

his speech, on his reception, in which they said, "When we shall be able, in our turn, to congratulate you on the restoration of a general peace, and on your internal prosperity;—in those happy times we shall both of us forget the cruel scenes which we have been doomed to witness, &c."

The French resident, by way of punishing them for having deferred the congratulations which he expected, to so distant a period, presented them with the tri-colored flag, accompanied by a demand, that a kind of civic festival should be celebrated on the day of its reception. The Syndics, who were perfectly aware of the object of this demand, and were sensible that such an absurd festival might be productive of fresh disasters to the Republic, and affront the coalesced powers, refused to comply with it.

When the Syndics went out of office on the 3d of April, and rendered an account of their conduct, they were called upon to explain this business. "The ceremony of the reception of this flag," said they, "was by no means a matter of indifference; and on an object of this nature, it behoved the Council to be circumspect, on account of the smallness of our Republic. Besides, the principles of Equality between nations rendered it a duty in us to pursue the same simple forms which were observed by the National Convention, at the reception of our flag. It has been deposited in the temple of St. Peter, by the flags of our ancient allies, the worthy Cantons of Zurich and Berne."

The French resident took umbrage at this declaration; he observed, that he could not avoid sending it to the Directory, and that he could not answer for the consequences.

He seems the more anxious to terrify the people of Geneva, because they no longer affect to conceal the deep repentance they experience for the share which the French induced them to take in the revolutionary schemes which have disgraced their territory. Since the departure of the troops, by which they were furrowed, for Italy, the spirit of the Genevese has recovered its former vigour, and renewed its attachment to the ancient laws of the country. A proof of this change was exhibited, in a particular manner, at the election of the new Syndics; for the chiefs of the revolution, who had the presumption to offer themselves as candidates, were rejected by an immense majority; and the people chose four citizens, who, without indeed being members of the ancient government, are distinguished for their probity, and for the horror which they have invariably testified at all the transactions of the revolution.

Their first care was to bring to trial a man by the name of Conte, secretary to the old revolutionary tribunal, who was accused of having stolen or misapplied different sums of money, during the collection of the forced loan. He was condemned to make amends honorable, with a lighted torch in his hand—a punishment which he underwent, to the great satisfaction of the people, who see with pleasure, that the original authors of the revolution will soon be brought to trial.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

The Baron de Stael, Swedish ambassador in France, has publicly notified that all apprehensions of a rupture between Sweden and Russia are at an end.

General Tarleton is returned member for Liverpool to the next British Parliament.

Lord Hawkesbury (ci-devant Mr. Jenkinson) has been created Earl of Liverpool—a new title. Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated July 17, 1796.

"His Majesty's ship Alfred, of 74 guns, brought in here yesterday a French Republican frigate of 44 guns and 250 men, called the Renommée, taken off Altevalla. She is a fine new ship, and remarkable fast sailer. She was taken in consequence of her supposing the Alfred to be an East Indiaman, with troops, as the Alfred's guns were hoisted, when first she got sight of her. Monsieur gave chase and came down boldly until she was well within gun shot, when the Alfred luffed round and gave her such a dose, as astonished Monsieur, and fully convinced him he had got a Scotch prize."

Yesterday arrived the Pearl, Capt. Jenkins, from Cork, from which place he sailed on the 2d of June, and on the 3d in the morning, was brought to and boarded by the British sloop of war Hazard, Capt. Parker, who pressed 12 passengers and one of the seamen.

Twenty-six passengers arrived in the Pearl, Warren, from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia; the ship Three Brothers, from Norfolk to London, and brig William, from Machias bound to Lisbon.

Yesterday sailed the elegant new ship Franklin, H. Allen, master, for England; in her went several passengers, among others Mr. Jesse Brush, of the house of J. and S. S. Brush of this city.

CONTINUATION OF

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Adelaide.

MENTZ, May 31.

