Simeon Butler,

AT HIS STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE *NORTHAMPTON,*

HAS just received from *Dublin* and elsewhere, an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

Which he will dispose of on as good terms as can be obtained in *Boston* or *New York*——Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

Abernithy's Discourse, Sermons and Tracts,
Andrews' Remarks,
Allen's Alarm,
Abel and Cain,
Addison's Works, 3 vols.
Dialogues,
Humphrey's Works,
Harris' Natural History of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Husband's Spiritualized,
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 vol.
Hopkins on the Millenium,
System of Divinity.
Hive, or a Collection of Thoughts,
Josephus, 6 vols.
Jesse's Lectures,
Johnson's Works, 8 vols.
Jenks' Devotions,
Knox's Essays, 2 vols.
Sermons, 2 vols.
Life of Christ,
Manual of Devotion,
Mole Essay on Types,
Mason on Self Knowledge,
Milton's Works,
Messiah,
Newton's Works, 6 vols.
Orton's Letters to a Clergyman,
Paradise Lost,
Regain'd,
Practice of Piety,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Price's Sermons,
Poor Man's Catechism,
Priestley's Letters to the Jews,
Progress of Deiism,
Pulpit and Desk,
Paley's Evidencies,
Pope's Essay on Man,
Pastor's Works,
Pike's Cases of Conscience,
Reign of Grace,
Religious Truth, 2 vols.
Rowe's Letters,
Devout Exercises,
Religious Courtship,
Strahorne's History of the Bible, 8 vols.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols.
Spiritual Letters,
Seraphical Shepherd,
Sacred Dramas,
Socinian Arguments,
Opinions,
Sterne's Works,
Seneca's Morals,
White's Sermons,
Watts' Sermons,
World to Come,
Glory of Christ,
Guide to Prayer,
Catechism,
Winchester on Universal Salvation,
Wilson on the Sacrament,
Affected Man's Companion.
Town Officer,
Probate Avoid jury,
Montesquieu on Law,
Laws of Massachusetts,
Constitution, do.

PHYSICK.

Bell's Surgery Abridg'd,
on Ulcers,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Brown's Elements,
Brock's Practice,
Cary's Account of the Yellow Fever,
Cheseldon's Anatomy,
Hieatre do.
Family Female Physician,

MISCELLANIES.

Art of Speaking,
Addison's Works, 3 vols.
Athelstane,
Letters,
Blairs Lectures on Rhetoric, 2 vols.
Do. Abridg'd,
Beauties of History,
of Hervey,
of Fielding,
Baron Trenck,
Borgia Pantheon, or the History of Heathen Gods,
Book of Knowledge,
Bennett's Letters,
Citizen of the World 2 vols.
Complete letter Writer,
Cozen's Fables,
Clark's Farriery,
Dickinson's Letters,
Dana's Selection,
Elops Fables,
Oeconomy of Human Life,
Fuller's Letters,
Franklin's Works 2nd Life,
Female Spectator,
Farmers letters,
Family Instructor,
Forresters,
Goldsmiths Essays and Poems,
Gaffawvs Vade,
Gentlemans and Ladys Monitor,
Howard's Life,
Hoyle's Game's,
Janins' Letters,
Johnson's lives of the Poets,
Jocky Club,
Keats's sketches from Nature,
Lay Preacher,
Loves Surveying,
Life of Fletcher,

HISTORY, VOYAGES & TRAVELS,

Adam's Ancient History.
Modern, do.
American Revolution by Gordon,
by Leodram,
Anson's Voyage round the World,
A Geographical, commercial and philosophical view of the United States of America, in 3 large Octavo Volumes by the Rev. Wm. Winterbotham,
Belknap's History of New-hampshire, 3 vol.
Bryden's Tour through Sicily and Malta,
Bruce's Travels to discover the source of the Nile,
Rown's Journal,
Boston Natural History,
Cyrus' Travels,
Carver's do.
Cook's view of the United States,
Cook's Voyages Round the World 4 vols.
Embassy to China,
French Revolution 2 vols.
Gibbon's History Abridg'd, 2 vols.

