

Died on Friday the 21st inst. in the fifty third year of his age, Joseph Henzey, late Steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital, an office which he filled for sixteen years with honor to himself, and reputation to the institution.

His remains were on the following day interred in the Friends' burial ground, attended by a considerable number of inhabitants, lamenting the loss of so valuable and humane a citizen; long will he be remembered by the helpless widow, the war-worn soldier, and the sea-beaten mariner, for his private beneficence and indefatigable endeavors to alleviate their distresses, while laboring under the heart-rending power of disease, in the asylum in which he resided. That he will receive the sentence, "well done thou good and faithful Steward," "enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," is the firm belief of a sincere FRIEND.

Melancholy Accident.

Died, on Tuesday the 13th ult. Mr. Archibald Campbell, store-keeper, of Maurice River, New-Jersey. On the Friday evening following, his widow and orphan children were alarmed by a fire breaking out in the upper part of the house; they hurried out, but soon found that Mrs. Campbell's eldest son, about 10 years old, and a black child, were left in the chamber; upon which a black woman ran up to rescue them, but unfortunately perished with the children, in the devouring flames. The neighbours assembled but found it impossible to stop the fire, or to save the poor black woman, who was discovered during the fire, with one of the children in her arms laying across the floor beams. All the furniture, and about 600 dollars in cash, were totally lost.

at Lisbon, Samuel Harrison, Vice Consul of the United States. He was much respected by the Americans, and is greatly lamented.

George Salmon, Esq. is chosen President, and Mr. James Cox, Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from Montgomery, dated October 23, 1796.

"I am surprised to see the foolish, lying, electioneering list, that is daily circulating. A gentleman called here yesterday with his saddle-bags stuffed with papers on the Jefferson side—He said he should ride 600 miles to disseminate them. He put me in mind of Sampson's Foxes, with fire-brands at their tails, let loose among the corn-fields of the Philistines."

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION.

IT is one of the hardest things in nature, to a candid mind, to be compelled to read lies instead of truths. I read the Aurora, in order to fill my mind with the general affairs of Europe, and particularly with the geographical accounts of Germany and Italy, and the probable issue of contending armies: For some how or other, I do think that paper derives singular communications from ingenious reigns: But, in this reading, I am always rebuk'd with the most foolish and obvious fallacies, that ever stained any public print. Bache gives us a communication this morning, designedly to rouse the shipwrights and other voters of the northern and southern liberties, by attributing the stoppage to ship-building, and non-employment of the citizens, to the treaty with England. Who the writer of that paragraph is, I do not know—certainly he is both knave and fool. Let him go along the wharves, and observe the unemployed, and hitherto unbelied number of shipping—and then ask—does the treaty detain them here, and in equal proportion in the United States? No—thou liar, no—it is solely owing to the great European harvests, and consequent cheap prices, which forbid all trade with France, England, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Germany, from America, and to our high and excessive prices, and to no other cause whatever. The treaty then has nothing to do with it. Make your farmers reduce their prices, and our ship-carpenters and all our citizens, will as usual, be fully employed, and all men thank God that we had a Washington to make the treaty, and pray we may have an Adams to support good faith with all nations, & never, no nearer, a Jefferson, nor any hell-kicking treaty member, to domineer over a free people.

FACT.

October 28th, 1796.

By the DIANA, Posts, in 29 days from London.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

General Moreau has gained another victory—After passing the Lech, and defeating the Austrian general Latour, Moreau's army advanced at Dakeu, Plassenhausen, and Bombai; 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 11th 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 1,800 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 fifteen battalions, whom he defeated and drove as far as the castle of La Pietra. He made 1,200 prisoners, and a great number were killed or 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, fifteen pieces of cannon, and seven standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

ARMY OF ITALY.

GARRAU, commissioner of government, to the executive directory.

