

CONTINUATION OF  
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the Brig. Gen. Capt. Bingham, arrived at New-York, in 49 days from Havre-de-Grace, and other late arrivals.

PLACENZA, June 15.

The garrison of this town, consisting of 4000 men, marched from hence on the 8th inst. for the siege of Mantua. Seven thousand men from Verona, with a great number of heavy cannon, are to pass through this town for the same place.

ST. GALL, June 28.

A column of Kellerman's army has passed thro' the territory of the Grisons, and carried the town of Bregentz, after some resistance.

[Translated for the (N. Y.) MINERVA.]

PARIS, July 11

They talk of a considerable armament preparing at Brest for an expedition, the object of which is not positively known. A citizen just arrived from thence, and who staid there 6 days assures us that there is no less than 90,000 men engaged in it. The pacification in La Vendee, and in the country of the Chouans, gives to the government thousands of men, of whom they are resolved to make a good use. They are determined to strike while the iron's hot. Englishmen, we will have our revenge!

It is without doubt, for the purpose of being at least once faithful to its title, that the *Journal of Patriots of '89*, reports with interest the homage paid to La Fayette, at the entertainment which took place the 17th Messidor, in memory of the anniversary of the day on which the Americans declared their independence. It should be remembered, that La Fayette is only so horribly persecuted in the dungeons of Austria, because he has honorably concurred in the French revolution. It should be recollected how frightful it is to suffer a man to perish in a battle, who is only confined there for having served the cause of liberty. He only asks to live in America, not to afford him the means, would be to second the fury of England, Austria, and the emigrants. (L'Eclair.)

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Quatin, general of brigade, commandant at Morbihan, to Hedouville, chief of the etat major of the army.

"Vannes, 11 Messidor, June 29.

GENERAL.

"Every thing goes on better and better, and in the districts of Hennebon, Faouet, Ponteivy, Josselin and Ploerinel, astonishingly well. Gen. Mermet has already announced to me the finding of 1900 muskets, 30 fabres at least, 20 pair of pistols, good and bad, 3 bbls. of gun-powder, 2 culverins and 5000 cartouches in Josselin alone. I have been assured, that there has been already discovered more than 800 muskets at Ponteivy, 500 at Faouet, and near 300 at Hennebon.

"Georges and Allegre, chouan chiefs, informed, that in the district of Roche-des-trois, the operations had been very relax, not on the part of the elevant chouan chiefs of those countries, but in consequence of the apprehensions with which wicked persons had inspired the peasants, set out this morning with Adj. Gen. Valcutin, and have promised, that their endeavors should not be fruitless. (Signed) QUANTIN."

(From an exact copy)

General of division, chief of the etat-major of the army. (Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

General Auguste Mermet's letter, to Gen. Hoche. Josselin, 12 Messidor, June 30.

"At length, general, the arms and ammunition of the haughty Bretons of Morbihan, are in our arsenals. More than 2000 fusils, 30 pair of fabres, 20 pistols, 2 culverins, 3 barrels of powder, and 5000 cartridges, have been given up in my circle.

"I collect here all the deserters and emigrants, to send them under convoy to Rennes, there to await your ultimate orders. Of the latter there are very few.

"The war is finished, I may dare to say. These six days past, since the disarming commenced, our soldiers and citizens travel singly upon the roads. All the refugees are gone home, and not a single accident has occurred.

"The priests, not emigrant and banished, protest to me, that they will incessantly preach peace in the country: they, as well as the former native leaders of the chouans, assure me, that if any wretches shall present themselves in the country, upon view of savage, they will have them seized, and conducted here, bound upon waggons. (Signed) "AUG. MERMET."

July 19 (18 Thermidor.)

A part of the camp of Grenelle having manifested some symptoms of meeting, especially by refusing to receive mandates in payment, the camp was almost entirely raised this morning, at 4 o'clock. These troops are sent to Vincennes; it appears that they are to be replaced by soldiers from the camp at that place.

One Massise, in Paris, at the place of victory, has formed an institution, which bids fair to confound the rock jobbers, and aid commerce, if it should ever prosper. The object is to discount good paper, at a moderate interest, and to receive deposits gratuitously, and sell of them the value at light, upon order or acceptance payable at his house.

Letters from Germany assure us that a body of French troops are passing, by forced marches, the country of the Grisons, and that they may not violate the neutrality of the country, armies of men are transported on carriages. Should this be true, no doubt this corps moving from the lake of Constance; whence they can easily effect a junction with the army of General Moreau.

