command of general Colaud, at Wetzlaer; and the division on the right at Lenn. Generals Lefebvre and Bonnard did not fall in with the enemy; but the advanced guard of general Colaud's division, commanded by adjutant-general Ney, engaged in the plains in front of Butzback, general Ney's detachment, stationed in the vicinity of Obermeil, Mautheim and the Wetter, with the whole of his cavalry, in front of Nidermeil.

"General Kleber, at the commencement, considered this battle only as a skirmish between the advanced guards; but the engagement presently assumed a serious and most portentous aspect. Adjutant-general Ney, much inferior to the enemy in cavalry, advanced, and supported by the 20th demi-brigade of light infantry, gained in an instant the summit of the first height. General Kleber, rejoiced at the success of this effort, and observing every column stationed where they had been directed, ordered general Ney to avail himself of his position, and establish his posts; but on receiving information that the enemy were in motion, and indicated a disposition to make an attack, he directed general Colaud, who was encamped in the rear of Butzbach, to take a position in front of Oberweisel for the purpose of supporting his advanced guard.

"While these arrangements were making, several charges of cavalry were effected, in which the 11th regiment of dragoons, and the 6th regiment of chasseurs distinguished themselves. The first of these corps having made a feint to retreat, contrived to lead the enemy's cavalry into an ambuscade of infantry, who discharged a volley of small shot and case shot. The carnage was dreadful.

"The village of Obermeil, of which our troops had previously taken possession, was surrounded and attacked by the enemy with the utmost vigour—Adjutant-general Ney charged them with the greatest impetuosity, and repulsed them. The enemy rallied, returned to the charge, and took the post, after being four times repulsed; but adjutant-general Ney having rallied his troops, attacked, in his turn, and eventually succeeded in taking the village. This obstinate and sanguinary conflict, terminated at 9 o'clock in the evening.

"The detachment under the command of general Grenier, which had filed off by Weilburg, did not fall in with the enemy. The detachment under general Championet, which had filed off by Limburg, met the enemy at Oberselters. General Championet attacked, and the enemy retreated to Camberg, where, on their arrival, they covered the plains with their numerous cavalry, and planted their infantry in ambuscade, in the wood of Wirges. General Championet, at the head of his infantry, gained possession of the heights on the right and left of Camberg, and general Klein, at the head of the 12th dragoons and the 12th chasseurs, charged the enemy's cavalry with such impetuosity, that they were totally routed with dreadful slaughter.

"The battle was long and terrible. The enemy left the field of battle covered with dead bodies. Thirty-five waggon loads of their wounded have been collected, and 50 prisoners taken, among whom is an officer of distinction, and 150 horses.

"After this defeat, the enemy brought fresh troops into the field, apparently to take their revenge; but a brigade of cavalry of reserve, having come up to support the 12th dragoons and 12th chasseurs, and several cannon being discharged while their operations were suspended, induced them to prefer a retreat. The conduct of the republican troops, in this battle, merits the highest eulogiums, and entitles them to the gratitude of their country. General Klein distinguished himself in an eminent degree, by his courage and military talents.

"On the 22d, general Kleber was informed that the enemy had taken post at Friedberg. He sent orders to general Lefebvre, who was on the left bank of the Wetter, to push his advanced guard toward Bauernheim and Offenheim, to follow with his own division, and to attack the enemy, but not to attack them until he was informed of the arrival of general Lefebvre. But the enemy having, in fact perceived this manœuvre, retreated with precipitation, but afterwards rallied, and drew up in order between Allensauerbach and Rosback. They made prodigious efforts to hinder the division of general Lefebvre to pass by Offenheim and Fouerback; but, in spite of their resistance, that division ascended the heights and maintained their position.

"The advanced guard of the division under general Colaud, commanded by adjutant-general Ney, advanced in pursuit of the enemy as far as Ockstadt. General Jacobin, at the head of the 43d half brigade of infantry and the 11th regiment of dragoons, marched against Freidburg. The gates of that city were forced open, in despite of a brisk fire of musquetry and artillery; and this column, encouraged by its general, the adjutant-general Laeroix, and citizen Fridelsheim, aid de-camp to general Colaud, entered the town, drove the enemy from thence, after having killed upwards of 200 men: a 13 pounder, and a standard, after having been taken and retaken several times, remained with our troops.

"The division of general Colaud and general Bonnard having arrived, the enemy found themselves pressed on both flanks, and were compelled to retreat. General Richepause and adjutant-general Ney, pursued them until night. Beside the piece of artillery taken at Friedberg, 2 others were taken on the plain before that town. The loss of enemy, in the affairs of the 21st and 22d, may be estimated at 2000 men, of whom 500, including 8 officers, have been made prisoners.

"We have lost the citizen Rouilly, aid de camp to general Lefebvre, an officer of the greatest merit, and whose zeal and valour could only be exceeded by his modesty, and the excellent qualities of his heart.

