

of the corps of Conde, of the troops of the circle and of some Austrian corps, which formed the cordon of the Rhine.

The second directed its march to Appenwitz, and was to have established itself behind the right of the camp, after having secured their back; but arriving in the village they found there the van of one of the columns of the army of Wurmsler, which came on in the greatest hurry in order to form a junction at Offenbourg with the corps of the Upper Rhine. Adjutant-general Decamp attacked them with the greatest audacity, and at last repulsed them by a charge of the cavalry made by the sixth regiment of dragons, and part of the eighth of chasseurs. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was very considerable; we took from them about 100 horses, and 150 prisoners. Night coming on, we were obliged to postpone the attack till next morning.

The corps of general Sainte Suzanne fell in likewise with the enemy at Urtsaffen, drove them off with the greatest vigour, and took about one hundred prisoners. Night prevented him likewise from pursuing his success, and the army remained on the field of battle during the most dreadful weather; the enemy evacuated the camp at Bihel during the night. Seeing that it was impossible for the enemy to form a junction with the corps of Wurmsler, general Perinot at day break took possession of Offenbourg, and pursued the enemy, who left him two pieces of cannon and some caissons. Adjutant-general Billevenne pursued them in the valley of the Kinzig with the light troops; and the rest of the army under the command of Desaix is marching towards Appenwitz and Nilassin, where there will certainly be a serious engagement with the reinforcements coming from the Lower Rhine.

I cannot, citizen directors, sufficiently praise the bravery of the troops and the general officers who commanded them in all these attacks made one after the other with troops not yet organised, but who were nothing but detachments, joined by forced marches from the different divisions of the army, who were next to fend them for the passage of the Rhine.

The rapidity of this march and the several attacks as the necessary consequences thereof, have prevented the junction of the two armies which the enemy had on the Upper and Lower Rhine; and the want of uniformity, which this must occasion for some days in their operations, promises us new successes.

MOREAU.

LONDON, July 12.

Letters were on Friday received in town from Jersey, stating, that that island had been thrown into a considerable degree of alarm, in consequence of information received there from St. Maloes, stating, that general Hoche, who has been employed for some months past in bringing the war with the Chouans to a conclusion, is now forming a camp of 15,000 men in the environs of St. Maloes; and has put every fishing and other small vessel in that port in requisition. An embargo has been laid on all the vessels in that port.

The object of this expedition is avowedly against the island of Jersey; and on Monday last the governor of that island thought fit to issue notice, stating the intelligence he had received, and cautioning the inhabitants to be on their guard. Orders to the same effect were also given to the military.

July 13. It is positively a fact, that the real partisans of the house of Orange, now in the unfortunate Dutch republic, are at least ninety in every hundred of the people; but they are afraid of course to discover their sentiments, or indeed to suffer the slightest hint of those sentiments to escape them. None but the mere rabble of the Dutchmen, without principle and without property, are the advocates for the French; and they are in the French pay, for the purpose of diffusing French doctrines, and keeping the respectable order of Dutchmen in submission and terror.

BOSTON, September 12.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Another Defeat of the Austrians.

On Saturday morning arrived here, capt. Swaine, 36 days from Bremen. Captain S. is a gentleman of reputation, and has informed us that the following important news was related to him about three or four hours before he left Bremen by his merchant, who is a person of information and respectability—and capt. S. has not a doubt of its authenticity:—

That on the 12th of July, about a day's march from Francfort, a severe engagement took place between the French and Austrian armies, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, with the loss of 12,000 killed and taken prisoners, together with their baggage, artillery, &c.—That the French immediately pushed on for Francfort, and it was supposed at Bremen, when capt. Swaine sailed (July 15th) that the French were already in possession of that place. This intelligence arrived by express from the Austrian army, and was confirmed by the Austrian soldiers who had escaped. It appears that the French effected this defeat by stratagem; having dressed a regiment of their troops in Austrian uniform the evening preceding the battle, they were made to feign an attack on the French, who retreated; the Austrians observing the French falling back, came on with all their forces; and when the French had decoyed them far enough to effect their purpose, they turned on them, and made a most complete victory.

