

my may attempt to make another stand on this side of the Rhine.

I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to your lordship, that from the favourable accounts received of the situation of colonel Craufurd, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the functions of his mission, much sooner than was at first expected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of his royal highness archduke Charles,
Hean, September 29, 1795.

My Lord,

A report is just received from lieutenant-general Hotze, in which he states, that in advancing yesterday evening towards Hochlebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear-guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

Marceau, general of a division, and distinguished among the French for his activity and enterprise, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two aid-de-camps have shared the same fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in.

The enemy continues his retreat with the utmost precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole force in the strong position of Ukerath, and there make another stand.

This has induced the archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under general Kray, who, in consequence, encamps to-day at Hakenburg. His royal highness will be this evening at Waldrobe; and the advanced guard of general Hotze is pushed on to Altenkirchen, and Weyerbuch.

A considerable corps, drawn from the garrison of Mannheim and Philippsburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the margravate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprised and dispersed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

Accounts are received of the operations of general La Tour, down to the 14th inst. by which it appears that general Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Iser, on the 10th and 11th instant.—General La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As general Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, general Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions: and on the 14th engaged in a serious affair with his rear-guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of 1000 prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Weinheim, Sept. 28, 1795.

My Lord,

In my dispatch of the 20th instant, I had the honour of mentioning to your lordship the idea which prevailed, that the enemy intended making a stand in the position of Ukerath. On the 21st, however, positive information was received, that only a rear-guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Duffeldorf, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn.

The archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine; and he lost not a moment in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Lieutenant-general Wefnech, who commands the army destined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Seig; and at the same time his royal highness began his march towards the Meyn. He crossed that river on the 25th instant, and leaving a considerable reserve cantoned betwixt Mayence and Francfort, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The latest reports from lieutenant-general Petrasch, after mentioning a number of successful expeditions, in which the loss of the enemy has been very considerable, state the unfortunate issue of an attempt made on Kell on the 17th inst. The attack took place in two columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner during the affair, and the troops deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion, whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasburg, passed the bridge which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order drove them in their turn from the post which they had so gallantly carried.

Lieutenant-general Petrasch, after an unsuccessful effort to dislodge the enemy, retired to his position at Bischoffheim; and, leaving a detachment to observe Kell, and guard the pass of the Knubis, and the valley of the Kinzig, he marched with the rest of his corps towards Stotgard where his van-guard would arrive on the 24th instant.

By reports from general La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, I had the honour of mentioning to your lordship, had retreated from the Yser, behind the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inst. drove in the Austrian out posts and extended himself as far as Landsberg, on the Leck.

General Frohlig, descending the Iller, occupied on the 17th, Immenrate and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Ifoy, where he completely defeated the

enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the mean-time, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donawert and the Schellenberg. His parties extended to Dillingen, Ulm and Gemond, from whence he had put himself in connexion with the light troops of general Petrasch at Constat.

Under these circumstances, Moreau felt the necessity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th, he repassed the Leck at Augsburg and Rain; on the 22d his head quarters were at Weissenhom, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by general Nauendorff. General La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d ult. and his advanced guard was at Werthinger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head quarters of the archduke Charles of Austria, Schwetzingen, Sept. 30.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that general Moreau, after abandoning his position on the Leck directed his retreat with very a considerable part of the army towards Ulm.

Six commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken on the 22d inst. upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constat and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread at the two latter places for four divisions of general Moreau's army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident that he intended to cross the Danube at Ulm; and retreat by Stutgard and Constat towards Kell. But major-general Nauendorff advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate general Moreau's design; so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day, general Nauendorff made his advanced guard (under major-general O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

The enemy finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constat and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inst. leaving in it a large magazine, and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat, as is supposed towards the Forest-towns.

General Nauendorff marched on the 27th by Blumbergen towards Tubengin, where he would come into communication with major-general Meerfeldt, who was at Heckingen.

Lieutenant-general Petrasch after being informed of the enemy's having been frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Villingee: a detachment from his corps, under colonel D'Aspre, occupying the Knieby and the valley of Kinzig, the Rensch and the Murg. A corps that had been detached by general Moreau to reinforce the post of Kell, had attempted to force the Kinzig valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg.

Generals Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorff, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of general Moreau's retreat, whilst general La Tour pursues him in front, and general Frolich presses on his right.

General Neu has lately driven back the enemy's post near Mayence, and taken considerable number of prisoners.

General Bournonville is arrived as commander in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse in place of general Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

HALIFAX, November 24.

