

CONTINUATION OF
Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Light-Horse, from Bristol.

LONDON, June 7-23.

Alliteration.—A company of comedians, giving a short history of the tragedy of Louis XVI. and, speaking of that monarch, describe him as having fallen "a savage-sacrifice to the sanguinary decrees of a set of Democratic regicides." This is very little inferior to that celebrated theatrical *scholium* on a piece of Roman History, which invited the ladies and gentlemen of a village in Cornwall, to "feast their eyes and ears with a grand performance, which would exhibit the most diabolical and damnable designs, which, directed by dauntless defiance, deluged with destruction the devoted domains of a desperate dictator."

LAW REPORT.

BUCHAN v. SWAINSON.

This was an action brought by Dr. Buchan to recover damages against Mr. Swainson, Proprietor of Vello's Vegetable Syrup.

Mr. Erskine, Counsel for the Plaintiff, stated that his Client having, in a book which he published, made some unfavourable observations upon the vegetable syrup, Mr. Swainson inserted an advertisement in a morning paper, reflecting very severely upon Dr. Buchan. Mr. Erskine said, he was not instructed by his client to make any attack upon Mr. Swainson, or to decry the virtues of his medicine; but he conceived that Dr. B. had a right, in a fair disquisition on a medical subject, to give an opinion upon that, or any other medicine.

He then called a witness to prove the publication of the advertisement by the defendant.

After which, Mr. Mingsy made a very ingenious speech for the defendant.—He contended that Dr. Buchan had no right to complain of this assault upon his character, because it appeared that he had given the first blow; he began the attack by abusing the defendant's medicine, the property of which he had purchased at a great expence, and consequently was extremely anxious to protect it. Mr. Mingsy said, he had a number of witnesses in his brief, who, from experience, could prove the efficacy of this syrup in a certain case; but he thought it would not be quite proper to call them.

Lord Kenyon made several observations upon the case—said that he believed many of these medicines were efficacious, but might be productive of great mischief, by being taken without proper advice.

The Jury, which was a special one, withdrew for a quarter of an hour; after which they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100l.

[The following, tho' not of a very recent date, discloses some interesting particulars.]

FRANCKFORT, June 5.

I returned yesterday from Baumholder, which was then the head-quarters of the Imperial and Royal army. I have seen a good deal, but have heard more; in the course of this letter I hope to be able to prove both these assertions.

The troops in general appeared animated with the most sanguine expectation of success; they longed for an engagement, and promised to rout the enemy, wherever they should find them. The armistice has done wonders for the allied army; the men look well; and being refreshed, and much better clothed than usual, their appearance is considerably in favour of the cause for which they are so eager to act. It is greatly to be lamented, however, that the Austrian Officers are tired of the war; and that idea has, in too frequent instances, suppressed every sentiment of loyalty and of rational patriotism. This may appear a paradox to those who are accustomed to hear the Austrian officers spoken of with enthusiastic commendation; but their disaffection is as plain a matter of fact, as it is a real subject of regret. The soldiers know and speak of it; but they are resolved to do their duty, in defiance of the bad example which too many of their superiors think proper to give them. There are, of course, several honourable exceptions.

Last Sunday, the 29th ult. the whole French line fired a grand *feu de joie*, as an act of thanksgiving for their unparalleled success in Italy. General Jourdan had previously informed his Royal Highness the Archduke of his intentions, lest any alarm should be caused, by the firing, in the Allied army.

The 31st, at three quarters after twelve, the French partially attacked the out-posts, and took a few prisoners of Latour's dragoons. They attempted to make themselves masters of Kirn, which during the cessation of hostilities was considered, on both sides, as a neutral village; but they were defeated by M. General Schellenber, after a smart contest. The Saxons, in that affair, as in all others, behaved well, and took about 50 prisoners.

It was remarked, rather judiciously, as being singular, that the Archduke, who had put an end to the armistice, should have allowed his outposts to be attacked, as it was pretty generally expected that the Allies would have commenced the hostilities, their previous conduct appearing to have been an earnest of such intentions.

The Archduke, who had advanced very far, thought fit to retire to Messenheim, where head-quarters are to be this evening; this falling off excites no small degree of astonishment; as the allies retreat, the French march on; and it is extremely probable that General Jourdan will have his head-quarters to-day at Baumholder. It was the opinion of the Allied Generals that the enemy would have immediately crossed the Moselle at the commencement of hostilities; but they reckoned without their host.

The 1st of June the Prince of Wurtemberg was attacked, and forced by the French to pass the Sieg with some loss; the day following, however, the Prince had the advantage, drove the enemy, and took his former position. The Republicans are not in force at Deux-Ponts but their Camp near Schweigen is very formidable.

