

nemy had blown up the bridges near both of these cities; but the general had them re-constructed without delay. General Monfrault crossed the Lahn near Weilburg with his brigade, to support General Haddick, and encamped near Alschaffendorf. The corps de reserve encamped before Limbourg, on the banks of the Els. General d'Erback pursued the enemy on the road leading to Hadamar; and, while General Kray proceeded to Montabaur, General Boros continued his march in the same direction, with a view of raising the siege of the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein. According to the report of deserters, the enemy crossed the Rhine near Neuwied, and in the environs of Cologne.

October 19.

Field Marshal Lieut. de Staeder this morning flates, from Ehrenbreitstein, that the fortrefs was delivered, on the 18th, by the advanced guard, commanded by Gen. Boros, after the enemy's corps of observation had been attacked by the above guard on the heights of Ems. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the former, it was defeated and pursued to the other side of the Sayn. The enemy retreated with more precipitation than ever to the other side of the Rhine, by means of their bridges near Neuwied, and with boats. General Boros took post on the heights of Rotherbahr, and is preparing to advance, in concert with Generals Kray and Haddick, to Neuwied.

Different detachments of the army having been sent yesterday to the other side of the Lahn, the corps de reserve and main body are now crossing that river before Limbourg. The necessity of collecting provisions, which it is impossible to find in the environs of the Lahn, completely ravaged by the enemy, has obliged a part of the army to make a stand for two days near Weilmunster; this, however, has not prevented the advanced guard from pushing on.

General Kienmier entered Hohn on the 18th, having pursued the enemy in their flight to that place.

General Haddick is advancing on the road leading to Freilingen.

October 22.

On the 20th, Gen. Haddick advanced to Uckerad, and pursued the enemy to the Sieges, without being able to come up with them: it appears, by an intercepted order, that they had crossed the Rhine near Bonn the day before. Gen. Boros is encamped before Bendorf, and cannonades the redoubt constructed at the head of the bridge near Neuwied. The enemy have in that redoubt 1200 men and 10 guns. Notwithstanding it is protected by more than 40 guns, situated as well on the islands of the Rhine as on the height of Tour-Blanche on the other bank, the general is preparing to carry it by storm, and has for this purpose been reinforced by three battalions of grenadiers. The enemy, it is probable, will not wait the attack, more especially as their encampment opposite Neuwied is but weak. They continue to retreat with an incredible precipitation, and in the utmost disorder. They every where blow up their ammunition waggons. Prisoners are every moment brought in, as well by the soldiery as by the peasants. By the latter many of the enemy are put to death.

Two 12 pounders, a howitzer, and 17 ammunition waggons, taken from the enemy, have been sent to Mentz.

GROSGERAN, Oct. 19.

The French have just been defeated in the vicinity of Mannheim. It appears that Gen. Pichegru had ordered the garrison of that city, which had been considerably reinforced some days before, to make a sortie and dislodge the Austrians from the banks of the Necker. The sortie took place yesterday, at four in the morning, when the Austrians were attacked; after a very obstinate conflict the left wing of the French army gave way. The Austrian cavalry attacked in its turn, and drove the enemy to the Necker, where many of them were drowned, and the rest taken prisoners, to the amount of several hundreds, among whom is their general, Michaud. The Imperial general, Quasdanovich, commanded on this occasion.

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 24.

After the victory obtained by the Austrians on the 18th, the French regained a little ground, and took possession of the huts they had built near Mannheim. They have just been driven a second time from thence, and the huts set fire to. The soldiery and peasants are already employed in opening the trenches.

October 24.

The Austrians are in possession of the trenches situated on the Necker; and this enables them to annoy Mannheim, which they do with every success. General Wurmler's army before that city is 52,000 strong. In the action of the 18th, the loss of the French is estimated at 2000 men; their general, Audinot has been made prisoner. Agreeably to his statement, the fortrefs of Mannheim is in want of provisions. Gen. Count Walseh, commander of the regiment of Gensingen, has been made prisoner by the enemy.

The throwing up of the entrenchments before Mannheim, is completing with the utmost expedition: the second parallel is already completed; and to effect this operation the peasants for fifteen leagues in circuit have been employed: they are extremely zealous in their task; and 12,000 men are working daily.

The multitude of pontoons which have been brought before Mannheim, lead to a presumption that the Austrians intend to cross the Rhine, to attack the fort which bears the name of that river. The French have offered to surrender Mannheim to General Wurmler, provided he will grant them the customary terms of capitulation. To this the General has consented, on condition that they will at the same time, surrender the fort and *flèches* of the Rhine. This condition they have refused; but have proposed to acknowledge Mannheim as a neutral city. Their propositions have been rejected, and the operations of the siege are carried on with the utmost vigour.

