

NORFOLK, January 31.  
COMMUNICATION.

The Herald of yesterday has the following paragraph, viz.

"Yesterday a fracas of a serious nature took place in Portsmouth, between the crews of the French frigates and some of the inhabitants of the town, in which we are confidently informed a very active Magistrate and a few of the most respectable inhabitants were severely wounded. How this unfortunate altercation took place, we cannot at present state."

The occurrence which gave rise to the above paragraph was simply as follows:

Sundry persons belonging to the Medusa frigate being somewhat intoxicated on Sunday last, came into the town of Portsmouth, and there were guilty of a breach of the peace, by fighting with each other.—A magistrate of the town chancing to pass at that time thought it his duty to interpose his authority and accordingly had one of the greatest offenders taken into custody, whom he ordered to be sent to jail.

All further riotous proceedings were thus quelled for the time, by this measure, as well as through the exertions of an officer of the frigate who happened to be present. But whilst the constables were about to conduct their prisoners to the county jail, they were overtaken by a boat with several men belonging to the Medusa, who rescued the prisoner—they were however immediately hailed and ordered to come on shore by the officer above mentioned; they obeyed the summons, when the prisoners were again delivered to the Magistrate.

A number of the Medusa's crew, however hearing the disturbance and not knowing what had given rise thereto, came forward armed, and a second time took the prisoners out of the hands of the officers of the peace—Some resistance was made, and it was here that the magistrate received, what he himself calls a *slight scratch*, in the thigh from a bayonet. Thus ended this "serious fracas," in which it has been said a "Magistrate and a few of the most respectable inhabitants were severely wounded."

The Consul of the French Republic has done every thing in his power to make satisfaction—he has ordered the man to be given up to the law, and eight of the most culpable are now in confinement. Uncommon industry has however been used to give this affair the worst aspect—and such were the reports current that we believe the Editors of the Herald cannot with justice be charged with a design to misrepresent.

(Am. Gaz.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, held on Thursday the 9th January, 1794, the following resolutions [among others] were unanimously agreed to.

6th. "Resolved that the conduct of the maritime powers at war with the French republic, in prohibiting the exportation of our produce to France and her colonies, and in seizing our vessels laden with provisions for that country, is a daring infringement of the established law of nations, and ought to be resisted with a proper spirit."

7th. "Resolved, that we conceive we ought to resent the outrageous conduct of Great Britain in impressing our seamen, in seizing our vessels on the high seas and detaining them in their ports on the most frivolous pretences—and in short, in carrying on against this country a covert of insidious warfare, which evinces her fear of our power, at the same time that it can leave us no doubt of her hatred and enmity."

JOHN SMITH, Sec'y

As the French are now outrageously seizing our vessels on the high seas and detaining and condemning them when bound to their enemies ports in violation of their treaty, as well as the law of nations; the foregoing resolutions are recommended to the notice of the republicans, who celebrate the anniversary of our treaty with France.

From the MINERVA.

[From a Correspondent.]

THE democrats call the federalists the *British* party, who in turn retort upon the democrats the appellation of *French* party.

Time, the great friend of truth, has at length decided these cross-actions in his high court of appeal. For we have had British spoliations on our trade; and French spoliations. The conduct of the two parties on these two occasions forms a faithful test of their real principles. Words are but wind, and are most lavishly used when there is the most occasion to deceive.

The federalists did not justify the British spoliations—the democrats do those of the French, and say we have provoked them—such treatment is good enough for us, &c.

The federalists said, try negotiation first. Sequester British debts, said the demo.—No envoy—No treaty—Reprisals—Embargo—Prohibit commerce, &c.

As to French spoliations, federal men, true to their old principles, insist, we must cultivate harmony with all nations—gen. Pinckney we hope will remove the affected pretence of French complaint. The democrats not content with this, multiply expressions of affection for France and their curses on our own government—instead of demanding justice, they encourage more captures—they give a supper to Barney for publishing his orders to plunder his own countrymen.