IN THE COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

18 Thermidor, July 19.

Boulogne, in the name of a committee of seven,

reported on the institution of a high court of justice for trial of members of the Directory and Legislative Body. He proposed that this court should consist of 16 members and 14 jurors. The accused to have the right of challenging 30 jurors, within 24 hours after the list should be presented to them. The national accusers (attorneys general) not to have a right of challenge; without assigning their reasons of the sufficiency of which the court is to judge. The accused to designate their witnesses, within three days after their interrogatory. The decisions of this court not to be subject to appeal to any other tribunal; and to be attended neither with a substitute nor commissary of the Directory. Ordered to be printed and adjourned.

Baillif d'Anglais was chosen president; Ruelle Pastoret, Barailon and Borne, secretaries. The council decreed, that provisionally one half of the maintenance of the public functionaries should be paid in corn at 10 francs (livres) the quintal, or the representative value.

They have resolved also, that the officers of the customs shall receive specie for duties, or their representative value. But the first resolution was rejected by the Council of Elders, as placing their officers in a worse situation.

The Council of Elders, admitting urgency, passed unanimously the resolution, diminishing the tax on the conveyance of Journals and other papers.

The ambassador of Tunis to the court of London, passed through Paris, and was treated with great civility, as well as pomp, by the minister of the interior. On his visit to the minister, he was received in the gallery of the hotel of the interior, and with his suite seated on sofas in the midst of the minister's family. Vases and flower boxes were arranged around the room, all glowing with perfumes. The banquet consisted of sherbets, fruits, ice-creams, &c. Many tables were spread for the ladies, who embellished the company. At the close of the entertainment, the minister presented to the ambassador a box containing a collection of arms, manufactured at Versailles, a carbine, elegantly mounted pistols, holders, &c.

This manufacture of arms at Versailles, established by the minister when commissioner of arms, exceeds any other fabrick of the kind in Europe. The arms unite perfection and beauty with the richness of the East, and the ambassador declared he had never seen any thing more perfect than the articles presented him.

The gates of the garden were open, and bands of music entertained the company, who took a walk in the garden. One might read on the countenance of the ambassador, whose physiognomy is mild and indicative of genius, a most lively impression of pleasure and sensibility. He then entered the minister's cabinet, where were exhibited pictures, statuary, vases, and other monuments of the arts.

The Council of Elders have approved and converted into a law, a resolution granting to every person entire freedom of contracting and receiving what he pleases in payment, without however enabling him to refuse mandates, according to their current value, on the day and at the place, where the payment shall be made.

This resolution admits the depreciation of mandates indefinitely, which are abandoned to their fate like other paper currencies. These measures are a consequence of the flood of specie poured into France from the states of Italy, collected by Buonaparte's exactions. A free trade has also received confidence there, as formerly in America, and the gold and silver which had been concealed during the existence of tender laws, again appear in circulation.

Extract of a letter from citizen Haussman, commissioner of the government near the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory. Head-Quarters at Bichelle, 20th Messidor, (July 9.)

I have just seen the commander in chief, who stopt with me here but a moment, and returned to Badae.

Nothing of consequence has taken place since the important affair which made us masters of Rastadt. General Fenno has occupied the residence of Cardinal Roban. General St. Cyr occupies Frenderstatt. His patrols go to the banks of the river Necker. Prince Charles of Austria, who was at the affair of Rastadt with a numerous reinforcement, was not saved by the succours he brought, from the shame of being beaten. He hardly knows which way to turn his head. (Signed) HAUSSMAN.

A letter from the same to the same.

Head-Quarters at Bichelle, 22d Messidor, (July 11.)

Citizens Directors,

The divisions under the command of Generals Desaix and St. Cyr, had a battle with the enemy yesterday on the plain beyond Rastadt, and in the defiles in advance of the Quersbach. The enemy had sent thither all their forces; our troops have vanquished them—have killed and wounded a great many men, taken 1300 prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

The enemy had received considerable reinforcements, and it even seems that they had ordered some of the troops to the Tyrol; notwithstanding this, they have been obliged to fall back behind Dourlach.

Our troops will not give the enemy a moment's quiet. The commander in chief is indefatigable. (Signed) HAUSSMAN.

CALAIS, 13th July (25th Messidor.)

