

The day before yesterday the French ambassador at the court of Hesse Cassel, citizen Rivals, accompanied by the Hessian minister of state, baron Waitz de Eschen, arrived here. They were met by a deputation from our senate, and were present at an entertainment prepared for them.

COLOGN, August 7.

General Bourdonville, commander in chief of the army of the north, arrived here this morning, at eleven o'clock. He was received by the discharge of 20 pieces of artillery. The general of division Custervert, with his staff officers, and the city commandant, received him at the gate of Eigelsten, from whence they conducted him to the great square, where he reviewed the garrison. He will set out this afternoon for Bonn, to continue his visit to the whole extent of the line.

August 9.

The latest advices from the upper Rhine, dated the 4th instant, announce that the French army has made another general movement. The division of General Laborde, which crossed the Rhine at Huningen, after having taken possession of Constance and Stockach, left a body of troops in the rear to facilitate its junction with the army of the Alps, and proceeded up the right bank of the Danube. This manœuvre, which was intended to oblige the Austrians to recross that river rapidly, produced in a great measure the effect: on the 1st and 2d inst. the Imperialists retreated from the posts they occupied in the county of Reutshberg on the Steig, and from those near Geislingen, to proceed to different points of the Danube. In consequence of these movements the whole of General Moreau's army advanced; and at the departure of these advices was advanced rapidly towards the Danube, which river the Austrians had not as yet entirely crossed. General St. Cyr, commandant of the centre of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, had shifted his head quarters from Goepplingen to Donndorf near Heidenheim. General Desaix, who commands the left wing, was at Gemund; and the commander in chief had just established his headquarters at Schondorf.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of General Wartenleben, opposite to it, have been perfectly tranquil since the affair of the 27th ultimo. According to the latest advices, the Austrian General had his head-quarters at Zeil; he had extended his wings, as if he meant to resume offensive operations. Since the flight of the balloon, nothing has passed either at Mentz or at Ehrenbreitstein.

On the 7th, after the eighteen hostilities had been carried off, another edict was published concerning the payment of the contributions, and to avert the violent measures which threaten our city, the Senate has just acquainted the inhabitants, that, in case they were not immediately assisted in the best possible manner, the destruction of this city and its constitution, within a few days, would be unavoidable. Every inhabitant was again summoned, within twenty-four hours, to deliver in all cash and plate that could be found, to save our city.

Much as our city has till now refused to accept the offer of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to advance the money necessary for paying the contributions demanded by the French, it now finds itself under the necessity of accepting that offer—a step which may be productive of disagreeable consequences. Yesterday negotiations were opened for that purpose by our Senate with the Hessian Minister, Baron de Waitz. To day that minister, accompanied by the French Ambassador, Citizen Rival, departed from hence.

It is now publicly said that our city will soon be under Hessian government.

SUABIA, August 5.

On the 4th instant the French entered Ulm, from whence the imperialists had removed their magazines previous to their arrival. The imperialists are retreating to Bavaria, and will for the present take their position behind the Lech. It is said, that archduke Charles, who passed by Augsburg on the 2d inst. on his way to Bavaria, will join part of Wartenleben's army, with which it will assist the operations of the army of Italy. The French column which has passed the Danube, and advances along the right bank of that river, is said to consist of 12,000 men, and general Moreau is following.

WESEL, August 13.

The secret plan formed in the cabinets for the maintenance of the equilibrium between the preponderating powers of Europe, is on the eve of being developed. The conditions are not as yet known; but it may be foreseen, that there will be a question of putting many small weights into each scale of the balance, to form this equilibrium, which is to secure for a long time—at least such is the hope—the peace and tranquility of Europe.

RATISBON, August 18.

We have not yet learnt what success the deputation of the diet to the French generals has met with. All we know of it is, that the French general of division, Klein, has assured the Prussian counsellor of legation, count Bernstorff, that the deputies will be successful in their negotiations. Should they not be able to obtain a complete neutrality for the diet and our city, the deputies are instructed to negotiate for passports for the ambassadors on their way to and from this city, for their archives and servants, as well as for the security of the inhabitants and their property.

A visit from that part of the French army which is stationed in Franconia, is not expected here; but that part of the French army which is closely pursuing the archduke Charles, we may expect. The former part of the French army seems to be marching to Bohemia. It is said, that from 14 to 20,000 men will be encamped in the neighbourhood of our city.

To day, three battalions of troops of Hesse-Darmstadt passed through this place. They are in the pay of England, and are marching to Triel, where they will be shipped for Gibraltar. They consist of infantry and cavalry.

INTERESTING REFLECTIONS

On the foregoing Intelligence.

IMPORTANT!

Last evening arrived the ship Hope, captain Haley, in 41 days from London. From the late hour the papers were received, we have only time to give the following. Copious extracts to-morrow.

[Daily Gaz.]

LONDON, August 19.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of so awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without considerable agitation and pain, discharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce some neglect and alarm in a nation that seems familiarized with defeat, and reconciled to disgrace. In the course of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and dispersion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greatest powers—in one word, of events which seem to us to be little less than a prelude to the total destruction of the established system of Europe.