Yet the democrats called our sending an envoy to Great Britain *pusillanimous*.

The propriety of this charge is also put in its true light by facts. The Federalists avowed that if Britain refused justice, they would fight her—but to ask for it, seemed too pusillanimous to the Democratic heroes.

France has played the pirate on our trade in contempt of treaties. The Federalists say not a word about fighting France, they move in Congress no sequestration or prohibition acts or embargo. The champions of these *honest and wise* measures are now mute. Nay, because the Federalists speak of national faith and justice, the Democrats charge them with a design to make war on France. Their Gazettes proclaim that the first gun fired against France will be our ruin.

In a word, the contest between Federal and Democratic conduct in the case of British and French spoliations, completely prove that the former are not the British party; they are truly the Americans.

If the Democrats are not in French pay, it is equally established by facts, they are degenerate Americans.

These ideas are too obvious to escape the public discernment. To counteract them, the Democrats already begin to attack and accuse the Federalists of inconstancy.

#### Latest Foreign Intelligence.

[By the Magnet, Choate, arrived at Boston, in 50 days from Liverpool.]

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

From a Paris paper of Dec. 1.

Until we shall receive the reports of the commander in chief Buonaparte, the activity of the operations of the army of Italy not having yet allowed him to give an account of the successes he has obtained, we publish here a letter from general Berthier, commander of the general staff, containing an analysis of his glorious victories.

The divisionary general commander of the state, to general Baraguay d'Hilliers, commandant of Lombardy.

"Head-quarters at Verona,

"Nov. 19, sixth year.

"At length, my dear general, after the boldest manœuvres, the most obstinate conflicts, and eight days spent without taking off our boots, we have just defeated general Alvinzy and his army, which we have pursued to Vincenza. Five thousand prisoners, three thousand men killed and wounded, four flags and twelve guns are the fruits of these victories. Alvinzy is about to rally behind the Brenta.—Davidovich, who is ignorant of what is become of Alvinzy, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced Vaubois' division, and having advanced to the other side of Rivoli. We are fearful that he is retreating, if he is still at this time in his positions, to-morrow he will be ours, with the six thousand men he commands. *Vive l'armée d'Italie!* Mantua will soon be in the hands of the Republicans.

"Never were actions fought with so much obstinacy. We have had two generals mortally wounded, & five others of whose recovery hopes are entertained. Among the killed we reckon two of the commander in chief's aids-de-camps, and an adjutant-general.

"I have not time to say any more. We have still to fight. There will be no repose until the enemy shall be destroyed.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils, dated 10 Frimaire, Nov. 30, fifth year.

Citizens Legislators,

"We wait impatiently for the official dispatches of the commander in chief, Buonaparte, to communicate to you the decisive victory which has just been obtained under his command, by the army of Italy. Never was that brave army placed in so critical a position.

The enemy had made the greatest efforts: they had brought from the interior of the states all that they had left of disposable forces. These troops they had marched to their destination with the utmost speed, and had contrived to form in Italy a new army, more considerable than the two former, already exterminated, before the succours from the interior of France, to the commander in chief Buonaparte, could form a junction with the army of Italy. It required nothing less than the genius of that intrepid warrior, the talents of the general officers and of the individuals who seconded them at the price of their blood, and the zeal and constancy of all our brave brethren in arms, to triumph over so many obstacles which the despair of our enemies had opposed to us.

"The result of the bloody conflicts, which were fought for eight successive days, is the loss on the part of the enemy of twelve thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, four flags and eighteen guns. The present position of the armies promises new successes, and the capture of Mantua, on which the fate of Italy depends.

(Signed) "BARRAS, President.

"LEGARDE, Sec'y Gen."

Letter of General Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the army of Italy.

"Head-quarters at Verona,

"Nov. 19th fifth year.