The affairs in Italy continue to wear a cloudy aspect; the enemy on the 30th ult. had not entered the Pope's dominions; but, at several points, they had marched into the Venetian territory, which in fraction of treaty irritated, beyond expression, the

Senate and the people. The French had reached as far as Brescia, thirty-eight leagues from the capital of the Republic. The 28th, General Beau lieu was within eight leagues of Mantua, which has plenty of provisions, and has 300 oxen within its walls. The Tyrolians are all volunteering in defence of whatever they hold most dear and sacred; in proportion as they are equipped they join the army. It seems to be the intention of the French to march to Inspruck and Munich; but there is a moral certainty that they will be too vigorously opposed, to be able to effect their all destroying purpose. The Tyrolians are excellent soldiers, and go to battle with more pleasure than several other nations proceed to a feast.

Count Metternich is on his way to the Court of London, on matters of the highest moment; merchants here, of the first respectability, go so far as to assert that they have certain proofs that his mission has a pacificatory tendency; and what goes still more to sanction their belief is, that Headquarters are expected to be at Mentz, to-morrow evening. A Courier is arrived from Vienna, with orders to the Archduke to hold himself on the defensive! You will of course ask why his Royal Highness interrupted the armistice?—My answer is Nescio. Why, having put an end to the armistice, did the French show themselves so eager to recommence hostilities?—Nescio again. Why, after having advanced above sixty miles, did the Prince conceive the idea of returning to his former position?—Nescio! Some say, that want of provisions is the cause; others assign other reasons;—The womb of time, however, is pregnant with grand, perhaps with wonderful events.

The Commissioner of Government with the Army of the Rhine, and Moselle to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Artzheim, June 9.

The Austrian army, which had so bravely broken the Armistice, is flying as fast as possible, without firing a shot. Our van-guard pushed forward yesterday as far as Durkheim, without being able to overtake them. Kaiserslautern, Neustadt, and Spire are occupied by our troops. The General Officers, who were on a reconnoitring party, took 100 prisoners, who are all rejoiced at their capture, and prove to what a degree a spirit of depression prevails in their army. "HAUSSMANN."

BOLOGNA, May 15.

When it was known here that the French had arrived in the Duchy of Modena, the Senate, in virtue of powers inherent in it, but which had by gradual encroachments been almost extinguished by the Court of Rome, met to deliberate upon the dangers with which the city was threatened. It did not wait for orders from Rome, and the Cardinal Legate did not protest against its proceedings. The Senate resolved to demand a suspension of arms, until the Holy Father had an opportunity of treating for peace. The result is not yet known. Meanwhile measures are taking to prepare for discharging a military contribution; the city of Ferrara has collected money for the same purpose, of which the Clergy are to pay three fifths. Romagna is the province which will suffer most by these contributions. Specie is there extremely scarce, and the French will not take in payment the assignats of the Holy Father.

PARIS, June 16.

Peace draws near, in spite of the gold and the intrigues of the British Cabinet, in spite of the efforts of some of our factious citizens, who, finding their account in the war, and the enormous expence which it occasions, wish to render it perpetual, and by that means complete the general ruin. We have every reason to believe, that the Directory will suffer no opportunity to escape of meriting the title of benefactors of Europe, by concluding, as soon as possible, with all the Continental Powers, at least, a peace worthy of the new fortunes of the Republic. We will even venture to affirm, that a general peace will take place on the Continent before the expiration of a month.

29th Prairial (June 17.)

There was a strong report at Manheim on the 7th, that orders had arrived from Vienna to desist from all offensive operations on the left bank of the Rhine, and which had determined the return of Wurmsler to the environs of Manheim.

Letters from Badia state, that the Corsican insurgents have just obtained possession of Badia, where they have made Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Viceroy, a prisoner. This news needs confirmation.

We are assured that Buonaparte has promised to return to Paris by the way of Vienna, provided the Emperor should not conclude a peace. If he continues his route, General Kleber will soon be able to shake hands with him.

1st Messidor (June 19.)

M. de Steel will quit Paris in a few days. He had received orders from his Court to present to the Directory M. Rehausen, in quality of Swedish Charge d'Affaires. The Directory has refused to receive this new envoy. It is said on this occasion, that the Directory did not wish to spare Russia the appointment of her secret agents, by acknowledging one of her public agents.

The King of Spain has prohibited, by a royal schedule, all the tribunals, even that of the Inquisition, from molesting the French in their worship. He has, however, declared, in the same schedule, that those alone will be acknowledged as French men, who are recognized by the ambassador of the Republic. The latter, on his side, has notified to all the French who reside in Spain, that they are to enjoy the privilege granted by the royal schedule, only so long as they shall be decorated with the token of French liberty.