By the Outram, captain Weld, from London, we learn, that on the 21st ult. a brig from Bremen; in 35 days, for Boston, informed, that an action had

Bremen is about 25 German, or 75 English miles from Francfort.

taken place between the French and the Austrians, on the Rhine, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter. (Continued.)

H A L I F A X, June 25.

We have been favoured with the following by a respectable house in this town.

INFORMATION FOR MARINERS.

In lat. 39, long. 46, 10, W. from London, lays a shoal or rock—at low water about ten feet above the surface, and about 60 fathoms in circumference.

It has been seen by many, but some gentlemen in the year 1789, in Newfoundland, informed me in their voyage from Lisbon to St. John's they were upon it and near being lost. It was in the month of September that year, when it happened them.

This rock or shoal was seen in December last by captain Stewart, of the brig Jenny, of Derry, in his voyage from Antigua home.—Almost all the French and Dutch charts lay it down, but it is in very few of the English.

The rocks and shoals laid down in all charts of these islands are without foundation, except the Formigas near to the island of Santa Maria, and the Feiras off the harbour of Angra, island of Terceira, but they both shew themselves at three leagues off: there is water for a first rate man of war within six fathoms of either of them.

Capt. Stewart, of the Jenny, was so near the shoal before mentioned, he was obliged to hoist out his boats and tow his vessel off, as it fell calm when nearest, and a current running strong towards it.

WILLIAM GREAVES,
Consul for Denmark, Russia,
Prussia and Sardinia.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

UNHAPPY ACCIDENT.

Last evening, as Mr. McGowen, grocer, in liberty-street, was drawing spirits from a hoghead, a spark accidentally fell into the spirits and set it on fire. Alarmed at this, he ran to get water, forgetting in his fright to turn the cock, when the flowing spirits communicated the fire to the hoghead. Mr. McGowen, with his father-in-law, Mr. Weiden, being anxious to extinguish the fire, persisted in going down, and attempting to turn the cock, when the hoghead burst, and let these unfortunate men in flames, in which situation they continued several minutes before any one dared to strip them. On having their cloaths taken off they were found to be shockingly burnt. By great exertions the building was saved.

Such accidents as these should operate as a caution to grocers not to draw ardent spirits by candle light.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Harmony, commodore Barney, dated the 2d of September.

"I expected to have had the pleasure of seeing you in your city, but being chased on the coast by a superior force, were obliged to alter our destination. Write to me at the Cape."

Extract of a letter wrote to the French consul at Philadelphia, by a passenger in the Pennsylvania, captain York, which was sent as a flag of truce from this port to Bourdeaux, dated Bourdeaux, July 4.

"I hasten to inform you of our happy arrival here, after a very pleasant passage of 30 days. We met the most kind reception from the inhabitants of this city.

"I intend to set out for Nantes as soon as I shall be dispatched.

"La Vendee is entirely destroyed. The armies have crossed the Rhine with the greatest success. The city enjoys a perfect tranquillity and every thing is here in abundance; bread sells at 2 1-2 fols a pound." (True copy) LIOT, Consul.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Lisbon, to a merchant in this city, dated July 23.

"This court has laid an embargo on the Dutch ships, and forbid all intercourse with the states of Holland—a rupture not in the least expected. Embassies are sending to London, Madrid, and Paris, and a severe press is making for the army, which indicates a rupture with Spain: it is hoped these hostile movements will subside as soon as an explanation takes place, through the intervention of the envoys."

A Portuguese passenger in the last arrival from Lisbon informs, that the French government has made a requisition on the court of Portugal, that they should pay 20 millions of crowns, and shut their ports against the British—and threaten, in case of non-compliance, to march 50,000 men through Spain into Portugal. The above may account for these measures.

The accounts from Lisbon by the Independent, wear a very gloomy aspect; an universal consternation pervaded the court and the people of all ranks, in consequence of the hostile threats of the French, and certain notifications from the court of Madrid, upon the political connexions subsisting between the courts of Lisbon and St. James's.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Spanish minister had officially signified the intention of his catholic majesty to permit a French army of 70,000 men to march through his dominions into Portugal, unless the latter court without delay, shut all her ports against, and forbid the future entry of British vessels.