NOVELS AND POETRY.

Alexes, or the Cottage in the wood,
Arabian Tales, 4 vols.
Anna St. Ives, 4 vols.
American Songster,
Boyle's Voyages,
Banished Man, 2 vols.
Charlotte,
Caroline of Litchfield, 2 vols.
Contrast,
Cecelia, 3 vols.
Courtship & Marriage,
Don Quixote, 4 vols.
Dialogues of Devils,
Devil on Sticks,
Evening Amusements,
English Hermits,
Evelina, 2 vols.
Fool of Quality, 3 vols.
Fille de Chambre,
Fair Hibernian,
Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Ghost feer,
Gulliver's Travels, Retived,
Homer's Iliad,
Haunted Priary,
Hapless Orphan,
Hassife,
History of Old Times,
Hocus Pocus,
Impiditor, or Invisible
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Morse's Geography 2 Vols.
Do. Abridg'd,
Guthrie's do.
Salmon's do.
Dwight's do.
Morse's Elements of Geography,
Book's Gazetteer,
Young's Dictionary,
Barclay's do.
Johnson's do.
Bailey's do.
Perry's do.
Entick's do.
Boyers French do.
Schrevilii Lexicon,
Davidson's Virgil,
Horace Delphini,
Phea Arithmetic,
Do. Abridg'd,
Gutherie's do.
Salmon's do.
Dwight's do.
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Do. Abridg'd,
ARCHITECTURE.
Paine's Pocket Treasury,
Practical Builder,
Practical House Carpenter,
Town and Country Builders Assistant,
PLAYS.
Alexeyda,
Boston Theatre, 3 Vols.
Bold Stroke for a Wife,
Carter of Coleman Street,
Committee,
Fafe Appearance,
Haunted Tour,
How to Grow Rich,
PAMPHLETS.
An Apology for the Bible by Bishop Watson,
Paines age of Reason first and second Parts,
Life of Peter Porcupine,
Plato's Works,
Prompter,
Rights of Women,
Ready Reckoner,
Smellies Phylosophy,
Sterne's Sentimental Journey,
Seneca's Morals,
Sherlock's discourse,
Select Play's,
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols.
Character,
Spectator, 8 vols.
Sanford and Merton,
Stuben's Exercise,
Secrets of Arts,
Three Hundred Animals,
Washington's Official Letters,
Watt's Miscellaneous Works.

LIKEWISE,

Beers's Almanack for 1797;

Price 24*d.* per gross, 2/3 per dozen, 4*d.* single.

CONTAINING.

The Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgments of Weather; rising and setting of the Planets; length of days and nights; Courts, &c. Also,—the character of Dick Wiggonsby, Esquire, late Secretary to the Whimsical Sailor; the power of Love, Mirth and Money; the Pumpkin and Paddy; account of a man *going to the Leeward*; curious Advertisement of Bartholomew O'Flaherty; Jonathan's Courtship; friendly advice to the industrious poor, or how to make much of little, in times of scarcity; Consolation for an Old Bachellor; a variety of amusing Anecdotes—table, shewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table shewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to six shillings, in cents and millies; a table shewing the value of English and Portuguese Gold, in dollars, cents and millies, throughout the United States—Value of French and Spanish Gold in dollars, cents and millies; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of interest at 6 per cent, &c.

Also, THOMAS's Almanack.

Asaph Stebbins,

BEGS Liberty to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Northampton, that he shall open a Dancing School on Wednesday the fifteenth of November inst. at Mr. A. POMEROY's Assembly Hall, at two O'clock in the afternoon.

Those who have not attended one quarter, the tuition will be six dollars—Two dollars to be paid at the entrance of the school; Those who have attended one quarter, four dollars—to be paid at the end of the quarter.