It was natural and reasonable that the imperial court should consider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army scattered over an extensive country, and occupied in containing a restless and mutinous people, seemed to present many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Austria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke, for the purpose of reinforcing Wurmsler, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By these extraordinary exertions, general Wurmsler found himself at the head of a gallant and well-disciplined army of 60,000 men; and that excellent officer seems to have thought himself in a condition to raise the siege of Mantua, and perhaps effect the recovery of Lombardy. His first successes corresponded with the hopes that have been formed from so formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the post of Salo, situated on the left bank of the Lago di Garda, and shortly after expelled them from Brescia, the capital of the Bresciano.

These successes, however, proved as short lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee—that unfortunate celebrated country, through which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royalists, and the nursery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay against Wurmsler. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the first of these places made 600 prisoners, and killed 2000 men. On the 3d instant, he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line—at Lonado, Calliglionne, and Montechiaro, with such success, as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken 30 field-pieces, and made 6000 prisoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days (probably from the 1st to the 6th inst.) twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, six thousand have been killed, seventy pieces of cannon have been taken, and their whole army has been completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of his age; for the formation of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were deposited the last faint hopes of the Court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might express our astonishment at these stupendous, and almost incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valor which have wrought such prodigies; but astonishment and admiration are lost in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing less than the universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or till for a while, suffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and substance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clouded and gloomy. The Diet of the Empire, assembled at Ratisbon on the 30th ult. in the last agony of dismay and consternation, passed a decree (which may perhaps, be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic Body. They accused the Emperor of having protracted hostilities; and his minister recriminated, by ascribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and pusillanimity; accusations which may both in part be true—but on what a miserable and desperate footing they must negotiate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French generals, supplicating them to grant protection to their persons and archives; and that they have been compelled to employ the mediation of the King of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a gross abuse of language, to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chuse to dictate to those who are reduced to implore his protection.

Thus is this proud Assembly, the representative of the greatest number of princes and states that were ever united in a political association, obliged to depend for its personal safety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy as a victory over their armies. The one dissolves their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages, degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguished; and the bands of political society loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic constitution, with all its faults, has

been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established system of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the Emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian Loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the House of Austria, has, on this occasion, forsaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that Can. Kleber has entered Ratisbon; but the particulars of his negotiation (for so it will full be ridiculously called) with the captive diet, have not reached us. We have also the best reason to believe that some wretched terms of capitulation, which, by the courtesy of Europe, may be called a Treaty of Peace, have ere this been granted by the French to the Emperor at Munich. The term Negotiation may be applied to such transactions, but negotiation implies at least some equality. There is no negotiation between a conqueror and a suppliant.

Whether the victorious Republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchsafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their surrender, we know not; and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost said we care not.

The probability seems rather against a peace with Great-Britain. The Emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an ally, whose destructive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes; and in the race of suppliant ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be outrun. The detestation of the Republicans against a minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unextinguished; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power whom they may injure materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly sensible that some part of the intelligence may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of Peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate contest. But there will not be the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest enemies of the War, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be grossly inconsistent. His ignominious Peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable War. No man can detest the one, without abhorring the other.—The Articles of Peace will in truth be the best commentary on the nature of the War. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reason will then be superseded, controversy silenced, and folly herself be instructed. All those fatal consequences which were predicted by sagacity and foresight, and ridiculed by presumptuous and insatiable ignorance, will, by that ruinous and ignominious treaty, be converted into history and record.

BOSTON, October 3.

Yesterday arrived the ship Minerva, capt. D. Turner, 54 days from London. Left the Downs the 9th of August, and Caulfane-Bay, Plymouth, the 13th.—She brought London Papers to the 9th.

Passengers—Captain Tristram Barnard, & Lady; Dudley Walker; Joseph Loring, jun. John Graefel; James Evans, Edward Tuckerman, jun. James Carter, jun. and Thomas Erwer.

Highly Important.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Aug. 9. The following Official Note has been sent from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassador, Barthelemy, in Switzerland.

"The French Government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under the most frivolous pretexts, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the Law of Nations, which constitute the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian system of policy, she at length finds herself compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

"The Executive Directory therefore orders, all the political agents of the French Republic, to inform the different governments that the squadrons and privateers of the Republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprize them, since it would be very easy to demonstrate, that it is imperiously preferred, by necessity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If these powers had known how to make their commerce respected by the English, we should have had no occasion to have recourse to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the republic of France, ever generous, proposed to all the belligerent powers to respect commerce; but that this proposition, honorable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect philanthropy, was rejected with pride by a government accustomed to treat with contempt the most sacred laws of humanity, &c."

A fishing smack arrived here yesterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, 22 days' passage. She brings a report, that a French fleet of six 74's and two frigates, had arrived off St. John's—had landed a number of troops to the northward of that place, and had burnt Bull's-Bay, and a number of other small towns, and destroyed a great number of small fishing vessels on the Banks. The great length of the passage of this vessel, together with many other circumstances, induce us to believe the report is premature.