"The activity in which we have been for this fortnight past would not permit me to write to you as often as I could have wished, but the commandant of Lombardy, to whom I sent a summary account of our movements, must have transmitted you a copy of the same.

"Since our last affair at Caldoro, which took place on the 22d (November 12) and wherein, after an obstinate combat, the two armies remained in their positions, general Alvinzy had effected his junction with a column from Tyrol, and had an army of upwards of 40,000 men.

"On the 24th (November 14) the hostile army was in presence, and preparing to give a pitched battle. General Buonaparte, apprised of the enemy's intentions, immediately made manœuvres to frustrate them.

"In the night between the 24th and 25th (November 14th and 15th) he ordered the division of general Vaubois to guard the position of Rivoli, to keep in check the column of the enemy's right wing, commanded by general Davidovich.

The castle and citadel of Brescio, Verona, the posts of Pefchiera and Legnago were in a respectable state of defence. The commander in chief stationed some corps of light troops and flying artillery to defend the passages of the Adige; in the same night he had a boat-bridge raised at Ronco, to pass the Adige, to fall unexpectedly upon general Alvinzy's rear, cut off his communication, seize his magazines and his park of artillery, deprive him of all means of subsistence, and at last to attack him from the rear. Before day-break the divisions of Massena and Angereau had already crossed the Adige, and advanced on two roads, which cross an impassable marsh of several miles.

"The column of the left, commanded by general Massena, was the first to fall in with some of the enemy's out posts, which it worked; that of the right, commanded by general Angereau, having also repulsed several hostile posts was stopped at the village of Arcole, occupied by the Austrians, whose fire flanked the dyke on which it was necessary to pass to penetrate thither. Arcania, which bordered this dyke on the side of the village, prevented its being turned; it was therefore necessary, in order to become masters of it, to pass through their fire, and cross a small bridge defended by several embattled houses, from which the enemy directed a

terrible fire. Our troops pushed several times forwards with charge Bays, to carry the bridge, but not having in the first instance displayed the same boldness as they did at the bridge of Lodi, they were repulsed in their repeated attempts; in vain had general Angereau, with a standard in his hand, advanced at the head of the column to take Arcole.

"The commander in chief, who was informed of the difficulties which the divisions of general Angereau had to sustain, gave orders to general Guieux to march down the Adige, with a corps of 2000 men, and to pass the river under cover of our light artillery, at a ferry which was at the distance of two miles below Ronco, facing Alberedo; he had orders to march to the village of Arcole to turn it; but that was a long march, the day was far gone; and it was of the highest importance to capture Arcole, in order to get into the enemy's rear before they were able to learn our movement.

"The commander in chief advanced with his whole staff at the head of the division of Angereau; he reminded our brothers in arms of their being the same men that had forced the bridge of Lodi. He seemed to perceive a sentiment of enthusiasm, and was determined to profit by it. He leaped off his horse, seized a standard, rushed forward at the head of the grenadiers, and ran to the head of the bridge, crying, "Follow your General!" The column instantly moved on, and we were at the distance of 30 yards from the bridge, when the terrible fire of the enemy assailed the column, and made it fall back the very moment when the enemy were going to take flight. It was at the same instant that generals Vignolle and Lafue were wounded, and that Muiron, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

"The commander in chief and his staff were overwhelmed; the commander in chief himself was thrown from his horse into a marsh, from whence, under the enemy's fire, he extricated himself with difficulty; he mounted again, the column rallied, and the enemy durst not come forth from their entrenchments.

"Night began, when general Guieux arrived courageously at the village of Arcole, and finally carried it; but he retired in the night, after having made many prisoners, and carried off four pieces of cannon.

"The enemy had had time to be aware of our movement; they had begun to send off all their baggage and magazines to Vincenza, and concentrated almost their whole force towards Ronco, to give battle; and before day break they occupied the village of Arcole with considerable force.