The Commissary of the Executive Directory, with the Municipal Administration of the Canton of Calais, to citizen Carnot, President of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Citizen President,

I have just obtained certain proof that the English government, to pay its subsidies to Austria, to the rebels of La Vendee, and the factions of the interior, has been fabricating an immense quantity of counterfeit Louis, worth only 21 livres. They

are well made; the alloy is the same as in the true, and the only difference is in the size of the coin, which is smaller by an eighth.

I have procured one of these pieces to use for comparison; I have recommended to the Custom-house to guard against receiving any of them; I have written to the Minister of the Police; but it would be very useful to give the public official notice, to be on their guard against this false money.

Health and respect,

(Signed) PIGAULT MAUBAILLAY.

HOLLAND.

MIDDLEBURG, June 9.

A Fast Day, to be kept in this place, having been resolved on, a proclamation to that purpose was yesterday issued, and is thus singularly prefaced:

The President and Council of Middleburg to their Fellow Citizens.

"Health and brotherhood!

"If we attempt to persuade you that our city and land were not in a precarious situation; that the fundamental doctrines of liberty and equality had not brought us to a pinnacle of lustre, which might fruitless be fought for in our annual chronicles; that the difficulties which the citizens have encountered, being removed, their prosperity was now become perfect; would you not suspect that we strove to conceal the actual state of things? Would not the confidence that you have in us, quickly change into suspicion and distrust?

"Although conquered by a powerful neighbour, through whose generosity, and the blessings of God, we remain a people, is not a review of the present circumstances disheartening and mournful? The wars, to which we have been surprized; the internal dissensions, still worse than war; the loss of many valuable possessions in the East-Indies; the critical situation of those in the West; the sources of subsistence obstructed; the inhabitants impoverished by contributions; the decline of commerce; the diminution of the manufactures; all tend to exhibit but too true and too melancholy a picture of our fallen country!—And the incomparable exertions, the extraordinary exertions bestowed on the marine, the uncommon addition made to the land forces, the solemn summoning of all burghers to defend their country; is it not so many tokens of distress? so many proofs of danger; so many evident signs of the chastising hand of Godlike justice?

"But from whence came these miseries? and where must we enquire for the sources? In ourselves, brethren! They originate in our punishable ambition, in fordid interest, or detestable voluptuousness, in despising all the virtues that contribute to render society happy, in degenerating from religion and morality; and, more than all, to our disunion and party-rancour, that, like an eating cancer, has unshackled the body of our State, and brought it to a skeleton.

"Should we, then, remain indifferent spectators of these accumulating evils, and not endeavor to remove them? Always, seeing a friend or relation in dangerous circumstances, do we not, in spite of our reliance on medicinal aid, direct our eyes and our hearts towards heaven, beseeching God to communicate the means of recovery? And, burghers! should we not then, to preserve our country, which is the friend of us all, that is our mother, who has the most sacred claim to our love, offer up, unanimously, our prayers to the Almighty Deliverer, imploring his aid and protection?

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Fifty fifth Sitting.

The President announced, that the Commission for foreign affairs had received an official communication from Admiral Lucas, confirming the report of the capture of 25 English ships by the Batavia fleet.

The President next announced to the assembly the departure of the second battalion of the 7th demi-brigade, and likewise that the Commission for foreign affairs had proposed, that the garrison of the Hague should in future consist of one battalion of French troops, two battalions of Dutch infantry, a detachment of French hussars, and a corps of artillery, forming a force of 22,000 men.

LONDON, June 4.

Thursday, according to annual custom, all the charity children, in and round the metropolis, to the amount of 9000, of both sexes, assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, and heard divine service.—The spectacle was truly exquisite and sublime.

On Wednesday an action was brought in the court of common pleas, to recover 100l. being the deficiency and expenses upon the re-sale of an estate purchased by Mr. Caille the defendant, from Mr. Howard the plaintiff, which he refused to complete, alleging that he had been imposed upon at the first sale. It appeared, that different puffers had been employed by the seller to keep up the price. Upon this, the court were unanimously of opinion, that puffers being employed on the behalf of the seller to keep up the price, was a fraud upon the public, and therefore rendered the sale void altogether.

In the court of common pleas on Thursday, an action was tried, Herbert versus Hervey, of some importance to the trading world. It was brought by the assignees of a bankrupt to recover a large sum of money, being the amount of a debt due from the bankrupt to the defendant, and which he had paid him a few days prior to his bankruptcy. The counsel for the plaintiff contended, that if any debt was paid by a tradesman, in contemplation of his becoming a bankrupt, with a view to bestow an undue preference to a particular creditor, such payment, according to the spirit and meaning of the bankrupt laws, was an illegal payment, and the assignee had a right to recover the sum so paid for the benefit of all the creditors. It being proved, that the debt had been paid a few days previous to, and in contemplation of the bankruptcy, the jury, under the direction of the learned judge, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole sum.