19 Fructidor, Sept. 5.

I hasten to inform you that the division of general Massena attacked and completely defeated 15 of the enemy's battalions and a large corps of cavalry, which had taken a line of defence at Santo

Marco, and which has been successively defeated and routed at Lazano, Sauto Marco, Roveredo, & finally driven them to the castle of La Pietra! The division of gen. Lebois, which by a concerted march left Sioro, to attack the enemy on the right bank of the Adige, at its mouth, opposite Paraviola, at the moment when the division of Massena began the attack. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance. But forced on all sides by the valour of our soldiers, victory resisted finally with us. We killed a great number of the enemy, and made 1,200 prisoners. Among the killed there is an Austrian general. We had few wounded, but in this number we have to regret the brave general Dubois and his aid-de-camp.

The column of general Angereau, which left Verona to march towards our right, to keep a corps of the enemy in check, at Bassano, and to cover the right of Massena's division, has not yet given an account of its success.

The general in chief still engages the enemy, who fly in all haste to Trent, from which we are only a few miles distant. The inhabitants of Tyrol see us approach with pleasure. Our republicans behave as defenders of liberty ought to do, and respect the property of the people. We have at this time taken four pieces of cannon, and the work of the day is not yet finished.

The courier is not yet gone, and I take up the pen to impart to you successes obtained the same day, the 11th Fructidor, which is equal to that of the 18th Thermidor.

The castle of La Pietra, and the batteries which defended the road, were forced by two columns, one of which climbed up steep roads and the other at the same time passed the Adige, with the water up to their middle. The position being forced, the infantry pursued the enemy. Our cavalry, after having routed the enemy, pierced in a column the line of their infantry, which was effectuating their retreat with all speed. In this charge, prodigies of valor were performed. The result of this memorable day is, 5000 prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards. Our advanced guards are at the gates of Trent.

It is now midnight. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the general in chief marches anew to attack the enemy.

I shall surely have to give you an account of new successes. (Signed) GARRAU. ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE. The general in chief to the executive directory. Head quarters, Palsenhofen, 19th Fructidor, Sept. 5.

On the 17th of this month, general St. Cyr attacked Fleisling. He had orders to push the enemy vigorously, to prevent them cutting down the bridge of the Iser. This attack was perfectly successful.

The enemy defended the bridge with a regiment of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry and some cannon. The 31st half brigade of the 9th regiment of hussars, and the 2d of cavalry, attacked them with such vigour, that the enemy were only able to remove some planks of the bridge, which were immediately replaced. The right flank of the army took a position yesterday at Gressenfeld.

To give you an account of an attack so vigorous, is to make an eulogium of the troops, and the chiefs who conducted them.

(Signed) MOREAU.

PARIS, September 14.

Rickery's division, which sailed from Cadiz, has entered Carthagena.

The state of Jourdan's health obliges him to retire. He can no longer mount on horseback. Pichegrue is spoken of as his successor. Others mention Scherer, Bournoville and Kleber.

BESIEGING ARMY AT PHILIPSBURG.

Marecot, general in chief, and commander of the army to the executive directory. Landau, 20th Fructidor, Sept. 6.

General Schers has informed me of an advantage which he obtained two days ago, over the garrison of Philippsburg.

He was informed by his spies, that he would be attacked on the 19th, in his position at Breunthal, by the garrison of Philippsburg, reinforced by a detachment from that of Mannheim; and 4000 of the neighbouring peasants. Though very inferior in numbers, the general determined to anticipate the enemy, and attacked them himself on the 18th in the morning.

The attack was executed in three columns, commanded by adjutant-general Ruel, and the two chiefs of brigade, Bontrone and Ferty, with much skill, secrecy and courage. The French wearied of firing their muskets and cannonading, had recourse at last to their usual method of charging with the bayonet. The garrison was pursued under the cannon of Philippsburg.

The detachment of the garrison of Mannheim regained their lodgings by flying at full gallop; and the peasants, cut in pieces, covered the roads with their dead and wounded.