"On the 26th (Nov. 16.) at day break, the enemy attacked us on all points; the column of general Massena, after an obstinate conflict, worked the enemy, took 1500 prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon and four stand of colours.

"The column of general Angereau likewise repulsed the enemy, but could not succeed in forcing the village of Arcole, which was again attacked several times. You will judge of the obstinacy of the different attacks upon this village, where seven generals were wounded.

"The same evening the commander in chief himself marched to the canal on the right of the Adige, with a column who carried fascines, with a view of establishing a passage, which could not be done on account of the current; then the adjutant general Vial, who was at the head of the column, forded the canal, up to his neck in water, but he was obliged to repass it: it was at that moment that Elliot, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

"The following night the commander in chief gave orders to throw a bridge over the canal, and a new attack was combined for the 27th (Nov. 17.) The division of general Massena was to attack on the left of the causeway, and that of general Angereau, for the third time, the celebrated village of Arcole, while a third column was to cross the canal to turn that village. Part of the garrison of Porto Legnago, with fifty horses and four pieces of artillery, received orders to turn the enemy's left, for the purpose of operating a diversion.

"The attack began at day break, the fight was obstinate, Massena's column met with less obstacles, but that of Angereau was again repulsed at Arcole, and falling back in disorder to the bridge of Ronco, when the division of Massena, who had followed the movement, made a retrograde motion towards the division of Angereau, and disposed itself to join it for the purpose of making a fresh attack upon the enemy, who were for this time put to flight, and who, seeing themselves turned by the left, were forced at Arcole; then the route was complete, they abandoned all their positions, and retreated to Vincenza in the night.

"On the 28th (Nov. 18,) at day break, part of the French army pursued the enemy to Vincenza, took several barges laden with their pontoon stores, picked up some prisoners, and many wounded, and the others arrived under the walls of Verona.

"During our success at Ronco, our left wing commanded at Rivoli, which place the enemy occupies at this very moment. The right wing of the Imperial army, commanded by general Davidovich, will be attacked to-morrow by superior forces, and must entirely fall into our power, or if it evacuates the place, it will be purified to Tyrol. Then the army of Alvinzy, separated and half destroyed, must give us Mantua in a few days.

"In those different combats we took about 5000 prisoners, 57 of whom are officers; killed or wounded a vast number of men, took four stand of colours and eighteen pieces of cannon, many caissons, several barges laden with pontoons, and a great quantity of scaling ladders, which the Austrian army had procured with the design of taking Verona by assault.

"We had several generals wounded, and two of them severely; viz. Lafue, Vignolle, Verdier, Gardanne, Bon, Robert and Verne. The aid de camps of the commander in chief, Muiron and Elliot, and the adjutant-general Vardeling, were killed.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER BERTHIER."

10th Frimaire, (Nov. 30.)

We did not expect that Lord Malmesbury would find it necessary to send a messenger to his cabinet in order to give an answer to the demand of the directory respecting the objects of reciprocal compensation, which he has to propose. It should seem, that the sending of another messenger, which he has thought requisite, is a diplomatic stratagem, employed by the English minister to wait the issue of the great events which are now deciding the fate of Italy, before he hazards an answer, which cannot but be highly important and almost decisive."

#### REMARKS OF THE PARIS EDITOR.

11th Frimaire, (Dec. 1.)

We cannot pronounce with certainty that the fate of this great military movement is yet decided. By the letter of Berthier, it appears that of the two Austrian armies which have acted in concert, one is advanced upon the right bank of the Adige, without encountering any obstacles or experiencing the smallest check, and that the other has met with one which has

forced it to retreat to Vincenza; but in this position general Alvinzy has again made a sensible progress.—It is probable that General Davidovich, who has not retreated, will, at all events, try the same movement that Wurmer did, and that he will throw himself into Mantua, carrying in with him provisions. This blockade will be, without doubt, one of the greatest events of the war. The zeal of Wurmer will be equally considered as one of the greatest acts of fidelity which a subject has ever given to his king.—He has quitted the functions of a general, to become the commandant of a place, and he has given proofs of the utmost activity and of military resources in this new post.