It was General Hoche, who, on the 18th, seized the redoubt of the Necker with three battalions. Among the officers the Austrians lost on that occa-

tion, is the only son of Gen. Latour. Gen. Count Wurmler had a horse killed under him. General Audinot, who was made prisoner on that occasion, is the natural son of the manager of the Paris Theatre, entitled, *L'Amigue-comique*. He has been brought in here, together with his adjutant; and in our hospitals 250 wounded French are lodged. The head-quarters of the French army are at Longenkondel. Gen. Pichegru, and Mehin of Thionville, pay frequent visits to Mannheim.

VIENNA, October 23.

"According to all accounts, the enemy sack and pillage all the country through which they pass. They have plundered the city of Limbourg and set fire to the suburbs. In the enemy's proclamations they endeavor to justify their immense requisitions by stating, that pursuant to the orders of the National Convention, after the 14th instant, the line of neutrality is no longer to be respected, but all places are to be occupied and treated in a hostile manner. Even the city of Frankfort had already received requisitions to an enormous amount, from which we have fortunately been able to liberate it. "Our having forced the enemy to retreat is of the greatest importance, as the whole battering train had already reached the left banks of the Rhine to destroy Mentz, but has now suddenly been removed.

COLOGNE, Oct. 24.

Till now we have had no circumstantial details of the retreat of the Sambre and Meuse army; the causes, however, begin now to develop themselves. The line of demarcation received both the French and the Austrians. The Austrian Commandants had received assurance that Eechelschamp was comprised in the Prussian neutrality, and they acted accordingly. Nevertheless the French passed the Rhine at that point, took the Austrians in flank, and obliged them to fall back in great confusion. The Court of Vienna was informed of this, and that the Court of Berlin did not consider the line of neutrality to have been violated. The Emperor in consequence ordered his Generals to act as circumstances required, without previously consulting him. The fact appears to have been that this authority extended to the passing of the line of demarcation, if they thought proper. The Austrian generals immediately evaded themselves of this liberty, and passed the Meuse at Alschaffenburg. They then advanced beyond Weillburg, drove in the Prussian Pleasants, gained the flank of the French army, turned it in part, and threatened to cut off its communication with the Rhine, if the French did not retreat with precipitation. The French had in fact no alternative. In this simple exposure of facts, the cause of the retreat of General Jourdan will be found; of a retreat, in which, without losing any battle, they abandoned a whole park of artillery, ammunition, and baggage, and the greater part of the soldiers even their arms and private property.

Such was the panic that level corps, after having passed the Rhine, haltered up the country. The greater part of the Sambre army stop at Mannheim, opposite our city, and formed a camp. But they could not maintain that position. The Austrians advanced rapidly. On the 21st, they were at Weinbourg, 12 leagues from Cologne.

October 26.

A letter from Heppenheim of the 20th flates, "This morning at four o'clock we heard a violent cannonade on the side of Mannheim, which lasted all day. We hear that the Austrians attacked the right wing of the French army below Seckenheim, and drove it under the guns of Mannheim. The Austrians, it is said, took 900 prisoners. In this number is General Michaud."

General Jourdan is concentrating a part of his troops at Duffeldoff, to reinforce his left wing, by which it is supposed he means to execute the general movement at all points of the line, from Neuwied to Kaiserwerth, in order to regain, if possible, the ground he has lost.

While there has been so much action on this side, the armies on the Upper Rhine have remained tranquil; and since the affair of Heppenheim nothing remarkable has happened.

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

The wind is now from the North, and it is said the West India expedition takes its departure from St. Helen's to-morrow morning at day-light.

PLYMOUTH, November 8.

This morning the wind came about to the North-East, when the Ruffel, of 74 guns, Capt. T. Larcom, with a fleet consisting of 16 sail of victuallers under convoy, got under weigh, and sailed for Quiberon Bay, with provisions and all kinds of necessities for the supply of the shipping there, and the troops on Ile Dieu.

DEAL, November 9.

The Beaver a new sloop of war, of 16 guns, Capt. Warner, now equipping at Chatham, is ordered to be expedited as fast as possible, to carry out Government dispatches to Jamaica immediately.

The St. Peter, Capt. Cordson from Rochelle, arrived at Weymouth on Monday, with several captains of the Jamaica fleet, lately taken by a French Squadron. They gave an account of the following ships taken, viz. the Exeter of Bristol; Mary of Bristol; Jane, Princess Mary, Orient, Providence, Thames, Albion, Kent, Fisher, and Uriana, all of London; and the John of Scarborough.

The St. Peter left Rochelle the 26th ultimo at which time only four or five of them arrived at Rochfort or Rochelle.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 19.