[A letter from Boston by this day's mail informs, that it is admiral Richery's squadron which has destroyed the British settlements at Newfoundland.]

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the late arrivals.

From the London Gazette, July 16.

Admiralty Office, July 16. Extract of a letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that last evening, having observed a French cruiser working up to Hieres bay, within the islands, I called Captain Macnamara, of his Majesty's ship Southampton, on board the Victory, pointed the ship out, and directed him to make a dash at her, through the Grand

Pais, which he performed with admirable spirit and alacrity; and I beg leave to refer their Lordships to his statement inclosed, for the detail of this gallant action.

Southampton, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

Sir,

In obedience to the orders I received from you on the Victory's quarter deck last evening, I pushed through the Grand Pais, and hauled up under the batteries on the North East end of Porquerolle with an easy sail, in hopes I should be taken for a French or neutral frigate, which I have great reason to believe succeeded, for I got within pistol shot of the enemy's ship before I was discovered, and cautioned the captain through a trumpet not to make a fruitless resistance, when he immediately snapped his pistol at me and fired his broadside. At this period, being very near the heavy battery of Fort Bregahon, I laid him instantly on board, and lieutenant Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with an interpidity no words can describe, entered and carried her in about ten minutes, although he met with a spirited resistance from the captain (who fell) and a hundred men under arms to receive him. In this short conflict the behaviour of all the officers and ship's company of the Southampton had my full approbation, and I do not mean to take from their merit by stating to you that the conduct of lieutenant Lydiard was above all praise. After lashing the two ships together, I found some difficulty in getting from under the battery, which kept up a very heavy fire, and was not able to return through the Grand Pais before half after one o'clock this morning, with the L'Utile corvette of 24 guns, French six pounders, commanded by Citizen Francois Veza, and 136 men, several of whom escaped on shore in the launch. I am happy to inform you that I only lost one man, William Oirton, marine, who was killed by a pistol shot near me on the quarter deck. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy had killed and wounded 25.

(Signed)

J. MACNAMARA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.

Among the recent glories of the reign of Selim, the construction of a mercantile marine is one which promises to be of the greatest benefit to the Empire. Upwards of 200 vessels, transports, have been launched lately, which joined to the ships already in our possession, will make a formidable mercantile marine. To give them an institute and code for their regulation, the Sultan has ordered a collection to be made of all the previous laws respecting the navy. To guarantee the whole from the Maltese corsairs, he designs to avail himself of the intervention of Spain, to negotiate a treaty with the Grand Master, by which the two powers shall engage to respect each others flag, and particularly transport ships. The countries which have hitherto been our carriers, will see this with a jealous eye.

The Russians are reported to gain brilliant victories over the Persians, and their preparations in the Black Sea form a subject of incessant alarm to our Cabinet. The French Ambassador hitherto stimulates the Porte indirectly to an open rupture with the Empires. The Dey of Tripoli has sent among his presents some ammunition of war, by a Spanish frigate.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

ARRIVED. Days.
Schr. Periphas, Duna, New-York 16
Pomona, Gardner, Boston 16
Two Brothers, Norton, do. 17
Sloop Polly, Gladding, Rhode Island 5
Betsey, Holmes, North-Carolina 9
Brig Sally, Wilkins, St Ubes 58
Liberty, Murphy, Havana 17

CLEARED.
Brig Pennsylvania, Tatem, St Croix
Alfred, Rogees, New-York
Sloop Diana, Pearson, Alexandria
The ships Camilla, Williamson was to sail from Hamburg for St. Ubes and the Liberty Ramage for Gottenburg shortly after the Eliza, arrived here yesterday.

On the 6th of August, the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafor of Philadelphia was spoke by the brig Mary, going up to Brest. Left at Brest, brig —, capt. Russel, of this port—Off U! shant capt. Jemmy was boarded by the Melpomine, a british frigate, which pressed one of his hands.

The ship Eliza of Baltimore was spoke on the 10th of September, 8 days out, all well, bound to London.

The schooner Betsey, East was at Kingston September 6, and ship Golden Age, Earl, was to sail from thence on the 9th—both of Philadelphia.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 29.

FROM BERMUDA.

Capt. Seward who arrived here on Tuesday, 18 days from Bermuda, informs, that they were again fitting out privateers there, and several had failed—an 18 gun ship belonging to the Tuckers, was to sail as soon as manned—that they intended taking all American vessels from Guadaloupe, and talked of taking those from Cape-Francois—a new collector had arrived, and a new governor had been appointed, who was expected out directly, supposed to be in a ship off the island when capt. S. failed. The wreckers have commissions. Two privateers arrived just before capt. S. failed, one which had taken a sloop from Guadaloupe bound to Rhode-Island, the men had arrived at Bermuda, sloop was re-taken by the French—heard a prize had arrived, just before failing.

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

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