

tion in one quarter or the other, more particularly in the south.

Various accounts have been received by the late Lisbon mail, respecting a reported insurrection in Spain hostile to the French interest, and a war with England. Certain it is, Lord Bute, who had been for some time expected at Lisbon, on his return to this country, had not arrived when the last accounts came away: and the rumour prevailed that he had not been suffered by the people to depart, for the reasons which have been before given—their determined objections to a war with England.

The court of Lisbon has positively refused to accede to the insulting proposition made to it by the court of Spain, viz.—to shut out all English vessels from the ports of Portugal.

Head-quarters of his royal highness the arch duke Charles, OFFENBURG, Nov. 14, 1796.

My Lord,

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour of announcing to your lordship that official reports were this day received by the arch-duce from generals Alvinzy and Davidovich, wherein it appears that offensive operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your lordship upon this subject, were it not that if colonel Graham is, as I suppose he must be, with marshal Wurmser in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correspond with your lordship.

General Alvinzy's report is dated at Caldo Ferro, Novem. 7. General Davidovich's at Trente, the 8th instant.

After the second operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, those corps of marshal Wurmser's army, which could not penetrate, retired: the one under general Quidanowich to the Venetian Frioul; the other, under general Davidovich, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarket.

These corps were successfully reinforced by considerable numbers of fresh troops; and general Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it should effect its re-union with marshal Wurmser.

After the arrival of the reinforcement at the places of their destination, general Alvinzy, who in person had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of the operations, of which the following is a sketch.

His corps was to advance through the Trevisane, towards Bassano, and after forcing the passage of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, while general Davidovich should descend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the position of Trente, Roveredo, &c.

On the third of this month, upon the approach of part of general Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Caste Franco; and on the 4th the Austrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano, of which they took possession, and the other of nearly equal force, under lieutenant general Provera, to Fonteniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th inst. and spent that day in reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as general Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with general Provera's corps about seven in the morning, and very shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General Alvinzy reports that the enemy's attacks, tho' made with the greatest impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost ground; but an indisputable proof that the Austrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when general Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Lissia.

General Provera's bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the course of the morning of the 6th, his column could not cross the river till towards noon on the 7th, and general Alvinzy's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp Caldo Ferro.

General Davidovich had the mean time driven back the corps opposed to him, had made 1000 prisoners, and taken possession of Trente, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the same day that the above mentioned severe action was fought on the Brenta, general Davidovich attacked the enemy in the strong passes of Caliano, a little to the northward of Roveredo. The French had entrenched their position, and occupied, in considerable force, the Castle of Bessono and La Pietra, which, as I understand command the Pass.

The strength of the position was such that notwithstanding his repeated efforts, general Davidovich could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed the attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige established batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the castle and entrenchments with persevering bravery, and the enemy were at length completely defeated, with the loss of five cannon,

eight ammunition waggons and 1000 prisoners. General Davidovich supposes the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, to have been considerable, and states his own to have amounted to 400 men killed, wound, and missing.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

MARCUS HOOK, Feb. 5.

This day arrived the Swedish bark Jupiter, capt. Schales, in 94 days from Marseilles in whom came passenger the remnant of Americans lately redeemed by their beloved country from a long and painful slavery in Algiers. They left Algiers the 12th July, at which time no vessel could be procured to carry them directly to the United States, they were obliged to embark with 48 Neapolitans detained for Leghorn; but a few hours after their sailing unhappily found one of the Neapolitans sick with the plague, we immediately returned to Algiers and landed this man, and proceeded on our passage, the day after another Neapolitan was found to have the plague, and on the day following he died; the day after which Mr. E. Bayley, of Newburyport, was found to have the plague and the day following he died. Under those peculiar circumstances it was unanimously agreed to proceed to Marseilles, as the wind was contrary for Leghorn, where we arrived the 20th July free from the plague on board. Every precaution was taken to prevent its further devaluation; cleansing the ship continually by burning sulphur, tarred rope yarns, and washing the ship and ourselves with vinegar were the means of preventing its further progress, adding to this no other person was allowed to have any intercourse with the effected persons but two, who had been so fortunate as to survive after having experienced this shocking disorder, viz. Benjamin Lunt and Peter Page, who willingly did every thing in their power for those unfortunate persons. Every thing belonging to Mr. Bayley which he had never touched after his leaving Algiers, the chest was ordered to be sent on shore two leagues below Marseilles, unopened, and there burned. We sincerely believe had we have gone to any other part in the Mediterranean we should not have been admitted to quarantine, as a Spanish brig from Algiers who left it a few days before us, and who had lost three of her people arrived at Marseilles, after having been in three different ports in Spain, and not admitted to quarantine and the vessel ordered to be burned—the captain preferring to try Marseilles rather than lose his vessel proceeded there, where they were received to perform a quarantine of 100 days, and believe from the great expence they have been at in Marseilles for the reception of vessels, their crews and merchandize from the Levant and Barbary; their Lazarettoes & precautions they take are preferable to any in the world. We formed a quarantine of 82 days, during which time we all continued in good health. Stephen Cathalan, jun. esq. American consul at Marseilles supplied us with comfortable necessaries and a suit of winter cloaths, which we stood in need of for our passage to the United States.—the late captains in behalf of themselves, their officers and crews have much to lament that Joseph Donaldson, jun. esq. agent from the United States did not effect a general redemption at the time of his making the peace, as seven of their unfortunate number has died of the Plague since the peace, and several others of various disorders. On the approach of that alarming evil, the plague, Joel Barlow, esq. American consul at Algiers by his perseverance, abilities, and humanity for the distressed, brought about their general redemption, which in all probability (under God) was the means of saving many of their lives, as at that time the plague raged with such violence that from 40 to 50 died within the walls of the city daily. They touched at Gibraltar to fill up their water, &c. the 25th November.