The frigate La Vengeance, belonging to the last division dispatched from Brett for St. Domingo, has captured the ship Edgar, from Liverpool, bound to Africa. This vessel was burnt, and her crew put on board the corvette Athalante. The latter has taken and sunk the brig Industry, and the Hudson, Capt. Webster, laden with flour.

It appears by a letter from Augsburg of the 2d inst. that the Grisons informed the Austrian government of the project of the French troops, to march through the Valteline, adding, that it was not in their power to prevent this march, and that the said government must therefore adopt such mea-

asures, as it should think necessary to indicate that project. In consequence of this information, the Austrian troops, who are arrived in the environs of Inspruck, as well as the armed inhabitants of Tyrol, have received orders to occupy the two passes, which lead into the Brisgaw, and it is supposed, that they will be defended with the utmost vigour.

The Minister of Marine has officially contradicted the report of a plot having been formed at Toulon, to surrender that port to the English.

MENTZ, June 3.

A courier is said to have arrived, bringing an order to suspend offensive operations.

Within these two days a regiment of carabiniers and four battalions of fusiliers have defiled from Manheim, which have returned from the army of Wurmsler to march to the Brisgaw, where they are to replace an equal number of troops departed for Tyrol.

MANHEIM, June 4.

This morning the regiment of Hussars of Wurmsler repassed the Rhine, and took the route to Brisgaw. We are likewise assured, that other troops have repassed the Rhine last night, and taken the same route. This movement is, it is said, the result of orders arrived from Vienna, that the troops of the Brisgaw may move to Tyrol, menaced by the army of General Buonaparte. On the other hand, we are assured, that peace is concluded on, at least, that the preliminaries are signed—What confirms this opinion is, the number of couriers arrived at Balle, at Franckfort, and the head quarters of the Imperial army.

June 7.

More than 20,000 men of the Imperial army on the Rhine are gone, by forced marches, to Tyrol, to dispute the entrance of the French. It is said, that these troops will be replaced by an equal number of men, who are on their march from Galicia.—It is added, that twelve battalions for the reinforcement of the army, have departed from the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia and Hungary.

SCHWALBACH, June 9.

Particular detail of the battles of the 5th, 6th, and 7th, between the Imperial and French Armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and the Rhine and Moselle.

BATTLE OF ALTENKIRCHEN.

On the 5th, at break of day, General Collaud attacked the entrenched camp of the Austrians, near Altenkirchen. After an engagement of four hours, as bloody as obstinate, victory was uncertain. General Collaud, equally irritated at the loss of his troops and the resistance of the enemy, ordered the charge to be beaten. The grenadiers then advanced with fixed bayonets, and the camp was forced.

The fruits of this victory are, 3,700 prisoners, 5 pair of colours, 9 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, and two general officers, one of whom is dangerously wounded. The number of killed is estimated at 1,500 men on both sides.

BATTLE NEAR BIRCHENFEL AND OBERSTEIN.

It was General Merceau's division that was ordered to attack the left wing of the Austrians on all points. After several bloody engagements, in which both parties lost a great number of men, the Austrians fell back. The French advanced by forced marches. In the interval, General Championnet attacked the Austrians at Stromberg and its environs, with so much impetuosity, that they were forced to fly to Bingen, whither he followed them, and took a position on the heights.

At the same time General Bernadetta drove them from the Nahe, which river his army passed near Bingen, and took an advantageous position.—Another engagement happened on the Rhine.

BATTLES OF NIEDER-LAHNSTEIN, POSTENDORF AND HOCHHEIM.

Notwithstanding the advantageous position of the Austrians at these different points, Generals Grenier and Bonnard attacked and surrounded them, and made 5,000 prisoners, besides taking 23 pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons.

On the afternoon of the 5th, General Kleber ordered the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein to be blockaded.

On the following day several strong columns passed the Lahn; the first are now at Naitelin and Selters, ten leagues from Franckfort, and eleven from Mayence.

The Archduke Charles, astonished at the rapid successes of General Kleber in the environs of the forests of Westerwald, and the other side of the Lahn, and wishing to oppose the French armies with more considerable forces, caused his army to retire from the Hundsruck, and desile by Mayence, in order to protect the right bank of the Rhine, as well as the Maya, in concert with General Wurmsler; but General Jourdan defeated these designs, by passing the Rhine with his principal forces in the environs of Andernach, Coblenz, and Nienwied. His head-quarters are at the last mentioned place.