The following general orders have been published to the Imperial Army:

"The unreasonable demands of the insolent Government of France having dispersed all hopes for peace at present, and a new campaign becoming necessary, the armistice has been declared at an end by his Imperial Majesty, and hostilities will recommence on the 31st inst. between the hours of eleven and twelve in the forenoon. His Majesty having been pleased to confer on me the command of the army, at this critical period I feel it my duty to exert all my powers, and I wish and hope, that all the troops under my command, on whose bravery depends the happiness of our native land, and the obtaining of an honourable peace, may be animated by similar zeal and patriotic sentiments, and that they may vigorously and indefatigably co-operate to gain this important object, to which I hereby solemnly call upon them. Reciprocal confidence of the troops in their commander, and of the commander in his troops, is the only means to favour the execution of this grand design, and to facilitate the fulfilling of duties so noble. This I beg from the army, which I have the honour to command, and I think I deserve it, by my sincere attachment to them. I am proud of being at the head of one of the bravest and best armies that ever appeared in the field, and which has in this war already given so many proofs of courage, bravery, and fidelity. Without partiality for the troops of his Majesty's hereditary dominions: I shall value the merit of any individual, and feel alike at any loss whatever. Our situation, our views, and our advantages, are so closely connected, that all have a right to expect in the same degree, my regard for them. We must all be animated by the same spirit, which is founded on reciprocal esteem, and confidence originating from experience.—The Generals, I hope, will endeavour to heighten, in the troops under their command, the compliance to their duty, by strong sentiments of patriotism, and by a noble impulse for honour and glory—to guard them against that enthusiasm of the present time, which serves to seduce the public opinion, and to dissolve the bonds of society; they will not suffer single members to undermine the firmness of the whole body by unguarded words, premature reproach, and political quarrels; they will maintain in the principal part of the German nation a firm persuasion, and a warm sense of the justice of our cause; and they will establish in the private soldier confidence in his commander and in himself. It is folly to despise an enemy, at least in regard to his strength and valour: but it is also the highest degree of pusillanimity to value him more than one's self, and to ascribe to him a superiority of which that enemy has given no proofs whatever.—We fight for every thing that is dear to us, Religion, Government, Property, real Political Liberty, Order and Laws, against the attacks of a nation, which tramples on all the bonds of society, destroys all property, and which attempts, without faith, without religion and conscience, to ruin the human race. We fight for the rights of civilized nations; Germany has confided to us the care of her welfare and preservation; we must fulfil her expectations—we can, we will do it. The Field Marshal takes this opportunity to acquaint the troops under his command with his sentiments, and to assure them of the full confidence he places in the known abilities of their Commanders, and in their own valour."

rate to gain this important object, to which I hereby solemnly call upon them. Reciprocal confidence of the troops in their commander, and of the commander in his troops, is the only means to favour the execution of this grand design, and to facilitate the fulfilling of duties so noble. This I beg from the army, which I have the honour to command, and I think I deserve it, by my sincere attachment to them. I am proud of being at the head of one of the bravest and best armies that ever appeared in the field, and which has in this war already given so many proofs of courage, bravery, and fidelity. Without partiality for the troops of his Majesty's hereditary dominions: I shall value the merit of any individual, and feel alike at any loss whatever. Our situation, our views, and our advantages, are so closely connected, that all have a right to expect in the same degree, my regard for them. We must all be animated by the same spirit, which is founded on reciprocal esteem, and confidence originating from experience.—The Generals, I hope, will endeavour to heighten, in the troops under their command, the compliance to their duty, by strong sentiments of patriotism, and by a noble impulse for honour and glory—to guard them against that enthusiasm of the present time, which serves to seduce the public opinion, and to dissolve the bonds of society; they will not suffer single members to undermine the firmness of the whole body by unguarded words, premature reproach, and political quarrels; they will maintain in the principal part of the German nation a firm persuasion, and a warm sense of the justice of our cause; and they will establish in the private soldier confidence in his commander and in himself. It is folly to despise an enemy, at least in regard to his strength and valour: but it is also the highest degree of pusillanimity to value him more than one's self, and to ascribe to him a superiority of which that enemy has given no proofs whatever.—We fight for every thing that is dear to us, Religion, Government, Property, real Political Liberty, Order and Laws, against the attacks of a nation, which tramples on all the bonds of society, destroys all property, and which attempts, without faith, without religion and conscience, to ruin the human race. We fight for the rights of civilized nations; Germany has confided to us the care of her welfare and preservation; we must fulfil her expectations—we can, we will do it. The Field Marshal takes this opportunity to acquaint the troops under his command with his sentiments, and to assure them of the full confidence he places in the known abilities of their Commanders, and in their own valour."

"THE ARCH-DUKE CHARLES, Field Marshal."

PARIS, June 16.

