &c. which were very acceptable, and offered us a supply of provision, for which we return him our sincere thanks.

Jan. 16, lat. 21, 6, N. long. 59, 30, W. spoke the brig Hannah, of Haverhill from Norfolk out 21 days, Robert Follandbee, master, all well, bound to the West Indies.

Jan. 26, spoke the bark Neptune, of and from New-York. Lat. 28, 30, N. long. 70, W. bound to the West Indies.

Jan. 28, spoke the schooner John, of Salem, Samuel Cook, master, from Charleston, out 6 days, all well, lat. 31, 50, N. long. 73, 30, W. bound to the West Indies.

They left at Marcellis the ship Nancy, captain William Eillings.

In the above bark, came passengers the two youngest sons of the late Duke of Orleans.

Timothy Newman. Moses Morfs.  
Isaac Stevens. Samuel Calder.  
William Furness. James Taylor.