

allies during the war. A deputation met the French, who marched in 400 men to take possession of the town, and the inhabitants laid down their arms, the officers retaining their side arms. The French pursued the Austrians, who impeded their further pursuit by destroying the bridges.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

This night a courier arrived from general Jourdan, to one of his adjutant-generals in this city, with the important news that he had given battle to the Imperial army between Nuremberg and Regensburg, and entirely defeated and dispersed them, taking 45 pieces of heavy artillery. He further adds, that he must join him immediately, for that, if he did not make the utmost haste, he would not fall in with him until he had arrived at Vienna.

HAERLEM, August 18.

We are requested to insert the following:—Every person, citizen of the Batavian republic, who trades to Portugal, are hereby informed, that the edict of the 19th July, published by the committee of commerce, suspending the commerce between the two countries, is annulled by a subsequent order of the queen dated July 23.—In consequence of which, all commercial concerns are reinstated, and will be pursued as before, and all detained monies reimbursed.

Captain S. Toby arrived at the Texel from New-York, on the 15th instant.

August 23.

Hague, August 21.

A note from Mr. Pinto, Portugal ambassador, directed to Mr. Gildemeester, consul to that kingdom, was read in the Dutch convention this day. It states, that the queen was much surprised to hear, that the U. S. of Holland, at the time she was offering friendship and good understanding, should talk of a rupture: that in consequence of this expectation, an embargo had been laid on all Holland vessels, but that, on mature consideration, the order was annulled—and the queen wishes, that constant friendship might subsist between the two powers.

Resolved, That notice of this be published in the papers.

Captain J. Robinson sailed for New-York on the 19th instant.

Postscript to the Haerlem Gazette, of Aug. 21.

Augsburgh, August 8.

Count Lehrbach has arrived here this day from Vienna, and is expected to set out immediately for Halle.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

By a letter from London, dated August 27, 1796, it appears that the commissioners on the subject of stipulations on the commerce of the United States, not agreeing in the choice of the fifth commissioner, the same was decided by lot; when the name of John Trumbull, Esq; of Connecticut, was drawn as the fifth commissioner. Mr. Trumbull was in London, and accepted the appointment. On the 26th, all the commissioners were sworn before the lord mayor.

BALTIMORE, October 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Neutrality, captain Dawson; 35 days from Liverpool.

The latest paper we received by the Neutrality, is the (London) Observer, to the 29th of August, from which the following extracts are taken:

PARIS, August 22.

It is said that the directory has refused to receive Mr. Hammond, minister from the cabinet of London.—*Batave.*

In spite of the pacific assurances from most parts of Europe, we see nothing to make us believe that the war is yet drawing nigh to an end. In spite of the armistice of the king of Naples, we perceive he is still making the most urgent preparations for war. The emperor, on his side, has ordered very extraordinary levies of men and horses, and all citizens, as well as corporations, are desired to send in their quotas of plate, jewels and other valuable effects towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war, according to their several abilities. The king of Prussia is availing himself of the calamitous situation of the Empire, to aggrandise his power in Germany. Already, under pretext of forming a pretended convention in the city of Nuremberg, his majesty has sent troops to take possession of that town. It appears also, that the city of Francfort is on the eve of passing into other hands; and it is said the king of Prussia is to be master of it. The senate of that city has just published a proclamation, in which it announces, "That it has to combat a very great misfortune, and also a formal change in its political constitution."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Moreau, commander in chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Amiens, 26th Thermidor, August 13.

"On the 21st instant, (August 8,) we attacked the enemy in their position at Neresheim. They were repulsed with the loss of 450 men, who were made prisoners.

"On the 22d we reconnoitred in order to find a proper position for the army, which was extremely difficult from the nature of the country.

"On the 23d we attacked the enemy's advanced guard, which we defeated. Their loss was between 450 and 500 men whom we took prisoners. A dreadful storm and the darkness of the night prevented us from profiting of our success.