We are assured that the column of peasants was commanded and conducted by three Capuchins; but our dragoons used this holy corps very ill, and completely spoilt their procession.

(Signed) MARESCOT.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, October 27.

The Pacific Mission to Paris. The article mentioning that an agent was to be sent from England to Paris, to attempt a peace, was published in a London paper of September 9; the following is from the Sun of September 14. We are thus particular, because the first news has become the subject of much conversation.

"As to the departure of Mr. Grenville or Mr. Jackson, on a pacificatory mission to Paris, we are strongly inclined to believe that if the measure was in contemplation by ministry it has since been abandoned. Let the public be on their guard as to any fresh rumours that may be circulated on this point—the stockjobbers are at work—they want a passport into the pockets of the credulous."

NEW-YORK, October 27.

The Minerva, capt. Rathbun, arrived yesterday in 31 days from Brest, we learn, bro't a Paris paper of Sept. 18, but having fallen in with a

French privateer (which it is said is now off the Hook) and being treated politely by the captain, he handed it to him. We cannot learn whether it contained any important article or not.

It is said, that letters are in town of late date from Halifax, informing that 7 of the Quebec fleet had been captured by the French Squadron, 6 of which were destroyed, and the 7th was manned for port, being estimated at upwards of £.100,000 sterling. (Argus.)

In this state the Legislature appoint the Electors, who are to meet in the city of Hudson.

The Halifax paper of the 18th, makes no mention of the French fleet.

The captain of the packet informs, that the principal part of admiral Murray's Squadron was at Halifax. Some of the French fleet were cruising off there, and the remainder were supposed to have sailed for Balton, to lay in provisions for a West India campaign.

WAR! ENGLAND & SPAIN.

We were last evening kindly favored with a Halifax paper of the 18th instant, brought by the British packet the Princess of Wales, arrived yesterday in seven days from Halifax, containing the following

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, baronet, 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 favorable 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 BULKELEY. GOD SAVE THE KING.

Yesterday failed from this port, the fast sailing copper-bottomed ship Royal Edward, J. Boolender, commander, for Jamaica. This ship has a letter of marque, and is the first that failed from this harbor with a commission against the French, Spaniards, and all other his majesty's enemies.

From the Times, September 5.

Mr. HAMMOND's mission has, as we have already suggested, failed in toto; the king of Prussia having not only rejected the proposal made to him by our court, which went to guarantee to him certain very important territories and a free port, but his majesty also received Mr. Hammond in the most ungracious manner. It is now evident, that the king of Prussia is determined to take every possible advantage of the emperor's distressed situation, and to abet the French directory in all their designs. His majesty is intoxicated with the prospect of new acquisitions to himself, that he seems to have forgotten the nature and progress of the French revolution.

Mr. Hammond, after leaving Brooks, the messenger, to Vienna, with the result of his conferences at the court of Prussia, is himself on his return to London, and may be daily expected. We understand, that the emperor is determined to defend his territories to the last.

It was, as we have before observed, the result of Mr. Hammond's dispatches which determined the Cabinet to call Parliament together on the 27th inst. Never was the advice of the legislative body more needed than at the present momentous crisis. His majesty's ministers have done every thing depending on them to facilitate a general peace; we have now only to look to the preservation of our foreign possessions, and to our own security at home. We are no alarmists respecting the fate of either. Let our enemies be as inveterate as they please in endeavouring to deprive us of our valuable enjoyments, we fear them not!

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

ARRIVED.

Brig Grace, Potts, London 27  
Clarissa, Decatur, Cape Francois 32  
James, Franklin, Kingston 30  
Sloop Patience, Willis, New-York 5  
Nancy, Hindley, Boston 15  
In the Nancy, Riggs, from Kellibegs came 70 passengers.