The Ladies & Gentlemen of Hadley, are informed, that the dancing school will be opened on Friday the eighteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. E. COOK's Assembly Hall—The terms the same as in Northampton.

November 8th, 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received a large and general Assortment of *Medicines*, among which are most kinds of patent Articles such as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Painters Colours of all sorts, such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf, Gilt Ground Canes, &c.

He has also for sale, best French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malega Wines.

Lisbon Wine by the quarter Cask.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received a fresh assortment of

GOODS—

viz. Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Swansdowns, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, Cotton Sheetings, Crapes, Wild boares, &c. &c.

Also, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Silks, Satins & Ribbons, Ermines for trimmings of Cloaks—a great assortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk & Leather Gloves, Morocco & Cloth Slippers & Shoes with a great variety of Articles suitable for all Seasons.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1796.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has just received a very handsome supply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elasticks, Wallenating Swansdowns of the newest fashions—Worsted Stockings, Baizes, and almost every other article suitable for the season; every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9, 1796.

White and Burr,

ONCE more respectfully inform their Customers, their late Importation Via. New-York, a fresh supply of European & India

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which may serve for warming, adorning and exhilarating the mind, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms to the purchaser.

Also on Commission, a very additional supply of useful and Entertaining BOOKS, Containing about 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New-York Prices. While we importune our customers for a continuance of their favours—we give them our unreserved thanks for their past, with this invitation to all those who have open accounts of more than five years Standing, to settle the same by payment or note.

Broke or taken out of the stable of *Nathan Sprout*, in Hatfield, the 27th of October last, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, dark main and tail, is about fifteen hands high, both fore feet ringbowed, the hurt of one of them, is sometimes lame,—whoever will take up and secure said mare, so that the owner can have her again, shall have six Dollars reward and all charges paid by JABEZ AARTLETT.

Chesterfield, Nov. 6 1796.

STATIONARY.

Medium, Pewter Inkstands,
Thick Post, Middleton's Lead
Foolscap and Letter Sliding Pencils,
Paper, India Rubber,
Cartridge Paper, Penknives,
Blotting Paper, Ladies and Gentlemans
Blank Books of all Pocket Books Red & Black,
kinds,
Holland Quills by the Memorandum Books,
100 or 1000, Visiting Cards,
Walkdens Ink-powder Slates and Slate Pencils,
Black & Red, Scales and Dividers,
Ink Cake, Dutch Sealing Wax, Butterworth's Copper Plates,
Irish Wafers, Charts and Maps,
Sand and Sand Boxes, Gold Leaf,
Pounce & Pounce Boxes, Morocco Leather, &c.

Merchants may be supplied with most kinds of School Book, by the Dozen.

Book Binding as usual.

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Chesterfield, Nov. 6 1796.

Samuel Clarke, jun.

INFORMS the publick, that he has just received and now open for sale, at his store opposite the court house in Northampton, a general assortment of Europran and Head Ware

GOODS,

which he has determined to sell at a small advance from the first cost.

Said Clarke is authorized by the Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, to inform those persons that have purchased Tickets of him in the 4th Class of said Lottery, that no further postponement will take place after the first of December next.

A few Tickets warranted undrawn, to be had as above.

Nov. 7. 1796.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a Licence from the Court of Common Pleas, Holden at Northampton, on the Monday next preceding the second Tuesday of Nov. inst. all the Real Estate of which Lt. Ezra Nash Died, Seized—Consisting of a small home lot, with a House, Barn, &c. Standing on the same, Lying in Hadley.

The Sale will be at Mr. Elisha Cook's Tavern in said Hadley, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December Next, at two of the Clock, P. M.

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796

Wright & Stoddard,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, on Book or Note, which by contract is become due, to call and Settle by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov 15th, 1796

We the subscribers, being

appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Theodore Porter Esq.* Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL PAIN, late of Athfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) and twelve months being allowed from the 17th of October last, to bring in their claims—Hereby give notice that we shall attend that business at the house of Mr. *Zenas Lyman*, in Athfield, on the last Mondays of November, December and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the after noon,

JESSE EDSON,
JEREMIAH DUNBAR, *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL ELMER, Jun.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JEREMIAH LOOK, *Executor.*

Athfield, October 21. 1796.