The most active preparations were, however, carrying on in all parts of Portugal, to raise an army for the defence of the country; and the expedition of impressing men for the army had been resorted to, in order to accomplish the more speedy collection of a large army.

The first division of the Brazil fleet had arrived; the second, being the most valuable, was hourly expected.

CHARLESTON, September 1.

On Tuesday evening the sloop Nancy, captain Diamond, belonging to Salem, lying at Cochran's wharf, was struck by lightning; her mast was shattered, that a small puff of wind, about 15 minutes after it was struck, threw it on the wharf. The captain and crew were on board; fortunately they received no injury.

In the afternoon of the same day the oven of Mrs. Milligan, on Federal Green, was also struck; the iron door of the oven is missing, supposed to have been melted by the flash.

Sept. 2. Yesterday arrived the brig Amsterdam, Scott, Amsterdam, 67 days.

Captain Scott left the Texel on the 28th June; he brings no papers from Amsterdam later than the 20th. When he left the Texel, there were 12 sail of the line and several frigates lying there. In the Channel he was brought to by two British frigates, which, after examining his papers, and breaking open his hatches, permitted him to proceed.

Off Cape Finisterre he fell in with a British 50 gun ship with a convoy of 14 sail of merchantmen, who, after examining him, dismissed him. From the course they steered captain Scott supposed them bound to the West-Indies.

Off Bermuda the Pique frigate fell in with him, the captain of which sent an officer and 8 men on board, who took possession of the brig; the captain, four of his men, and all his letters, were sent on board of the frigate, the captain of which broke open his letters, and told captain Scott that if he had not been on his passage to Europe, he would send him to the West-Indies. After detaining him about 12 hours he sent captain Scott and his men on board the brig, and returned him his letters and papers.

NORFOLK, September 12.

By a gentleman who came in the Anne Taylor, capt. Owen, which arrived here yesterday, in 17 days from Antigua, we are informed, that previous to their sailing, accounts were received there of the capture of a fleet of neutral vessels, consisting of 27 sail, bound from Surinam to Amsterdam, supposed to have Dutch property on board. They were captured by two British men of war and a frigate, and sent into Port-Royal.

Annapolis, September 22.

WE are sorry to inform our readers, that his Excellency the President, by an address to the people of the United States, has declined "being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made of a citizen to administer the executive government."—The address will be in our next.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the electors of the senate, they accordingly met on that day, and adjourned from day to day until yesterday, when the following gentlemen attended, viz.

LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, President.

Philip Ford,
Edmund Plowden,
William Spencer,
Jeremiah T. Chase,
William Harwood,
Thomas Parran,
John Chesley,
Henry H. Chapman,
William H. M'Pherson,
Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton,
Charles Ridgely, of Wm.
John Roberts,
William Hayward,
Littleton Dennis,
John E. Gift,
Moses Lecompte,
Philip Thomas,
William Alexander,

Robert Bowie,
David Craufurd,
Philip B. Key,
James O'Bryon,
William Purnell,
Levin Handy,
John M'Pherson,
Joshua Dorsey,
Abraham Jarrett,
John Mitchell,
James Winchester,
Adam Orr,
Charles Ogle,
Francis Deakins,
Thomas Turner,
John Simkins,
David Lynn.

The electors proceeded to ballot for senators, and on striking the ballots it appeared, that the following gentlemen had a majority of votes, and were accordingly declared duly elected—to wit:

For the WESTERN SHORE.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,
John Eager Howard,
John Campbell,
John Grahame,
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton,
Uriah Forrest,
William H. Dorsey,
John Thomas.

For the EASTERN SHORE.

Nicholas Hammond,
Littleton Dennis,
John S. Purnell,
William Purnell,
James Hollyday,
James Lloyd.

John Chesley and Robert Smith having an equal number of ballots on the first vote, the electors balloted a second time, when John Chesley had a majority, and was declared duly elected.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debt contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.
September 21, 1796.