James Simpson, esq. American agent for West Barbary. A gentleman of very great respectability informed that our affairs in West Barbary were in a very good way, and that he was daily expecting a vessel to arrive from the United States with the presents for the Emperor, Mr. Simpson had his furniture &c. pack'd up to proceed to Barbary, to the consularship for the United States at that Regency. The Jupiter on the 24th December, lat. 28 41, N. long. 20, W. boarded the hull of a ship, supposed to belong to the Eastern part of the United States; she was loaded with large pine timber and plank, her masts were all gone, the main mast about 15 feet above the deck, her quarter deck blown up, supposed to have been wreck'd as much as six months—she was about 200 tons burthen, could not discover any name upon her stern. Dec. 26, lat. 26, 8, N. long. 21, 10, W. spoke the ship Eliza, of and from Boston, Moses Barnard, commander, out 17 days, all well, bound to China. Capt. Barnard very politely sent his boat with a present of live stock, vegetables, &c. which were very acceptable, and offered us any supply of provisions, for which we return him our sincere thanks.

Jan. 16, lat 2, 6, N. long. 59, 30, W. spoke the brig Hannah, of Haverhill from Norfolk out 21 days Robert Follandbee, master, all well, bound to the West Indies.

In the above bark, came passenger the two youngest sons of the Duke of Orleans.

Timothy Newman,	Moses Morfi.
Isaac Stevens.	Samuel Calder.
William Furness.	James Taylor.

Mr. Williams the captain of an American ship, who was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy to set fire to one of our Dock-yards, has been liberated, the charge against him having been found to be maliciously preferred by a worthless fellow who acted as his mate, and whom he had been obliged to confine.

The Elector of Hanover has positively refused to contribute any more money for the support of this calamitous war. We anxiously hope that the king of England be induced to imitate the wise example of this pacific Prince.

The French have gone so far in Italy as to put even the prayers of the Italian clergy in a state of requisition. The bishop of Modena, in his pastoral letter of the 11th of October, to the Clergy of his Diocese, enjoins them "to implore the assistance of heaven for the invincible republic of France." The pious Prelate, however, forgot to acquaint them that heaven would not listen to their prayers.

Lord Stanhope has declared he will not attend any more meetings at the Crown and Anchor, unless the Sign is changed. The Crown must come down altogether, says the noble citizen; but the Anchor may stay, for the sake of the Rope.

November 28. It is confidently asserted, that Ali E. Fendi is going to reside at Paris as ambassador from the Porte.

It appears that the French were, on the 5th of November, still in possession of the bridge of Huningen, with a body of 9000 men. Nothing of any moment had taken place on the side of Kehl, or on the Lower Rhine, so late as the 10th.

A Flemish paper received yesterday of the date of the 18th inst. speaks of a considerable commotion having manifested itself in different parts of Belgia, in consequence of some violent proceedings of the French, and which is not a little promoted by the late ill success of the latter on the Rhine. A considerable part of the army of Bournonville, it is said have been ordered to march to quell the disturbances.

The French papers, down to the date of the 20th inst. are wonderfully silent respecting the operations of the armies. Neither from the Rhine nor Italy are there any official accounts.

Great apprehensions are entertained at Paris of new insurrections brooding in that capital. In the departments, no day passes without some commo-