Mr. Giles presented the petition of Frederick Guyer, stating that he had made discoveries in relation to the Longitude, by Lunar Observation, and praying the encouragement of Congress.

The petition of the Administrators on the estate of Samuel Powers, deceased, was read—praying indem-

nification for sundry Certificates taken by said deceased, in his late time, which Certificates had turned out to be counterfeit. The petition was grounded on this idea, that the fraud had been committed thro' the negligence of the public Agent. The petition, on motion of Mr. Mathews, was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Cooper presented the petition of John Carpenter, a captain in the late Continental army—read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the Support of Government, for the year 1796,

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

Mr. Nicholas remarked on the sum appropriated for the Department of State, that it was conformable to the estimate made prior to the temporary law which was passed the last Session, which law added 200 dollars to the salaries of the chief clerks in the Departments of Treasury, State, and War—whereas the items in the bill for the Treasury Department rated the salaries of the chief clerks agreeably to the temporary law. It was said in reply, that the gross sums were conformable to the existing, not the temporary law.

The gross sums for the Departments were struck out, and the committee then went thro' the several items.

Mr. Williams, pursuant to notice formerly given, moved to strike out the gross sum appropriated for the Mint.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that great part of the sum was for salaries established by law, which must be paid until the law is repealed. If the gentleman means to suspend the whole appropriation law, till an enquiry is gone through with, respecting the Mint—the bill may be delayed perhaps two months—the consequence will be, the greatest embarrassments in all the Departments of Government; an appropriation law ought always to be passed at the beginning of the year—considerable time is already elapsed. Mr. Smith said, the committee has deducted considerably from the sum contemplated for the support of the mint, but he was of opinion that the expenses of the establishment must be increased, if the select committee should report in favour of those improvements suggested by the Directors of the Institution.

Mr. Williams entered into a general consideration of the mint establishment—He remarked, that the expenses were overproportioned to the benefits derived to the public from the Institution—that the advantages are local, and confined to the vicinity of the place where the money is coined; and this arises partly from copper coin being more valuable than the rough copper. Mr. Williams referred to the several acts relative to the mint; and stated from them, that the Institution was an accumulating bill of expence to the United States—Mr. Williams wished a further enquiry before the item proposed for the purchase of copper was agreed to—He confined his motion to that item, which is ten thousand dollars.

Mr. J. Smith said that the mint establishment had never been a favourite with him; but still he considered the present motion as not strictly in order.

Mr. Sedgwick said, he considered the motion as out of order—He conceived that where the public faith is pledged by an existing law for certain specified objects, while that law was in being, no discretion remained in the House relative to the expens provisions of such law. If it is intended to get rid of the mint, the proper mode would be, to repeal the law in the first instance.

Mr. Gallatin rose to state a general principle which he thought it important to lay down on this occasion; viz. the decision on the present question grounded on a different principle, should on some future occasion be brought forward. The principle was, that this House has a right by withholding appropriations when they see proper, to stop the wheels of Government. This he said was plainly to be inferred from the practice of the House, in their passing annually an appropriation law—He observed, that in one instance the House had departed from that principle. In respect to the payment of the interest on the public debt, for the support of the public credit, the House had thought it necessary to give up that right. If this principle is not just, it would be best to make a permanent provision on once.

Mr. Sedgwick in reply to Mr. Gallatin said, that he very much doubted the truth of the principle advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He cited several cases to shew that tho' the salaries were annually voted, yet the constitution expressly provides that the salary of the President shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which he is elected. Here the public faith is pledged to provide accordingly; he influenced the cases of the judges, &c. in which no discretionary power can be exercised, and added that if the doctrine now advanced is true, he confessed that he had hitherto been greatly mistaken in all his ideas of legislation.

Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Giles supported the motion for striking out the item for copper. The question being put was carried in the affirmative and the item struck out.

Mr. Nicholas moved to strike out the items for contingent expences in carrying on the mint.

Mr. Page opposed the motion, he considered it as striking at the existence of the establishment, as involving a heavy expence to the public, and exciting discontent and general disappointment. Mr. Page remarked that the coining of copper was a very great and general accommodation to the people at large, and that in time as the institution progressed, the precious metals would be coined to public advantage.

Mr. Nicholas said his motion was misunderstood his object was merely a suspension of the provision for the present, this, he did not suppose would go to arresting the operations of the Mint altogether.

The motion so far as it respected several items was negatived.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the sum slated for deficiencies, the reasons of these deficiencies he remarked were not in possession of the Committee, which ought to be the case previous to voting for for such a sum as 18,300 dollars.