All persons indebted to the

subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to make speedy payment, without further Notice.

FREBUN MAYHEW.

Goshen, Nov. 1. 1796.

Lost, on the Road from

Wendell to Montague, or in Montague, a small pocket BOOK, containing three notes, one of eleven pounds, signed *Shadrack Hastings*, one of thirty one Dollars, signed *Asa Howe*, and another of one pound eight shillings, signed *Elijah Wajshburn*, and three bank bills of 5 dollars each, with some other papers valuable to the subscriber only. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Owner, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

JOSEPH KILBURN.

Wendell, Nov. 1. 1796

TO BE LET, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, A CONVENIENT *MALT WORKS*, near the centre of Northampton,—the building is convenient for a small family to live in—Enquire of—BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Northampton, November 2. 1796.

WHEREAS *MERLIN* my wife, refuses to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.

REUBEN TARRY.

Williamstown, October 29. 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamstown* a little south of the Meetinghouse, with a Dwelling-House, Tan works, &c. on the same. The above will be sold on reasonable terms.—Enquire of—ELISHA MORTON.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

Woolen Check.

THOSE Persons who have engaged CHECK'D WOOLEN SHIRTING to the subscriber, are requested to send it in by the 15th of Nov. inst. After that time none will be received, till the ensuing fall.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 2. 1796.

Ran away from the Subscriber,

a BOY about Sixteen years old, five feet high, thick set, full in the face, having a small scar in his forehead and another over one of his eyes, is of light complexion, has long brown hair, carried away a light coloured and one dark brown coat, a short surtout, and wore a pair of deep blue flag trowsers. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the Subscriber shall have Six Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring said Boy as they will answer it at their peril.

JOHN CLELAND.

Hawley, November 3d. 1796

Broke into the stable

of the subscriber, June the 3rd, five SHEEP, all having an artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS COCHRAN.

Blanford, November 16, 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the *five part of Sept. last, a red STEER, two years old past, a little white in his forehead and low Lift pot, artificially marked. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28. 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS.) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1796. [—No. 535.—]

LONDON, October 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, October 6.

The King being seated on the Throne in the usual state and the Commons attending, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"IT is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, expressed in a different and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negociations of Peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity. The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negociation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable and solid Peace for us, and for our Allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cruels alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of a General Peace; but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the fondest efforts with which we have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on their kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that, by the skill and exertions of my Navy, our enemies have been driven from commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations to the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British Arms, and productive of great national advantages; and the valour and good conduct of My forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various; and the progress of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe. But the superiority and dignified perseverance of My Ally the Emperor, and from the intrinsic discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well grounded confidence, that the final result of the campaign will give a more distinct to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

"The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid have led to discussions which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with their result; but I am confident that whatever may be the final issue, I shall have given to Europe a further proof of My moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British Empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year. It is a great satisfaction to Me to observe, that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community. One internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed:—The general attachment of My people to the British Constitution, has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wish to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

"To defeat all the designs of Our enemies, to restore to My people the blessings of a secure and honourable Peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to their posterity the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament."

October 11.

PROTEST

OF

EARL FITZWILLIAM,

Against the address of the House of Lords to the Throne, on his Majesty's Speech, announcing the opening of a Negociation for Peace with the French Republic.

The motion being made that the Address (in answer to his Majesty's Speech) do pass.—It passed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT.