July 15.

A singular circumstance happened off the Isle of Wight last Monday. The Dolphin pilot cutter, of Hastings with six men, observing a French privateer capture a trading vessel, bore down upon them, on which the privateer (not liking her appearance) stood off, and the Dolphin coming along side the vessel, the men, (having neither arms nor ammunition) armed themselves with mop sticks, and a fire poker; immediately grappled the vessel, boarded her, overcame the Frenchmen whom they had been put on board, seized and carried her into Rye.—She turned out to be the Casarvon. The Captain, his wife, child, and sister, who were on board, heartily thanked their deliverers. It is a fact, seriously to be regretted, that the Admiralty refuse letters of marque to the vessels on this coast, which, if granted, would greatly contribute to the protection of the coasting trade, and keep off the privateers which infest it. There is no doubt, but had the Dolphin a few muskets only, she would have taken the privateer also.

The Empress of Russia's declaration to the king of Prussia and the Emperor, that to prevent their scandalous disputes about the settlement of the frontiers of West Galicia and South Prussia, she will be forced to march an army to take possession of the disputed places, merely to keep the peace, reminds us of the fable, where a monkey arbitrates between two cats, who had stolen a quantity of cheese, and after greatly diminishing the lump, by eating alternately from either scale, in order to distribute impartial justice, at length retains the remainder for the trouble of settling the difference.

July 25.

LADY FERSEY.

The following is handed about as a copy of a letter sent by the Countess of Jersey to the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of her Ladyship's resignation:

To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

"I seize the earliest opportunity in my power to have the honour of informing your Royal Highness, that I have this day obtained permission of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to resign into his hands the situation of Lady of the Bed-chamber in your Royal Highness's family; a situation which I had the honour of being appointed to by him at the same time with the rest of those ladies who comprise your Royal Highness's household.

"The same duty and attachment which I shall ever be proud in professing for his Royal Highness, and which induced me to accept of that appointment, urged me to obey his commands in resigning it a long time after the infamous and unjustifiable paragraphs in the public papers rendered it impossible for a person of the rank and station I hold in this country, indeed for any woman, possessing the honest pride of an English woman, to submit to hold a station which was to make her the object of a dark and deluging calumny. Upon mentioning my earnest request to his Royal Highness for my instant resignation, he presented to me that such a step would not only be regarded as a confirmation of every absurd and abominable falsehood that had been so industriously fabricated for the present purposes, but that it would be further promoting the views of those who had so wickedly laboured to injure his Royal Highness in the public mind, and, through him, to degrade the Royal Family. But the moment is now arrived when I can with propriety withdraw myself from such persecution and injustice, with the conscious satisfaction of knowing that, by my silence and forbearance, I have given the strongest proof of my duty to the Royal Family, and of that respectful attachment and gratitude to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which can never end but with my life.

"I am, Madam, with all possible respect, your Royal Highness's most humble servant, &c.

DUBLIN, June 20.

This age was very unaptly called by Mr. Burke an age of mediocrity; for it seems to be remarkable for extraordinary things; and amongst them, for nothing so much as the production of human phenomena. Dumaurier has been followed by hundreds of the same stamp on the Continent; poor Ireland furnishes but one unprecedented man, but his excellence lies in the arts of peace, which may be accepted as some atonement for our barrenness in other respects.

This is no other than Count Rumford. He is a sort of noble mechanic, or mechanic noble; custom gave him a title, and nature inquisitiveness; which last has induced him to look into the most minute things. He has taught the beggars in Chancel-row how less meat will make more broth; and that one third of the fire used in the process is more than enough. He has contributed to the wealth of our cottagers also, in diminishing their expenses, by shewing them how to manage with a third less fuel, that is, one sod of turf instead of three on their hearth; and to their comfort by his plan for curing smoky chimneys, when they shall build them, for at present most of them have none. Government have already rewarded his exertions with an office in the Castle, although the necessary appendage of a place remains yet to be added to it, which renders him still more a singular man; for however there may be placemen without offices, there is no instance of office without place.

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The President's Address To the People of the United States,

INSINUATING The resolution he has formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made, at the ensuing election of a President of the United States. Sept. 20.