"The column commanded by general Grenier fell in with the rear of the enemy behind Homburg. General Oliver, at the head of two squadrons, attacked, routed and pursued them with impetuosity. He took 130 prisoners, of whom two are officers. The enemy left sixty dead upon the field of battle.

"The column commanded by general Championet found the enemy at Esch. They were attacked and repulsed, but the ground was disputed the whole day, and it was not until eight o'clock in the evening that general Championet reached the heights of Konigstein. The column of general Bernadotte engaged the enemy on the heights of Neuhoff. They were driven near to Wisbaden, with the loss of some men killed and wounded, and twenty prisoners, of whom one was a captain.

"On the 23d, the army halted to wait for provisions, but in the mean time general Championnet invested the fort of Konigstein.

"On the 24th, the army was again on its march. The right wing passed the mountains and advanced to the plain of the Mein. The left wing after having passed the Nidda, took a position before Frankfort.

"On the 25th, the magistrates of Frankfort were summoned to open the gates of that city. The Austrians who were then in garrison, opposed it, so that the day was passed in deputations from the magistrates to us and to the Austrian generals. But as the enemy seemed disposed to occupy the place, our artillery began to fire at ten o'clock at night. In a short time one quarter of the town was on fire.—Then the Austrians began to offer propositions, and a capitulation was signed, of which I send a copy. On the following morning we entered into Frankfort.

"The troops have fought in all these actions with their usual courage.

Signed, "JOURDAN."

The Commissary of Government with the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors.

"The enemy made no resistance, as was expected, in their position at Bergen. They entered Frankfort, where they threatened a defence, which had no other object than to gain time to evacuate their magazines. Frankfort is out of the reach of a coup de main; it is defended by a wall and a ditch filled with water.

"The inhabitants yesterday sent several deputations to Gen. Kleber and Jourdan, to pray that they would not fire on the town. These measures only proved their want of power to compel the Austrians to depart. It became necessary therefore to quicken the decision. Every preparation was therefore made for a vigorous attack, and during the night a continual discharge of howitzers set many houses on fire. In the morning articles of capitulation were proposed. We are taking all the necessary measures to insure to the Republic all the advantages which it has a right to expect from the conquest of this great city.

"The commander in chief is preparing to pursue with vigour the operations of the campaign. The enemy is in a state of discomfiture and disorganization. A report prevails here that the Saxon troops are again preparing to separate from the Coalesced armies.

"Health and Respect,

Signed, "JOUBERT."

LONDON, July 14.

Letters from Madrid, of so late a date as June 14, were received by the late Lisbon mail which afford an additional contradiction to the report of the Prince of Peace having made a hostile declaration to the British Minister. They state, that the Marquis of Bute having made representations to the Spanish Minister of the proceedings of the French cruizers in the Mediterranean seas, which greatly annoyed our trade, the Spanish Minister returned for answer that, according to a secret article in the late treaty of peace between Spain and France, French cruizers were permitted to sail in and out of Spanish ports as often as they chose so to do, and to bring in their prizes: but that in order to avoid all jealousy of preference, English ships should have the same permission, as well as to victual in Spanish ports. Admiral Jervis, in consequence of this permission, has stationed a frigate and two cutters between Gibraltar and Alicant, as well for the purpose of watching the motions of the French cruizers, as for affording protection to the English trade.

July 15.

The intelligence from Italy is most important. The French have completed their conquests in Lombardy, by the reduction of the citadel of Milan. They have however been obliged to convert the siege of Mantua into a blockade, after several attempts, particularly on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, to take it by storm. In these attacks, it is allowed, in the French papers themselves, that they lost a great number of men.

They have therefore very prudently changed their plan; and to prevent any further unnecessary effusion of blood, they have resolved to wait till Mantua shall fall by want; as it inevitably must, unless the Imperialists should be able to take the field in superior force to the French; a circumstance which, from late events, must by the most sanguine be considered as hopeless.

Advices were yesterday received at the Admiralty office, from Admiral Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, and from General O'Hara, Governor of Gibraltar

The accounts from Sir John Jervis state the success of Captain Macnamara, of the Southampton frigate, in capturing a French frigate of 24 guns.

The English commander had sailed into the road of Toulon with a view of cutting out this vessel, which they had nearly accomplished, when the Captain of the Frenchman fired at Captain Macnamara, but being immediately returned, the French officer fell; in consequence a general engagement took place between the sailors belonging to both vessels, when 20 of the enemy were killed, and the French frigate towed out of the harbor by the English seamen, amidst the fire from the fort, with the loss of only one man.

The Emperor, on account of his ill health, is gone to drink the waters of Bisdan.

The price of gold is becoming more formidable every hour.

The arrears of the civil list, &c. &c. still continue. No money, nor order for any money, is yet issued.