Army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Schilligen,

2 Frimaire (Nov. 22)

Citizens Directors,

"The garrison of Kehl made a vigorous sortie to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy.

General Delfaux was charged with the attack of the right—General Decaen was in the centre, and General Sice on the left.

The whole line of the enemy was forced, without a shot being fired, with infinite intrepidity on the part of our troops; the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked.—Could we have anticipated a success so complete, and had artillery horses ready, we might have taken twenty pieces of cannon at least. With the horses which we could spare from our own, we could only bring off ten pieces. We have made from six to seven hundred prisoners, amongst whom are twenty officers, including a Colonel and a Major. Such was the result of this fall.

As soon as it was thought that the enemy's corps de reserve was ready to attack us. General Delfaux caused the troops to return to their entrenchments. To attempt to maintain ourselves in those of the enemy, was an operation which was not amongst our projects.

The battle was one of the most obstinate of the war, and must have occasioned a considerable loss of the enemy. They cannot deny that the advantage was entirely ours.

The 10th, 109th, and 84th, demi brigades performed prodigies of valor. It was impossible for me to ascertain all the details of the influence of individual courage which were displayed on this occasion. I have promised to appoint provisionally to the rank of sub lieutenant a serjeant of the 160th who gave proofs of uncommon courage. The General Officers who conducted the attack merit the highest eulogium.

General Delfaux had his horse killed under him, and was slightly wounded. General Lacombe had his horse wounded in two places.

Several Officers equally distinguished themselves. Perion and Queford, chiefs of brigade of the 106th, and 84th, were wounded. Mellro, chief of battalion of the 10th, was amongst the foremost in forcing the entrenchments.

The good conduct of the troops upon this occasion ought to persuade the enemy, that if he is determined to attack Kehl, he will not carry it so easily as he may have been led to believe.

(Signed)

MOREAU."

Private letters transmitted to the Directory announce, that general in chief Moreau was slightly wounded in the head with a ball. He had the modesty not to mention this circumstance, probably from a desire to avoid all appearance of ostentation.—One of his Aids de Camps had the lower part of his leg carried away.

In the midst of the preparations on the Rhine there are several parleys for the purpose of concluding an armistice. The Austrian general Kray, and the republican Bernadotte, have had a new conference on the suspension of arms, which was proposed by the French Generals. At the end of this conference general Weneck, who commands on the Lower Rhine, dispatched a courier to the Archduke Charles; and general Bonnauxville sent M. Luyt, the commissary at war, to Paris, with secret instructions.

The Austrians, who were forty or fifty thousand men, are now reduced to half that number.—general Kilmaine has not discontinued the siege of Mantua, and has repulsed during the same time several forties of the besieged, who reckon so much upon the success of Austrian arms, that they lighted large fires as signs of rejoicing, but it was soon necessary to extinguish them.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.

The Austrian corps, commanded by general Neu, has again advanced from its entrenched position before Metz, and taken post on the banks of the Seltz. The enemy have pushed their advanced posts even across that river, whilst the French confined themselves to concentrate their force within the line, which extends from Bingen to Kaiserlautern. This movement of the Austrians has brought on several smart engagements between the light troops of both parties, wherein the French and Imperialists have alternately proved victorious. In one of these affairs the republican general Klein surprised the whole chain of the enemy's advanced posts, put them to the rout, took a great number of men and horses, and forced the Austrians to recross the Seltz in the utmost confusion.

From the Lower Rhine we learn, that on the 6th of this month (21st of November) a very brisk action took place on the bank of the Sieg. The Republicans attack the advanced posts of the Austrians, who defended themselves in so vigorous a manner, that the former were obliged to fall back.

The army of the North, encamped in the front of Mulheim, is under marching orders.

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 1st of this month.

Jan. 6.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

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