Mr. Gallatin said he should prefer having all that relates to the mint struck out excepting the salaries; and that provision for the specified objects necessary for that establishment should be the subject of another bill—Some conversation here took place, relative to the steps taken by the Committee of ways and means, to ascertain the reason on which this sum for deficiencies had been inserted in the bill; it appeared that a sub Committee from the Committee of ways and means, had enquired of the accounting-officers of the Treasury, and found that the accounts of the officers of the mint containing the charges composing the deficiencies had been settled and passed the customary forms of the Treasury Department.

Mr. J. Smith stated that this item was a debt against the United States, and tho' something had

been said about discretion, he conceived it was out of the question in the present case.—The United States owe the sum, they are able to pay it; and he saw no good reason for refusing to do it.

The motion for striking out was negatived.

The committee went thro' the rest of the bill without alteration—It was then reported to the house, with two amendments.

Mr. Bourne moved to restore the item for the purchase of copper; this motion occasioned a renewal of the debate respecting the mint, which continued 'till past 3 o'clock, when, without taking a vote, the house adjourned.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1796.

We hear that accounts are received by way of Gibraltar, that a Treaty between Spain and the United States, was signed the 29th of November.

The European Articles published in this day's Gazette, are copied from a London Paper of the twelfth of November.—It will be perceived that the details are more copious than have heretofore appeared, tho papers of the same date have been quoted.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 17, 1795.

"We have just sent off two young missionaries for Sierra Leone, in Africa; Mr. Rodway and Mr. Grigg: they were lately students in Bristol Academy, and appear to be young men of great sincerity and piety.

"They will remain, it is probable, at Freetown, in Sierra Leone, teaching school, preaching to our Negro Church there, and also improving themselves in Arabic, that they may be prepared to go up into the country in due time, with a view of propagating the Christian Religion among the Heathen."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 17, 1795.

"A second part of Paine's Age of Reason is just published, much worse than the former!

"To day the famous corresponding society meets at Illington field—our whole country groans with intolerable burthens; many murmur and complain, but there is no present appearance of redress; nor is there, I fear, among all our patriots, one honest man of first rate abilities, who dare risk any thing for the salvation of his country!

"Brothers has begun to prophesy afresh; he is in a mad house; a publication of his, which I have seen in manuscript, comes out to-morrow, to account for the suspension of his predicted judgments, and to threaten their execution.

"The number of people who have been deluded by this man, is astonishing."

The brig Eliza, Capt. Yardley, arrived at Hamburg the 27th day after leaving the Capes of Delaware.

The ship London Packet, Capt. Smith, from Hamburg for Baltimore, cut 13 weeks, was spoke on the 2d January, by Capt. Spottwood, of the Caesar.

NEW THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called,

The RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute,	Mr. Morris,
Captain Absolute,	Mr. Moreton,
Faulkland,	Mr. Wignell,
Acres,	Mr. Bates,
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Mr. Whitlock,
Fag,	Mr. Marshall,
David,	Mr. Francis,
Coachman,	Mr. Warrell,
Boy,	Master T. Warrell,
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Shazo,
Lydia Laugithy,	Mrs. Marshall,
Julia,	Mrs. Francis,
Lucy, (first time)	Mrs. Doctor.

To which will be added,

A SPEAKING PANTOMIME, (written by the late David Garrick) called,

Harlequin's Invasion

OF THE REALMS OF SHAKESPEARE.

With the original music—the accompaniments by Mr. Gillinham.

With an entire new Medley Overture, by Mr. Reinagle.

Harlequin,	Mr. Francis,
Mercury, (with songs)	Mr. Marshall,
Forge,	Mr. Moreton,
Bounce,	Mr. Green,
Frontin,	Mr. Harwood,
Taffy,	Mr. Beete,
Bo,	Mr. Darley, junr.
Simon,	Mr. Wignell,
Snip,	Mr. Bates,
Abraham,	Mr. Bissett,
Julice,	Mr. Warrell,
Crier,	Master Warrell,
Padlock,	Mr. Warrell, junr.
Fairy, with a song,	Miss Solomon,
Columbine, of the Fairy group,	Miss Cilaspie,
Dolly Snip,	Mrs. Francis,
Mrs. Saip,	Mrs. Rowson,
Sukey Chitterlin,	Miss Willems,
Old Woisan, with a song,	Mr. Darley.

In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced a variety of new Scenery and Machinery.

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Millbourne.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will be open at FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at SIX o'clock.

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre, CHESNUT-STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING, January 21,

Will be exhibited,

Surprising Feats of Horsemanship, &c.

With a great variety of performances.

[Particulars, to-morrow.]

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO und-rstands Book-Keeping, and writes a good hand, may hear of employment, by applying at No. 113, fourth Third-Street. Jan. 20. \$31.