The outward bound Mediterranean convoy has been stopped from proceeding, at the request of the merchants, who presented a memorial to that effect to Earl Spencer. Sir Hyde Parker's squadron, now under orders for sailing for those seas, is to be reinforced.

The course of exchange with Hamburgh and Altona yesterday continued 33, 7 and 8. The Dublin course was 9 1-2.

July 16.

A COMPLETE COPY OF THE ARMISTICE,

Between the French Republic and the Pope.

1. WISHING to give a proof of that respect which the French government entertains for his Majesty the King of Spain, the commander-in chief and the civil commissioners of the army of Italy grant a suspension of hostilities to his Holiness, counting from this day till five days after the close of the negociation, which shall be opened at Paris for the conclusion of a definitive peace.

2. The Pope shall send with all possible expedition to Paris a plenipotentiary, in order to obtain from the Executive Directory a definitive Peace, by offering the necessary reparations for the outrages and insults which the French endured in his states, and particularly for the murder of Basseville, and the recompence due to his family.

3. The individuals detained in the territories of the Pope for their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and re-enter into the possession of their effects.

4. The ports belonging to the Pope's states shall be shut to all vessels belonging to the powers at war with the French republic, and open to French ships.

5. The French army shall remain in possession of the legations of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall occupy that of Faenza.

6. The citadel of Ancona shall, in six days, be put into the possession of the French troops, with its artillery, stores and provisions.

7. The city of Ancona shall continue under the civil government of the Pope.

8. The Pope shall yield to the French Republic a hundred pictures, busts, vases and statues, at the choice of commissioners, to be sent to Rome, among which are specifically comprised the busts in bronze of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the capitol. The Pope shall also deliver up five hundred manuscripts, at the choice of the said commissioners.

9. The Pope shall pay to the French Republic 21 millions of French money; of which fifteen millions five hundred thousand livres shall be in specie or ingots, the remaining five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods, merchandize, horses, &c.

10. The fifteen millions five hundred thousand to be paid in three instalments: five millions in fifteen days, five millions in the following month, and the remainder within three months.

11. The five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods shall be faithfully delivered according to the demands made from the ports of Genoa Leghorn, and those places occupied by the army, which shall be pointed out.

12. Those 21 millions shall be independent of the contributions which shall be levied on Bologna, Ferrara and Faenza.

13. The French troops shall have a free passage through all the territories of the Pope.

July 20.

The accounts from the Lower Rhine mention, that the French were rapidly advancing to Frankfort. On the night of the 6th, the Austrian camp at Neurkirchen was turned and attacked on all sides—the contest was very desperate; but the French were successful, and the Austrians were defeated with great loss. An article from Wesel, dated on the evening of the 9th, says, that after the battle of Neurkirchen, the French General Lefebvre passed the Lahn.

His Prussian Majesty has taken possession of Nuremberg and Erlangen. His claims upon these two places are founded upon some decrees of the Chamber of the Empire, of so old a date as the year 1583, and 1587.

July 28.

The homeward-bound West India fleet under convoy of the Grampus, of 54 guns, arrived on Tuesday evening off the Isle of Wight, and proceeded for the Downs with a fair wind.

The Paris papers which we received this morning enable us to add but little to the details extracted from the papers that arrived yesterday. From the armies of Jourdan and Moreau there is no news. The Duke of Brunswick's minister has notified to the Imperial ministers at Ratisbon that an army of troops, belonging to the King of Prussia, the Duke of Brunswick, and other states of the empire, is assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquillity of the North of Germany, and for preventing any invasion of that part of the empire.

It is very strongly rumoured that Parliament will be summoned to meet in the month of September next.

The French have certainly gained more battles and more territory in a few weeks than any conquerors have done before in any war, but Mr. Pitt says he must have indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy, had an audience of leave, on his return home, and immediately after, Mr. King had a closet audience to deliver his letters credential, to which they were severally introduced by lord Grenville, Secretary of state, and conducted by Mr. Cotterell, assistant master of the ceremonies.

Extract from the official Bulletin.

FRIBOURG, 14 Messidor, July 2.

A very severe action took place yesterday, between Copel and Eudengen. After an obstinate engagement, the Austrians were obliged to give way, and the emigrants of the corps de Conde, were put to route. From that moment the Austrian general declared he found himself obliged to abandon the Brisgau, and that every one must save himself if he could. The emigrants disbanded; they flew, but were hemmed in on all sides; they endeavoured to pass by the advanced guard of the French troops, but the peasants, armed with pick-axes and forks, would not be deceived by them; they killed a great number.

The baggage of the Austrians and Emigrants is already upon the confines of the Black Forest. The hospitals, and part of the carriages, take the road of the forest towns of Constance, by Rheinfelden.

PARIS, JULY 10.