1st. Because, by this address, unanswered as it stands, the function of the Lords is given to a set of men of no rank, engaged with regard to their object as they are derogatory from the dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and from the honour of this kingdom. The reiteration of solicitations for peace, in a species of power, with whole very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is incompatible, can have no other effect than that, which it is notorious all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must increase the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and fix the authority of an odious Government over an enslaved people; they must impair the confidence of all the other countries, they do not acknowledge the obligations of that law, which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have for the same fundamental reasons, of their interest in the conversation of peace which have hitherto influenced all regular Governments; they do not in the same manner feel public distress, or the private misery of the subject; they will not find the same difficulty in the commencement of a new war, to call their whole force into sudden action, where, by the law, every citizen is a soldier, and the person and properties of all are liable at once to arbitrary requisitions.—On the other hand, no attempts have been made on those unjustifiable manner, whether by alliances, by force military or naval, or by the improvement and augmentation of our finances, we shall be better able to resist their hostile attempts after the peace than at the present hour. If we remain armed, we cannot reap the ordinary advantage of peace in economy; if we disarm, we shall be subject to be driven into a new war, under every circumstance of disadvantage, unless we now prepare ourselves to suffer with patience and submission whatever insults, indignities, and injuries we may receive from that insolent, domineering, and unjust power.

2d. Because the inability of humbling ourselves again to solicit peace in a manner which it is recognition of the French Republic, contrary to all the principles of the war, the danger of peace, if obtained, the improbability of its duration and the perseverance of the enemy throughout the interval of peace in their mischievous system, is not conjecture, but certainty. It has been avowed by the actual Governors of France at the very moment when they had before them our application for a passport. They chose that moment for publishing a date paper, breathing the most hostile mind. In it they stimulate and goad on, by language the most opprobrious and offensive. They frankly tell us, that it is not our interest to solicit Peace, for that they regard Peace only as the opportunity of preparing fresh means for the annihilation of our naval power. By making Peace they do not conceal that it will be their object—"to wrest from us our maritime preponderancy—to re-establish what they individually call the freedom of the seas—to give a new impulse to the Spanish, Dutch, and French Marine—and to carry it to the highest degree of prosperity the industry and commerce of those nations," which they state to be our rivals, which they charge us with "unjustly attacking, when we can no longer dupe," and which they throughout contemplate as their own dependencies, united to arms and furnishing tributes from their future hostility and subjection.

They assert as has well known and confessed allusion of theirs to antient history, by which, representing "France as modern Rome, and England as modern Carthage," they accuse us of National perfidy, and hold England up "as an object to be blotted out from the face of the earth."

They fairly assert that the English must support with vigour the continuance of the war, and has extorted all his Majesty's overtures for Peace," by complaints and reproaches," and above all not only in that passage, but throughout their official note, they shew the most marked adherence to that insidious and intolerable policy of their system, by which they, from the commencement of the Revolution, sought to trouble and subvert all the Governments in Europe. They studiously divide the English nation from its sovereign.

3d. Because, having acted throughout the course of this awful and momentous crisis upon the principles which are reprobated, and after having by the perfect success, the only fully reconsidered, & jealously examined soundness and validity, but gravely attended to, and scrupulously weighed the merits of all those arguments which have been offered to induce a dereliction of them, conscientiously adhering to, and firmly abiding by them, I thus solemnly record them, in justification of my own conduct, and in discharge of the duty I owe to my king, my country, and general interests of Civil Society.

Westminster Farmwilliam.

EARL FITZWILLIAM's AMENDMENT.

The following is a correct copy of the amendment on the address of thanks for the King's Speech, moved in the House of Lords on Thursday last by Earl Fitzwilliam:

"That this house, strongly impressed with the justice and necessity of the present war, carried on for the maintenance of civil and moral order in the world, and for securing the balance of power in Europe, and the independence of all states, will continue to give his majesty a vigorous support in effecting the general ends of his majesty and his allies, and for preserving the good faith, dignity and honour of the crown, in full assurance that no steps will be taken inconsistent with those principles, or with the future safety and prosperity of their kingdoms: and should the apparently hostile dispositions of the court of Madrid, indicated by the intrigues and menaces of the common enemy, put his majesty under the necessity of repelling force by force, his majesty may rely on the determination of this house to give his majesty the most ample support in defending against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British empire."