Letter from General MOREAU, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Artzheim, 21 Prairial (June 9.) Last night the enemy evacuated Trippstadt, Keyserlautern, Neustadt and Spies, and have retired to the environs of Mannheim. In pursuing them we have taken between 150 and 200 prisoners.

The army at present occupies the position of Speyerbach. Head-quarters this day will be transferred to Edickshofen. By the next courier I shall give you further particulars of our situation. During three days I have not been from off my horse. Never were our affairs in so good a train on the Rhine.

(Signed) MOREAU.

Letter from the Commissioner HAUSSMAN to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Artzheim, 29 Prairial (June 9.) The Aultrian army, which so bravely broke the armistice, runs in full speed without firing a single gun. Our advance guard pushed on yesterday, as far as Durckheim, without being able to overtake them. Keyserlautern, Neustadt and Spies, are occupied by our troops. About a hundred prisoners were taken by our Generals, who were reconnoitring the enemy. These prisoners are joyful at this adventure, which shews to what a pitch of discouragement their army has arrived.

(Signed) HAUFFMAN.

From a printed handbill, received from Bourdeaux by the Dispatch.

Extract of a letter from Beaulieu to the Council of the Emperor.

"I demanded of you a General, and you sent me Argenteau. I know that he is a great seigneur, and that, by way of recompense for the judgments I have passed against him, he is to be made Field Marshal of the Empire. I forewarn you, that I have no more than 20,000 men, and the French have 60,000—that I shall fly to-morrow, the day after to-morrow, and every day, until I arrive into Siberia, if they pursue me: My age authorizes me to speak the pure truth. In a word, make the utmost haste to conclude a peace, on any conditions whatever."

LONDON, June 17.

By the proceedings of the Council of five hundred, which we yesterday laid before the public, it is plain that France still is divided by parties. In overthrowing Robespierre, both Terrorists and Moderates united; the present government was then formed chiefly of the moderate Terrorists, who, at its institution were the predominating party. They were opposed both by the Moderates, and the most violent of the Terrorists, but they have reconciled the former by gradually adopting their system, and have diminished the oppositions of the latter, by giving employments to all who would accept of them. The prudence and success with which the Directory has steered between these two parties; the skill it has shewn in gaining their friendship, or reducing to insignificance the dangers of their enmity, proves the wisdom and policy of the French Government, much more than the victories on the Rhine or in Italy.

We are sorry to observe the little reason there is to hope for a speedy reconciliation between two great personages. There is no doubt that the gentleman has acted with great impropriety towards his wife, and that the lady has behaved with some degree of peevishness towards her husband; but we are well assured their personal disputes might have been accommodated, had it not been for the jealousies and rivalship of the gentry of the household, who

have made discord between man and wife for no other purpose but to extend their own influence.

It has been the custom to employ as leaders of armies, none but men who had grown grey in arms, and whose experience had been purchased by long service. The French, however, have adopted a different policy. Many of their most famous Generals had seen little service previously to their being placed at the head of their armies; and General Buonaparte affords an example of a young man of 27 surpassing the oldest Generals in vigour of operations; in intrepidity of attack; in celerity of pursuit; in military skill, science and experience.

Feathers have taken flight from the paraphernalia of our fashionable Belles. The head is now encased in a gold or silver net, or muslin turban, worked with silver, and adorned with artificial flowers.

June 20.

It appears that Prince Charles has sent a reinforcement to the Prince of Wirtemberg, with a view to enable him to check the farther progress of the enemy on the Rhine.

In Italy, as was before stated, Buonaparte crossed the Mincio on the 27th ult. and forced the Austrians to fall back, with the loss, as he asserts, of 2000 men; but we know this assertion to be false, as Col. Graham, in his letter to Lord Grenville, represents the number of Austrians killed and wounded as not exceeding 300 men. The Colonel also mentions a successful attack made upon the French by a detachment of Austrian and Neapolitan cavalry, which Buonaparte has thought proper to suppress, as well as the capture of one of his own Aids-de-Camp, and his loss of men, which must have been considerable.

It appears too, from both these statements, that Buonaparte has failed in his main attempt, which was, to cut off the retreat of the Austrians to the Tyrol. This retreat has been secured, in spite of all his exertions; and General Beaulieu is now so situated, as to prevent the entrance of the French into Germany, and to receive reinforcements from the neighboring countries of Carniola and Carinthia.