French fleet.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner William, captain Hargrave, in five days from Breton Harbour, Fortune bay, (Newfoundland.) The last accounts from the French fleet were, that they sailed from St. Pierre's on the night of the 10th of October. They had been three days at that place, and were employed night and day in watering the fleet. Before the departure they burnt all the buildings which remained of the settlement. They were seen by some fishing boats the night they sailed, steering S. E. Afterwards, by a boat from Placentia bay, they were informed that they were seen off the banks of Newfoundland, far to the N. E. The people who have been on board of them, agree in their testimony that these ships are very badly fitted—several of them very leaky, particularly the admiral's ship, which they were continually pumping—badly manned, and the principles of liberty and equality so prevalent in the fleet, as nearly to destroy all order and subordination among them.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

Improved plait for building chimnies.

Some years since, a Mr. Conrow, of New-Jersey, built a chimney to a house for his brother, in the doing of which, he mixed in the stuff with which he plastered the inside of the chimney, a certain quantity of salt. The quantity is unknown, and the person is now dead. It is said the chimney has never

been swept, nor set on fire, nor has it ever been foul, as the soot has always been falling from the chimney, on the hearth on every damp or giving day.

As many houses take fire first in the chimnies, and so communicate to other houses or buildings, it may, I think, be an object worthy of attention, I would therefore with you would cause the information to be published in the papers, to the end, that different persons making experiments as to the proportion of salt, &c. to be used for such plastering, the real quantity or proportion may be found out. I am informed, that if people who have flues fixed in their houses already built were to wash the inside of the chimnies, from time to time, with strong brine, as high as they could reach, it would have a good effect, and if not clear it of its glazing, occasioned by such flues, would prevent its taking fire with ease.

Annapolis, December 22.

On the 16th instant the House of Representatives waited on the President in a body, and presented the following

A N S W E R

To his ADDRESS to both Houses.

S I R,

THE house of representatives have attended to your communication respecting the state of our country, with all the sensibility that the contemplation of the subject, and a sense of duty can inspire.

We are gratified by the information, that measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to maintain the tranquillity of the western frontier, have been adopted; and we indulge the hope that these, by impressing the Indian tribes with more correct conceptions of the justice, as well as the power of the United States, will be attended with success.

While we notice, with satisfaction, the steps that you have taken in pursuance of the late treaties with several foreign nations, the liberation of our citizens, who were prisoners at Algiers, is a subject of peculiar felicitation. We shall cheerfully co-operate in any further measures that shall appear, on consideration to be requisite.

We have ever concurred with you in the most sincere and uniform disposition to preserve our neutral relations inviolate, and it is, of course, with anxiety and deep regret we hear that any interruption of our harmony with the French republic has occurred; for we feel with you and with our constituents, the cordial and unabated wish to maintain a perfectly friendly understanding with that nation. Your endeavours to fulfil that wish, and by all honourable means to preserve peace and to restore that harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the French republic and the United States, cannot fail therefore to interest our attention. And while we participate in the full reliance you have expressed on the patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of our countrymen, we cherish the pleasing hope, that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation will ensure the success of your perseverance.

The various subjects of your communication, will, respectively, meet with the attention that is due to their importance.

When we advert to the internal situation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming to compare the present period with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contrast it with the calamities in which the state of war still involves several of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both, tend to justify as well as to excite, a warmer admiration of our free constitution, and to exalt our minds to a more fervent and grateful sense of piety towards Almighty God for the beneficence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so remarkably distinguished.

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your wise, firm and patriotic administration, has been signally conducive to the success of the present form of government, we cannot forbear to express the deep sensations of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other suitable occasion may occur, we cannot suffer the present to pass without attempting to disclose some of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are still drawn to the recollection of those resplendent virtues and talents which were so eminently instrumental to the achievements of the revolution, and of which that glorious event will ever be the memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty, and your country, when you quitted reluctantly, a second time, the retreat you had chosen, and first accepted the presidency afforded a new proof of the dexterity of your zeal in its service, and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterized your administration. A the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtues of their chief magistrate has essentially contributed to the success, we persuade ourselves that the millions whom we represent, participate with us in the anxious solicitude of the present occasion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice displayed by retiring from your exalted stations, afford examples no less rare and instructive so mankind, than valuable to a republic.

Although we are sensible that this event, of itself, completes the lustre of a character already conspicuously unvalued by the coincidence of virtue, talent, success, and public estimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, Sir, and still more emphatically to ourselves and to our nation; (of the language of whose hearts we presume to think ourselves at this moment