"On the 24th, prince Charles, having received strong reinforcements from Galicia, and the interior of Austria, attacked our whole line. Our right flank

was repulsed, and the enemy proceeded to Heydenheim, where our chief major-general was, who retreated to Kenilbron, so that the enemy occupied an extent of four leagues on our rear, but this movement did not disconcert us.

"Our advanced guard had likewise been repulsed, but the corps of reserve arrived; and on receiving instructions, renewed the battle.

"The enemy's chief effort was directed against our right. General St. Cyr defended his position with the utmost bravery, although attacked by a great superiority of force.

"The right of the left wing was likewise attacked with vigour. The state of the ground permitting us again to act offensively, general Defaix made a spirited attack, obliged the enemy to give way, and took two hundred prisoners.

"The reserve of cavalry, placed between the two attacks, kept the enemy in check, and prevented them from passing between the two wings.

"The two armies, after an obstinate contest, which lasted seventeen hours, remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day break the enemy retreated.

"The success of an attack was certain, but our convoys of ammunition halting on account of the retreat of the head quarters, precluded us from the possibility of hazarding a battle, which, for want of cartridges, we could not have supported above two hours; besides it was necessary that our flankers should fall into their position on the right.—The enemy's advanced guard was stationed in the most judicious manner. If they had retained the position which they occupied the preceding evening, I should have attacked them to-day, but they retired behind the Vernitz, and are about to pass the Danube. Our light troops are in pursuit of them: they have already reached Nordlingen. The whole army will immediately follow them.

"I dispatch a courier without delay, convinced that the enemy having been clove in our rear, an alarm has been excited, and apprehensions entertained for our safety. I shall transmit to you the particulars of these three actions, which reflect much honour on the courage of the army, and the professional talents of the officers who directed their operations in the various attacks, but it is impossible for me to do it now. Indeed, we have been so intent upon our object, that for six successive days we have scarcely alighted from our horses. The army is almost exhausted with fatigue, but victory makes them forget their excessive labours. The enemy estimate their loss in these conflicts at 7,000 killed or taken prisoners.

"I have this instant received a dispatch from general Ferino, who announces the arrival of our troops at Beigens, where they took several mortars, a howitzer, four culverins, and 22 pieces of cannon, between 35 and 40 large barges, and about 40,000 sacks of oats, barley, and flour.

"I am almost exhausted for want of sleep and from incessant fatigue. We have just received the grateful intelligence of an important victory gained by the army of Italy.

(Signed)

"MOREAU"

LONDON, August 26.

Last night we received by express the Paris papers of the 21st and 22d instant.

They contain no official details from the armies; not even the promised particulars from Moreau, respecting the late gallant and vigorous effort of the archduke Charles on the Danube, have yet been published—a pretty clear indication that this affair, notwithstanding it terminated in the retreat of his royal highness, was little more than a drawn battle, and that the result of it was at least as disastrous on the side of the enemy as on that of their intrepid, though unfortunate opponents—for in such cases only it is that tardiness marks the publication of their details.

[*Morn. Herald.*]

A letter from Brussels of the 17th instant, mentions an attack having been made by the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Dunkenshiel, which after an obstinate contest, proved successful, the Austrians having been obliged to retreat, with the loss of a considerable number of men killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

Aug. 27. A letter from Darmstadt of the 14th, asserts, that the Austrian army was retreating to the interior of Bohemia. Lefebvre's division was at Indenbach—Collaud's before Frappach, and Bernadotte's near Schambach.

A letter from Hiedelberg of the 12th inst. gives advice, that all the bridges on the Danube have been broke down, and that general Frolich with his troops was stationed in the environs of Guefshourg. The cannon could be very distinctly heard roaring at Angburgh, near Strotzingen and Giengen.

A letter from Vienna of the 6th inst. announces, that the great council of war held on that day, in the presence of the emperor, a deputation from the people of Hungary, consisting of twenty persons, were announced to inform his majesty that an army of 40,000 Hungarians, destined to defend his dominions, would be ready to march in less than 6 weeks. The deputation repeated the demand of the same nation, to be permitted the free exportation of its productions to the rest of the emperor's hereditary dominions.