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The Directory General, commander of the Staff, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Due Castelli, 30 Fructidor, September 16, fourth year.

"In my letter of the 23d (Sept. 9) I informed you that general Masséna was to quit Vicenza to proceed to the Adige, and to cross it at Ronco, as a ferry which he had secured; and that the division of Gen. Augereau was proceeding to Padua, to cut off Wurmser's retreat to Trieste. These dispositions left that General no other prospect than that of crossing the Adige at Porto-Legano, to throw himself into Mantua: a few other corps, the remains of his army, being dispersed in the Tyrol, and having escaped towards Trieste. Wurmser therefore took this resolution, and by forced marches faved the column he had first forward, as well towards Verona where it had been repulled, as to Montebello, by throwing himself into Porto-Legano, of which he took possession. In consequence of this the commander in chief ordered general Augereau, who was at Padua, where he had already joined on fifty of the enemy's baggage waggons, to proceed to Porto-Legano, to surround that place by the left bank, and at the same time to send off a body of troops to Castle-Baldo, in case the enemy should attempt to proceed along the Adige, and to escape by the way of Venice, turning Padua.

"The division of General Masséna, notwithstanding it had made a forced march, received orders to cross the Adige, during the night of the 23d, to proceed in the course of the ensuing day to Sanguletto, to cut off the route from Porto-Legano to Mantua, to put the enemy between two fires, and to carry off Wurmser with his whole army. Orders had been transmitted to the General of Division Sahuguet, who was before Mantua, to detach 3000 men, to take possession, firstly, of Governolo, a point into which the enemy might still escape, by laying Sanguletto on his right, and secondly, to take possession of Castellaro, with orders to cut down all the bridges on the river Tayone, which flows thro' that territory as far as Ponte-Molino. This corps reached the station to which it was ordered by forced marches.

"The enemy, who could not perceive that the army by which it had been defeated at Trente, and at Bassano, on the 18th and 22d Fructidor, (Sept. 4 and 8) was in a condition to cut off from them the route from Porto-Legano to Mantua, proceeded on the 25th (Sept. 11.) after having crossed the Adige at Ronco, to effect their escape by Sanguletto. General Masséna's division, worn out with fatigue, executed nevertheless the orders it had received to proceed to Sanguletto; but the guide employed on this occasion led it by Cerea, where the head of the advanced guard found itself close to that of the enemy, and the attack commenced without the advanced guard having time to wait for the rest of the column. The combat was warm, and did not terminate till the moment when the tail of the column rejoined. The enemy profited by the coming on of the night to cross the river with all their equipage, leaving a pretty strong garrison at Porto-Legano.

"On the 26th, in the morning, Gen. Masséna's division marched to Cerea, to follow the enemy and attack them in the rear, while their progress should be impeded on the Tartaro and at Tayone. Two half brigades were dispatched to that part of Legnano which is on the right bank of the Adige, while Gen. Augereau's division should proceed on the enemy by the left bank. Masséna's column marched the whole day to within two miles of Mozara, without being able to come up with the enemy's rear guard, which made us presume that they had crossed the Tartaro; and, indeed, we learned that having found the bridge of Castelleur open and occupied, they had crossed the bridge of Villa Impenta, at the moment when Gen. Charton arrived there with a corps to take possession of the bridge, and cut them off. A very obstinate conflict ensued, in which Gen. Charton having been killed, his troops retreated to Castellaro, and Wurmser continued his route to Mantua. Gen. Augereau, who, during this time had summoned the garrison of Porto Legnano surrender, made the whole garrison prisoners of war, after a few guns had been fired. We found in this place 1700 men, 3 flags, and 23 artillery guns with their horses.

"On the 27th (Sept. 13) we learned that Wurmser had reached Mantua with his cavalry, and about 4000 infantry, the scattered remnants