

roads are covered with waggons, loaded with these unfortunates. We expect to see during the week, strong reinforcements pass through this city, which will come from the interior of the republic, and not resort to the army of general Jourdan, as also a great quantity of artillery and ammunition.

COLOGNE, September 13.

The French head quarters are already transferred to Andernach on this side of the Rhine. Last night an express arrived here from that place, with orders to remove the magazines here to a place of safety. A great part of the French Sambre and Meuse army is making through the territories of Treves towards Luxemburg, in order to cover that neighbourhood. The baggage of generals Lefebvre and Kleber is arrived here, and about 20 waggons loaded with money.

WURTZBURG, September 3.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. were remarkable days for this city.

On the 1st inst. half after two P. M. the alarm was given, that the Imperialists were at the gates, and almost in the same instant a detachment of Austrian chevaux legers came along the street of the Augustines towards the Mayne bridge. The French, by no means prepared for such a visit, hurried some into the houses, some into the fortrefs, those who fell into the hands of the Imperialists, were cut to pieces. The Imperialists, galloped every where through the city, and nothing could withstand their bravery. Towards evening more troops rode into the city, and others encamped round the same. The enemy now commenced a dreadful cannonade from the fort, which lasted from five o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, without any intermission; the terrors of the inhabitants were to much the greater, as they fired into the city, and some people were killed and others wounded. Twenty shot fell on the city hall only. The garrison of the fort absolutely refused to surrender, though the heavy artillery, fortunately for us, had been removed some days before.

On the 2d towards noon, general Grenier arrived with his division from Arnstein, and towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the hottest engagements commenced, which lasted till late in the night, but was not decisive.

General Jourdan, who had been all along in the neighbourhood of Schweinfurt, arrived in the night with his whole army, and towards morning, atchduke Charles likewise, with 8000 men, cavalry! With break of day the battle began in the neighbourhood of this city, with unexampled obstinacy; long was our fate in suspense: at last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, we heard, that the Austrians had obtained the victory.

Soon after gen. Hotze made his entry into this city, and was received with loud acclamations: the dead of the French lay in heaps, 4000 are said to be taken prisoners. The French, in their retreat, burnt five villages, a number of waggons with wounded Austrians arrive here likewise.

Just now the fort was summoned again, but the garrison will not surrender, unless a free passage is granted them, because the French have a great deal of money there.

Letter from Hessa, Sept. 6.

A messenger who arrived here just now, brings the account that the fort of Wurtzburg surrendered on the 4th instant, in the morning. The engagement near Wurtzburg, on the 3d, was uncommonly murderous. The French first chief of artillery and general of division, Bellemont, was taken prisoner. The English col. Crawford, who was mortally wounded near Anberg, and afterwards taken prisoner, was delivered up at the request of the archduke.

UPPER RHINE, September 6.

The scene of war is shifting back from Franconia, to the environs of the Lahn and Lower Rhine. The French are every where retreating after a bloody battle, which took place on the third instant, near Wurtzburg, where the Imperialists were victorious. Wurtzburg, the citadel thereof, Schweinfurt, Gellhausen, &c. are in the hands of the latter.

On the 1st inst. a severe engagement took place between the French general Moreau, and the Imperial gen. Neuendorf, in which the Imperialists at last got the better.

MENTZ, September 12.

Our city, after having suffered a blockade of two months, is now totally liberated. In the nights from the 7th to the 8th, and from the 8th, to the 9th, the French quitted our neighbourhood, as well on their side of the river as on the other. The joy of the inhabitants is inexpressible. The laboratory which blew up during the blockade, killed 13 and wounded 21, with a great number of windows broken. The French corps which retreated across the Main broke up the bridges, destroyed the vessels, and left a great number of cannon behind them, and took only the artillery horses with them. Near Florbach a park of artillery of 80 cannon of heavy pieces of the empire were found.

The French in their retreat, plundered at Wisbaden and other places, and demanded contributions. As soon as the retreat of the French was known, general Nau made a sortie on the 8th, with 8 battalions, pursued the French to Ibslein and made a number of prisoners. Lieutenant-colonel Williams with 1500 men, drove the enemy from the Rhine places. It is said now, that the retreat of the French to Limburg is cut off. Bingen is occupied by the Germans.

PARIS, September 7.

All is at present tranquil in this city—News is handed about of the defeat of our armies, but nothing is yet officially published; it is for this reason presumed, that our loss must be very considerable.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Ratisbon, September 9.

This city is again exposed to danger. The field-marshal Latour has been obliged to retire from Landshut to Breunau, in consequence of which, general Naudorf has retired from Abensberg to Poissal, from whence he was obliged to retreat by a body of three hundred French, who had unexpectedly forced the passage of the Danube at Willenberg; the French are now masters of the country from the Iser to the Danube, and their advance has taken post at Neustadt.

The Austrians had thrown all the force they could raise or detach from the army into Ingolstadt, which after repeated assaults remained in the hands of the Austrians.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Milan, September 3.

Mantua is still in a state of blockade. Buonaparte has divided his army, and with the reinforcements gone in pursuit of Wurmser through the Tyrol, towards Carinhia.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

WAR IN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, L. L. D. lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, and its dependencies.