We are assured that the troops which we have at present in Italy, amounts to 66,000 men, and that Buonaparte wants to march with his army to Vienna, not to Tyrol, but through the Venetian States, across which the route is more easy and shorter. Buonaparte expects all the prodigies of enthusiasm and boldness from an army so frequently victorious. We fear a long only too long an activity, and the heats of the dog days.

We expect in a few days at Paris, an Ambassador from the Bey of Tunis, who passed through Lyons on the 9th Messidor (June 27) his name is Mahommad Gogga; he is Commander General of the navy of Tunis. In his passage through Lyons, he was allowed a guard of honour.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1796.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship General Washington,	Perry,	Liverpool 60
Schr. Lucy,	Bostwick,	North Carolina 5
Sloop Mill River,	May,	Virginia 7
Patience,	Webb,	New-York 7
Polly,	Hill,	N. Carolina 5

Capt. Perry of the General Washington, spoke the ship Federal George, on the 17th of August, from Lisbon, bound to Boston, the captain of which informed, that war was declared by France, against the Queen of Portugal. On the 27th spoke the ship Hope from Salem for Bourdeaux, out eight days.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

ARRIVED,

		days
Ship Diana,	——,	Aux-Cayes
Jenny,	Chauncey,	London
Brig Lewis,	Chadwich,	Port-au Prince
Schr. Sally,	Robinson,	Wilmington

Ship Jenny, Captain Chauncey, 42 days from London, sailed in company with the following vessels:

Ship Fair American, Goodrich for New-York—brig Eliza, Wilson, do. ship Henry, Stanton, for Alexandria, ship Charles Carter, ———, Baltimore; Rebecca, of Philadelphia, for Philadelphia; ship John, of Boston, bound to Boston;—about twelve sail of American vessels bound to St. Ubes.

The Ship Elice. Harvey, was to sail the following day.

August 12, in lat. 46, 36, was boarded by the Tartar frigate, one of the convoy of the Gibraltar fleet, consisting of 70 sail, under convoy of 8 men of war.

Aug. 15, lat. 48, 13, spoke the schr. Clary, from Bourdeaux bound to N. York.

Ship James of New-York, capt. Conklin, arrived at Falmouth while the Jenny lay in the Downs.

Capt. Mease, of the Margaret from Bourdeaux, spoke going up the river to Bourdeaux as he came out, the ship Fame of Philadelphia, capt. Wilson.

On the 4th Sept. spoke a Bremen ship from Baltimore bound to Bremen, out 6 days, all well, lat. 39, 1, N. long. 66, 39.

Schooner Betsey, Capt. Taylor, from Jamaica, 5 weeks, in lat. 23, 37, N. long. 91, 15, W. the Matanzas in sight, bearing S. by W. distant 10 leagues; she had the Mary, of Liverpool, in tow, which lost all her masts, and bowsprit in a heavy gale of wind, and a transport in company with them, which had lost her fore-top mast; they parted the rest of the fleet on Tuesday, the 29th August; she told us several were distressed greatly.

Providence, September 10.

From a Correspondent at Halifax.

American vessels captured and sent into Halifax, for trial and adjudication.

Ship Success, Badcock, from Bourdeaux for Philadelphia, taken the 7th of July. Condemned, for reasons unknown to the master.

Brig John, Smith, from St. Domingo for Philadelphia. On trial.

Brig Friendship, Smith, from Aux Cayes for Baltimore, taken off Cape Henry, the Light-house 2 leagues distant, with a pilot on board, on the 14th of July, by the Prevoyante; one man impressed, a native of Newbury Port, although he produced a protection. On trial.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	13/7
Three per Cent.	10/7
4½ per Cent. none for sale.	14/ last price
5½ per Cent.	16.6
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7
BANK United States,	20 pr. cent.
——— Pennsylvania,	27
——— North America,	46
Insurance Comp. North-America,	40 per cent. adv.
——— Pennsylvania,	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	par.	
——— at 60 days,	par to	162 1-2
——— at 90 days,	161 à 162 1-2	
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,		42
——— 90 days,		40

NOTICE.

THE Person who so miraculously succeeded in taking away a Horse-Whip on Friday evening, at the house of Mrs. Marshall, Gloster-Point, is requested to return it to its owner, otherwise he will hear of—*something else.*

Sept. 17. 1

FOR SALE,

By N. and J. FRAZIER,

No. 95, S. Front-street,

Prime Boston Beef, in barrels.
Georgia Cotton.
Carolina Rice and Indigo.
Sherry and Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality.
Ravens Duck.
Indio Bandanno's.
Sewing Silks, various colours.
Coffahs and Gurrahs.

Sept. 17. 3taw 4w.

For Charter,

The Danish Barque BENEVENTURA,

Samuel Stub, master,

A good vessel, of about two hundred tons burthen.

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Sept. 17. dtf