OLD BAILEY.

Ann Woodley and her servant Ann Johnson, were indicted for stealing ten guineas, the property of Mr. Harding.

Mr. Harding deposed that he picked up Ann Woodley, at Drury-lane playhouse, and handed her into a coach, and when he paid the link-boy he felt his purse in his pocket; it contained ten guineas; but when he was getting out of the coach at the lady's lodgings, in Cleveland-street, he missed his purse. The lady tried to make off at the other door, but the prisoner catching her, she fell down; her maid, Ann Johnson, ran to her, and there being some scrambling between the mistress and her maid, he supposed the maid received the purse, with which she ran into the house: the mistress then offered to let herself be searched, to which he replied, there was no necessity, he knew well enough where it went.

The coachman swore positively, the mistress and her maid were not together before the lady offered to let herself be searched.—The prisoners were acquitted.

STOCKHOLM, May 13.

A Courier arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg; and to day we are assured that friendship and good understanding is entirely established with Russia. This news seems to be confirmed, by Col. de Rosenstein having yesterday received orders to

disarm the fleet of galleys, which was begun to be done this morning. Government has also caused it to be officially announced at the exchange that the merchants might continue their commerce without the least danger. Notwithstanding all this, the great fleet is to be put in condition for sailing by the 24th of this month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.

The Russian Envoy has complained to the Reis Effendi, relative to the Polish Count Ogiński, who is suffered to reside in the capital, and of several other Polish Nobles, supported by the Turks in Moldavia. The Envoy assured the Turkish minister, that the Emperors could not remain indifferent to the protection granted to so many Polish emigrants in the Turkish Empire.

The Reis Effendi answered, that the name of Emigrant was unknown in Turkey, and that the Porte had always had strangers, and especially Poles in its service; but that he would nevertheless represent the affair to the Grand Seigneur.

From Vienna it is reported, that in consequence of the assemblage of a large body of troops between Bialow and Bender, the passage over the Dniester into Moldavia is stopped—and from Bosnia, it is said that war is actually declared. Fresh differences are mentioned to have arisen between our court and the Divan, and it is urged, that in consequence of the prevalence of the French interest with the Grand Seigneur, we must either become a party in the war, or commit ourselves with Russia, whom we are bound by treaty to furnish with 30,000 men, if attacked by the Turks. Besides the supplies received at Constantinople from the French, the Emperor of Morocco has sent a vast quantity of copper and salt-petre to the arsenal at Constantinople, and particular instructions have been given to the several military classes in the Turkish armies to hold themselves in readiness to act against the enemies of the Prophet. It is even affirmed, that with respect to Austria, a proposition to guarantee our fortresses and possessions on the Frontiers, has been refused. Hostile preparations in Turkey are somewhat abated, but apparently for no other reason, but because the object of them is obtained. As for the pretence that the vast forces collected at Adrianople and other places are to act against the rebels; every one who recollects the proceedings of the Ottoman Power in 1787, may observe that the same excuses were then made use of, till the Porte unexpectedly declared war against the Russians, and imprisoned their ambassador.

From the STAR.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the French Army of Italy, to the People of the Cisalpine.

The Nobles, the Priests, the Agents of Austria mislead the inhabitants of these beautiful countries; the French army, alike generous and powerful, will treat the peaceable and tranquil inhabitants with fraternity: they will be terrible as the fire from heaven, to rebels, and to the villages which afford them protection.

Art. I. In consequence, the Commander in Chief declares all those villages in a state of Rebellion, which have not conformed to the law of the 6th Prairial. The generals shall send against those villages the force necessary to repress them; shall set fire to them, and put to death all who shall be found in arms. All the priests and Nobles who shall be found in the rebellious communes shall be arrested as hostages and sent to France.

Art. II. All the villages in which the alarm bell shall be rung, shall be immediately reduced to ashes: The generals are responsible for the execution of this order.

Art. III. The villages in the territory of which any Frenchmen shall be assassinated, shall pay a fine of one third of the contribution which they are accustomed to pay to the Archduke in one year, unless they point out, arrest, and deliver up the assassin to the army.

Art. IV. Every man found with a gun and ammunition shall be immediately shot, by order of the General of the District.

Art. V. Every country house in which arms shall be found concealed, shall pay a third of its rent, by way of fine; every house in which a gun shall be found shall be burnt, unless the landlord shall declare to whom it belongs.

Art. VI. All noble or opulent persons, who shall be convicted of having excited the people to revolt, either by dismissing their servants, or by censuring the French, shall be arrested as hostages, and conveyed to France; and half their property shall be confiscated.

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