The emperor moved at this token of loyalty, answered, "That as he thought the war was approaching to its conclusion, he could not think of accepting such an obliging offer, but he would be glad to see such a large mass of men preserved for the tranquillity and the rest of his dominions, &c. At the end of the same council, the minister count Lehrbach, was sent off with dispatches for the French generals, for citizen Barthelemy, and the directory at Paris.

General Jourdan established his head quarters at Cantberch on the 19th instant, accompanied by the

commissioners Joubert, Doubreton, and several other general officers. His suite, which was very numerous, came from Bamberg.

According to letters from Stutgard, we learn that the balloon which is attached to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is about to be put forward from thence towards the Danube, to be used in examining the camps and intrenchments of the Austrians on the other side of that river.

—Mr. Solano, brother to the Spanish admiral and general in the service of his catholic majesty, is gone with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, towards Ulm, on the Danube.

Mr. Hammond was met by Sir Morton Eden's chaplain, who arrived in town on Monday last, on the road to Berlin, where the king of Prussia now is.

Yesterday morning a servant of colonel Crauford arrived in town with dispatches from the head quarters of the Austrian army. He brings no very particular news.

It was yesterday again reported that a fleet from Breit was at sea; but it has probably no better foundation than one of the same kind in circulation last week.

Mr. Hammond's mission has been noticed in the Paris papers: *Le Batave*, on the supposition that it was immediately intended for the French directory, states that it had been rejected. This intelligence, however, must in all probability be premature, as there is every reason to suppose that the first object of Mr. Hammond, is to have an interview with the king of Prussia, who by his artful policy has now erected himself into the character of a mediator of peace and arbiter of the fate of Germany.

Official letter from Cadiz, to the minister of the marine at Paris.

Cadiz, 10 Thermidor, Aug. 5.

Yesterday the two Spanish squadrons, under the command of admirals Langousa and Solano, with that of the republic commanded by admiral Richery, sailed together from this port. They made their way with a favourable wind, and are now out of sight. The departure of these three squadrons at the same time, all well armed and well commanded, has thrown a confirmation among the enemies of the republic. The people here are in conjecture; but they look forward to great events; time will fix all these uncertainties.

Annapolis, October 20.

We are authorized to inform the freemen of the 5th district, that Mr. Duval will serve as an elector of the President and Vice-President, if elected. This district comprehends Anne-Arundel county (including the city of Annapolis) and Baltimore-town. Mr. Duval is decidedly in favour of Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States.

A PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees, will be held at St. John's College, on Friday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 26th August.

"On this day was the important point settled.—The fifth commissioner elected, is colonel John Trumbull, late secretary to Mr. Jay—a better man, could not have been selected—I now look forward to a just, a speedy, and satisfactory settlement of the American claims: if such is not the effect of this appointment, we shall have ourselves only to blame.—Congratulate our country on an event which promises to put an end to the piratical conduct of the Bermudian and other privateers; for if this government have to pay for the spoils of these corsairs, it will soon find means to put an end to them."

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Charles county, Henry Hendley Chapman, John Thomas, John Parrham and Francis Digges, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Benjamin Jones, Lambert Hyland, Richard Handy and John Wilkins, Esquires. For Dorchester county, Solomon Fraizer, Richard Goldsborough, Richard Pattison and Levin Campbell, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, Joseph Hopper Nicholson, James Brown, James Butcher and Charles Fraizer, Esquires.

For Harford county, Abraham Jarrett, Edward Prall, John Montgomery and Jacob Norris, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Daniel Reintzell, Elemeleck Swearingen, Lawrence Oncale and David Luckett, Esquires.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the first day of November, if fair, if not the first fair day, at JACOB PATTISON'S, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY personal property, to wit: a number of cattle, such as work oxen, cows, and yearling steers, and heifers, a parcel of valuable plough mares, sheep, and hogs, belonging to the estate of JAMES PATTISON, deceased. Sale for cash only.

JACOB PATTISON, Executor. Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne-Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to appoint supervisors of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that trust are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.