Buonaparte's own account of his conduct in suppressing the attempt of the people to throw off the iron yoke of the French, is such as proves him to be a sanguinary Tyrant, seeking to enforce obedience by the influence of terror, and truly worthy to lead a horde of ferocious banditti. His massacre, in cold blood, of all the magistrates and civil officers of Paria—his determination to reduce that beautiful city to ashes, if a single Frenchman had been slain in the laudable attempt to enslave the inhabitants; the conflagration of a whole village, because the peasants had taken up arms; and the slaughter of a hundred of them was not deemed an adequate punishment to satisfy the vengeance of this Republican leader; the oppressive and tyrannical laws imposed on the inhabitants of the Milanese;—all exhibit, in a strong point of view, the profligate cruelty and abominable despotism of a man, who has liberty and fraternity constantly in his mouth; and, at the same time demonstrates the real projects of the French government, whose ambitious spirit, in violation of all the pacific principles they have so loudly proclaimed, leads them to grasp at universal empire, and to settle their Republican throne, not in the hearts, but in the blood of vanquished nations.

BRUNSWICK, May 29.

Extract of a private letter.

The following is the tenor of the letters of convocation addressed by the king of Prussia, as duke of Magdeburgh, and of the duke of Brunswick, as co director of the circle of Lower Saxony, to the different States desirous to enjoy the advantages of the neutrality—

"We, by the Grace of God, Frederick William King of Prussia, Charles William Duke of Brunswick, &c."

"The apprehensions of a speedy opening of a new campaign with France, and the new dangers to which Germany will be exposed by the chance of a war that has already been so fatal to her, have determined us, the kings, in consequence of our solicitude and patriotic attachment, and in consequence of the pacific relations which we maintain with France, to distribute as much as possible to our co-estates of the North, the inestimable blessings of repose and security from the troubles and misfortunes of war; that is to say, as far as these States will on their part accord with our intentions which are of general utility. To this end negotiations have already been entered into with the French government relative to a new line of neutrality; and in order to be able with the more efficacy to assure that neutrality, and to afford protection and safety to the States comprised within it, we the king are ready to march a considerable army, and we the duke have also taken a resolution to reinforce that army with our troops, the electoral court of Brunswick-Luneburg having also manifested the same intentions. These combined troops being therefore to protect the neutrality of the north of Germany, it is as just as it is absolutely indispensable, that they should be provided and provisioned by the States which shall enjoy this advantage, and that each, individually, should hasten in proportion to its means to procure them the necessary provisions. But this object requires, on account of the urgency of circumstances, the most speedy dispositions. The most proper means for attaining this end, is by the convocation of a common and extraordinary assembly of all the Upper States, of the Circles of Lower Saxony and the States of the Lower Rhine and of Westphalia; as well as of the other States that shall be comprised in the line of neutrality, in order that we may be able to deliberate upon this subject, and to regulate the distribution of the maintenance of the troops upon an equitable footing, proportioned to the faculties of each State; for on the speedy furnishing of the objects necessary for this maintenance, will alone depend the maintenance of the common safety of the North of Germany.

"Those, therefore, whose territory is comprised in the said line of neutrality, and which, consequently, will enjoy the benefit of this protection, being principally implicated in this case, we have, in our quality of Prince and Director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, addressed to them conjointly the present letter of convocation, in order to unite them to assemble, by their deputies, furnished with the necessary instructions, on the 20th of the month of June, in the town of Billestein. We have no doubt that they acknowledge, in its full extent, the urgency of the case, and of the actual conjunctures as well as the importance it is to procure to the North of Germany security and repose; and that in consequence they will adhere and contribute every thing that can attain the common end, sufficiently in time to avoid being surprised by danger.

"We, the King, shall depute to the common Assembly of the States, our intimate Counsellor de Dohn, directorial minister to the circle of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia; and Plenipotentiary to the Electoral Court of Cologne, furnished with necessary powers; and we entreat, very amicably, this Assembly to give from this time faith and confidence to all that he may propose on our part, upon the subject of the affairs in question.

April 22.

PARIS, June 18.

The King of Spain has published a proclamation forbidding all tribunals, even the inquisition itself, from constraining the French in their religious worship. In the same proclamation he declares that he will acknowledge as Frenchmen only those who shall wear the tri-colored cockade. This order is dated the 1st of May.

The best informed men are of opinion that war

is upon the point of being declared betwixt Spain and England.