Whereas information has been communicated to me, by his grace the duke of Portland one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of Spain against Great-Britain, have determined his majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his majesty's commands, that I should in the most public manner possible, give such information to his majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, hereby calling on, and requiring all his majesty's liege subjects, within his province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October, 1796, in the 36th year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command,

I. M. FREKE BULKLEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

The following article appears in the Aurora of this morning; according to this, general Jourdan's retreat, &c. were preconcerted, "the plan of the Austrians being now a second time completely unhinged."

HAMBURG, September 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, September 5.

"The accounts of Jourdan's retreat out of the circle of Bavaria to that of Franconia, were yesterday the subject of all political conversations. This circumstance very little disquiets those who wish for a speedy peace; and bets were offered, that this event would greatly accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that at least in one month, the war would be terminated.

"Amongst others, I heard a person, employed in the military committee, say with a degree of confidence, that in a short time the military operations would produce quite unexpected results; he assured that the French plan of operations had not undergone the least change during the whole campaign, and that, on the contrary, the plan of the Austrians was now a second time completely unhinged."

October 28.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, 16th September, to a merchant in this city.

"The French army under Jourdan met with great losses, and is retreating they say, as far as Francfort. But as 100,000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine; it is thought they will push forward again."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Late last evening we were favoured with the London Telegraph of September 17th. Our latest London paper, our readers will recollect was the 16th. It will appear surprising upon reading the following accounts, that Hamburg papers of the 20th of September, did not give intelligence from Moreau and Buonaparte's armies as late as that contained in London prints of the 17th, but the surprise must cease when it is considered, that from the relative positions of the different armies, all intelligence from the Danube and Tyrol, could only reach London and Hamburg thro' Paris, and that the communication between Paris and London is much speedier than between that city and Hamburg.

The paper from which we extract the following important account, was received by the Diana, Poits,

arrived here in 29 days from London. She brings, we understand, papers of a later date, down to the 22d of September, but we question whether she contains any intelligence more satisfactory and important than what we here extract, concerning affairs in Tyrol.

We have had a London Gazette account of the 18th of September, giving the particulars of the battle of Wurtzburg; but that account was copied from a Bill printed at Liverpool, which contained nothing else.—If the London papers of that date had come to hand, we should have had ere this, the details of Massena's victory in Tyrol.

LONDON, September 17.

General Moreau has gained another victory. After passing the Leth, and defeating the Austrian general Latour, Moreau's army advanced at Dakau, Pfaffenhoffen, and Bombal; and the Austrians retreated behind the Iser; having received reinforcements from the archduke, they made an attack upon the left wing of Moreau's army on the 1st inst. but after an obstinate engagement which lasted for the whole day, the Austrians were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 1800 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

To this is to be added a second French victory gained in Italy, the news of which arrived last night by express. On the morning of the 4th inst. general Massena attacked a division of the enemy, consisting of 15 battalions, whom he defeated and drove as far as the castle of La Pietra. He made 1200 prisoners, and a great number were killed and wounded. On the evening of the same day the French forced the castle of La Pietra, renewed their attack on the enemy, and after an obstinate action, took five thousand prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

ANNAPOLIS, November 3.

Messieurs GREEN.

BE pleased to publish in your paper the proceedings of the general assembly of Virginia, relative to the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, whilst governor of that state. They contain a complete refutation of all the charges against him during his administration. Let it be remembered that Mr. Jefferson did not resign the office of governor: He served during the period for which he was elected, and at the expiration of the second year of his government; declined being a candidate for the office.

A CUSTOMER.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

MONDAY, 20th of November, 1781.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That this house will, on Wednesday the 12th of December next, proceed, agreeably to the resolution of the 12th of June last, to inquire into the conduct of the executive of this state, for the last twelve months, next preceding the said resolution; and that as well the information against the said executive, as their defence, be received and heard at that day.

And the said resolution being read a second time was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

ORDERED, That a committee be appointed to see any charges, and receive such information as may be offered, respecting the administration of the executive, of which the said committee shall give notice, if any accusation should be made in writing to the members which compose the executive, within the time referred to.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Baniar, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Southall and Mr. Morgan.

FRIDAY, 30th of November, 1781.

RESOLVED, That Thomas Jefferson, Esq; be appointed a delegate to represent this commonwealth in congress, until the first Monday in November next, in the room of John Blair, Esq; who hath resigned, he having been so elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

WEDNESDAY, 12th of December, 1781.

Mr. Baniar reported from the committee appointed to state any charges and receive such information as might be offered respecting the administration of the late executive, that the committee did according to order convene for that purpose; and no information being offered on the subject matter of the said inquiry, except that some rumours prevailed, which appeared to the committee to have been the cause of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the said inquiry; that the committee had come to a resolution thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered at the clerk's table, when the same was again twice read and agreed to by the house as followeth:

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee that the said rumours were groundless.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the sincere thanks of the general assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, for his impartial, upright, and executive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office; Popular rumours gaining some degree of credence by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an inquiry into his conduct, and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited; but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, ten fold value is added to its approbation founded on a cool and deliberate disquisition. The assembly wish therefore, in the strongest manner, to declare the high opinion of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude, and integrity, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate all future, and to rescind all former, unmerited censures.