Brig Sea Nymph, McDougall, of Philadelphia, was at Liverpool September 22.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Arrivals at this port. Days  
British Packet Princess of Wales, Falmouth 31  
Ship Union, Teets, Amsterdam 36  
Minerva, Rathbun, Brest 31  
Schr. Periphas, Dunn, Philadelphia 6  
Sloop Mary, Lumbado, do. 6

A Swedish ship, dilmasted, arrived in this port last evening, in 120 days from Spain.

Capt. Rathbun, of the ship Minerva, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 31 days from Brest, informs us that on the 22d of September (two days before he failed) he saw a letter from a gentleman in Bilbao, which stated that two English frigates and a

cutter, had put in there to get some supplies, and that the government had immediately SEIZED them as ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

Arrivals at Marblehead.

O.A. 9, schooner Philanthrophit, Prince, 50 days from Lisbon. Sept. 6, lat. 41, long. 43, capt. Prince was boarded by the French ship Vengeance, of 50 guns—the commander of which informed, that he had lately engaged an English ship, which he parted with in the smoke—The Vengeance had four men killed, and several wounded. Sept. 14, lat. 43, 48, long. 37, 42, spoke ship Mary, Daniel May, out 30 days from London, bound to Baltimore, with 217 passengers on board, very sickly—had buried several.

[Omitted since Tuesday for want of room.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMPHITHEATRE.

WE were happy to see so full and crowded a house on Saturday evening last, not more so than the exertions of Mr. Ricketts deserved. His action, attitudes, and elegance in riding, were superior to any I have ever seen even in Europe. Notwithstanding the many dangerous positions he exhibited, which required the utmost circumspection, yet his care and attention to the lady when riding, was not less than was to be expected from the politeness of the principal of the Amphitheatre. Mrs. Spinaouta rode with grace and ease.—In short, the whole of the performances were lively and entertaining. The favourite performer Mr. Sully, gave no small degree of pleasure to the audience—he is undoubtedly the first in his line of acting we know on the stage. Y. Z.

October 25th.

THE PANTHEON,

And RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE, For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, O.A. 29, Will be presented,

A variety of pleasing Entertainments, EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES, And Stage Performances.

To which will be added,

The Splendid Pantomime of DON JUAN;

Or, The LIBERTINE DESTROYED.

Under the direction of Mr. Sully.

Don Juan, Mr. Sully.  
Commandant, Mr. Tompkins.  
Lover, Mr. Durang.  
Fisherman, Mr. Coffie.  
Sailor, Mr. F. Ricketts.  
And Scaramouch, Mr. Spinaouta.  
1st Fisherwoman, Mrs. Durang.  
ad. ditto, Miss Rebinfon.  
And Donna Anna, Mrs. Spinaouta.

An accurate description of the Pantomime to be had at the ticket-office.

Days of Performance to be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

\* The Ladies and Gentlemen who secure seats in the day time, are requested to attend punctually at 7, as the performances are so arranged as to conclude by 10 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.

Silver Tickets, to admit for the season, to be had by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oellers's Hotel.

Box, 75. 6d.—Pit, 5s. 9d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in Chestnut-street, from ten to three o'clock each day.

Just Imported,

In the schooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Madeira, and to be sold by

ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

Best London particular Madeira Wine,

Three years old,

In pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks, fit for immediate use.—They have also for sale,

A few bags of Juniper Berries.

October 28. w&sw

NOTICE.

A Considerable part of the SAIL CLOTH, advertised to be sold at New-York, the 31st inst. having been damaged at sea, and sold for account of the underwriters. The sale cannot take place as advertised.

October 28.

Washington Lottery.

The 30th and 31st days drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

October 20, 1796. d

Washington Lottery.

The 30th and 31st Days Drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chestnut street.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.

O.A. 20. rt&ss

FOUND,

A small Bar of Iron.

Supposed to have been dropped from a dray. The owner may receive it by applying to the Publisher of this Gazette.

October 27.

Boarding and Lodging

TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleasant part of the city. Apply to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

October 11. tt&sf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Pattenon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

\* Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1796. mth