The King of Naples has two envoys here, charged to treat for peace with the Directory.

The Duke of Parma has two plenipotentiaries here on the same business.

Buonaparte has already sent seven millions to Genoa; ten millions more are yet to arrive. He has sent more than two millions to the army of the Rhine; that of Italy costs nothing to the Republic. Fatigued, after so many victories, which have been like to many rapid marches, he is now taking a little breath. We believe, however, he will not be long before he resumes his career.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the Corsican insurgents as having seized upon Bastia, and taken the viceroys Elliott. This news, however, wants confirmation.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST. PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Ship Name, Location, Date. Includes Brig Minerva, Long, Cadiz 56; Schooner Two Brothers, Norton, Boston 12; Sally, Griffin, New-York 3; Sloop Two Friends, Parker, New-London 4. June 29, off the Western Islands capt. Long fell in with an English fleet of 6 sail of the line, 2 frigates and a fire ship, and was boarded by the Phœton frigate, one of the fleet. They had been cruising between that station and cape St. Vincent's 6 weeks. In lat 33, long. 41, spoke ship Nancy, Curran, from Cadiz bound to New-York.

BOSTON, August 15. The ship Joanna, Capt. Fofdick, has arrived at Nantucket, from the coast of Peru, after a two years voyage, with 1100 bbls. sperm. and 400 of whale oil.

The Ann, Capt. Gibbs, from hence, is at Leogane, labelled.

The Amic, of this town, is condemned at Leogane.

The Britannia, Capt. Young, of North-Yarmouth, is in at Leogane, for trial.

Arrivals at New-York.—August 18.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Location, Days. Includes Barque Letitia, Turks-Island, 12; Brig Pearl, Jenkins, Cork, 70; Peggy, Lawrence, Amsterdam, 63; Schooner Succes, Hodgkins, Wilmington, 5; Sloop Polly, Nichols, St. Croix, 14. Capt. Bunker, of the barque Letitia, in 12 days from Turks-Island, has obligingly informed us, that previous to his arrival at that place, two French frigates passed the island; and that a few hours before he sailed, a brig, commanded by a Captain Spraggs, arrived there from Cape Nichola Mole, bringing intelligence, that the above frigates had fallen in with an English fleet from Europe, under convoy, and had captured a considerable number of them.

Capt. Leader, of the brig Betsey, which arrived here last Tuesday in 13 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that on the 25th July, in long. 56, 0, lat. 8, 46, he spoke the Sea Nymph, Hally, of Philadelphia, captured by the privateer Thomas, Capt. Bafwell, and was carrying her into Grenada; and the ship Lydis, Chapman, of Bolton, also captured and destined for Grenada. Likewise a number of other American vessels, similarly situated.

INFORMATION

Is given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office No. 147 Chestnut-street, Also, where Tickets may yet be had. Aug. 15. The Thirteenth day's drawing is arrived.

FOR SALE,

A Complete Font of Brevier, Entirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundry of Wilson & Sons, Glasgow, and will be sold at cost & charges. Also for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chafes. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, 119 Chestnut-street. Aug. 19 \$4w

ARISTOCRACY, An EPIC POEM,

In 2 Cantos, may be had at B. Davies's Book-Store, No. 68 High-street. Aug. 19 \$6c

A STATED MEETING OF The American Philolophical Society

WILL be held at their Hall this Evening at 7 o'clock. Aug. 19

UNITED STATES, PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, } Sci.

IN pursuance of a Writ to me directed from the Honourable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, Will be exposed to Public Sale, At the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 29th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The SLOOP called the REBECCA,

With all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the same now are; the said sloop having been condemned, to pay Mariners' wages, &c. WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshal's Office, 19th August, 1796.

For Sale, The SLOOP FRIENDSHIP,

BURTHEN 300 Barrels or 1400 bushels Coal, an excellent frame, Live Oak and Cedar, and well found with cables, anchors &c. fit for sea—now lying at Almond-street wharf, Thomas Penrose's. The terms will be made reasonable. Apply to the Owner, No. 312 South Front-street, next door to Jonathan Penrose, Esq. Aug. 19 \$404

To be sold, On Twelve Months Credit,

If applied for immediately, One Hundred Thousand DOLLARS, And one hundred and eighty thousand acre of good LAND, In the state of Virginia. Apply to the Printer. Aug. 19 \$