

LATEST Foreign Intelligence,

BY THE HOPE FROM LONDON.

FRANCE.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head-Quarters, Verona, 21st Thermidor, August 8.

"On the morning of the 19th, citizens directors, the enemy were posted in a line with the Mincio. Their right was supported by their entrenched camp at Peschiera, and their left by Mantua; their centre was at Valeggio. Angereau proceeded to Borghetto, and engaged in a brisk cannonade with the enemy. In the mean time Massena marched to Peschiera, attacked the enemy in the entrenched camp, which they had formed before that place, routed them, took 12 pieces of cannon, and made 700 prisoners. In consequence of this action, the enemy were obliged to raise the siege of Peschiera, and to quit the line of Mincio.

"On the 20th, Angereau passed the Mincio at Peschiera. The division of general Serrurier marched for Verona, where it arrived at ten in the evening, just at the moment in which general Massena had resumed his former position, made 400 prisoners, and taken 7 pieces of cannon. The rear guard of the enemy were still in Verona—the gates were shut, and the bridges raised. The providator of the republic of Venice being summoned to open the gates, declared that he could not do it for two hours. I ordered them to be opened under the fire of cannon. This general Dumartin executed in less than a quarter of an hour. We found a quantity of baggage in this place, and made some hundreds of prisoners.

"Thus we are re-established in all our former positions, and the enemy have fled into the Tyrol.—The reinforcements which you informed me were coming from the army of the Ocean, begin to arrive, and every thing here is in the most satisfactory train.

"The Austrian army, which for six weeks threatened the invasion of Italy, has disappeared as a dream! and Italy, which it menaced, is now tranquil.

"The people of Bologna, of Ferrara, but particularly of Milan, have, during our retreat, displayed the greatest courage, and the warmest attachment to liberty. At Milan, while it was reported that the enemy was at Cassano, and that we were routed, the people demanded arms, and the streets and squares, and all the public places, resounded with the martial air of *Albans enfans de la patrie*.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the municipality of Milan.

When the army beat a retreat, and when the partisans of Austria and the enemies of liberty supposed us to be ruined without resource, and when it was even impossible for you to conjecture that this was a feint—it was then that you displayed the warmest attachment to France, and a love of freedom, a degree of zeal, and a character by which you have merited the esteem of the army, and have deserved the protection of the French republic.

Every day your people render themselves more and more deserving of the freedom which they enjoy! Every day they acquire their accumulating energy, which, doubtless, will, hereafter, and that, soon, blaze forth with glory upon the theatre of the world. Accept of the lively expressions of the satisfaction which I feel, and of the ardent prayers which the French offer up for your perpetual liberty and happiness.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

BRUSSELS, August 15.

The Austrian army under general Wartensteben, after several bloody actions in which they have been generally defeated, have been forced by the republican army of the Sambre and Meuse, to abandon all their positions which they occupied in the environs of Bamberg, and to fall back upon the Danube.—All the Austrian artillery and baggage have been sent off to Ratibon, from whence they will be removed to Bohemia. The generals Frolich and Flotz, who were posted at Iller, have fallen back towards the frontiers of Tyrol.—It is fine, the success of the republican army maintains its invariable and uninterrupted career. The Austrians are divided into three corps, forming upon the whole 15,000 men, with which they are to defend the hereditary estates of the emperor.

As to the Princes of the Empire, they follow the general custom of making truces with the republicans—the elector of Saxony being now the only one that holds out.

From the neighbourhood of Mentz, it seems that the trenches will be opened in a few days. The French labour day and night, with incredible activity in the forming of parallel lines and other works necessary for the reduction of this bulwark of the Empire.

Several hostages have lately been brought from Darmstadt to Franckfort, on their way to France. This conduct is rather unaccountable, since it is well known that the Landgrave has signed an armistice with the republican generals.

PARIS, 30 Thermidor, August 17.

The generals of Brigade Rigaud and Bauvais, commanding the northern and western departments of St. Domingo, have transmitted to the directory the details of the siege of Leogane, attempted by the English and Emigrants, with 60 vessels, and 4000 men disembarked.—This siege they were obliged to abandon on the third day, after having lost a great number of men, and left behind them a large quantity of arms and ammunition; they did not do this, however, without manifesting their wanted cowardice and barbarity, on old men, women and children, both in their houses, and in the asylums to which they had retreated on the mountains.

2 Messidor, August 19.

The most distinguished artists of this capital have just addressed a petition to the directory, entreating that Italy may no longer be despoiled. They demand particularly that before any statues, pictures, &c. are moved from Rome, a commission may be appointed by the Institut National to make a report on this important object.

The report that Count Colloredo has reached this capital to negotiate a peace for the Emperor is confidently believed here.

Drouet escaped from his prison the day before yesterday.

LONDON, August 4.

The pretended Manifesto, said to have been delivered by the Spanish ambassador to lord Grenville, which appeared in our paper of yesterday, we extracted from the Times, which was published at so late an hour, as to prevent the possibility of making an inquiry into the truth of a circumstance which excited our astonishment, in a great degree, from a knowledge of our own resources, which enabled us to affirm, that no public occurrence of any importance, can fail to reach us at least as soon as any other paper.—But after the paper was put to press, we made it our business to investigate the matter, and the result of the investigation was such, as enabled us to contradict, in the most positive manner, the statement contained in the Times, and copied from thence into a second edition of a miserable Jacobin paper, and into all the evening papers. We immediately stopped the press to announce this circumstance to the public; but unfortunately, a great part of our impression had been taken off before we had received the necessary information on the subject.

The Times of this morning so far confesses its error as positively to contradict what it yesterday as positively affirmed, viz. that such a memorial had been delivered to lord Grenville. But it so far persists in its statement, as to assert that such complaints as were stated to be contained in the pretended memorial, have actually been forwarded from the court of Madrid to the marquis de las Casas.—That the ambassador, however, should have concealed these complaints from his majesty's ministers, and communicated them to the conductor of the Times, is a fact that will not easily obtain credit with the public.

We have not a doubt but that his Majesty's Ministers will do every thing in their power, consistently with the honor and safety of the country, to conclude a speedy peace; that they will not suffer any considerations of inferior moment to impede a negotiation; and that they will accede to, or even propose the most moderate and equitable terms.—But from the successful intrigues of the French in the cabinets of foreign powers, we have too much reason to dread, that they will listen to no terms but such as are wholly incompatible with the safety of the nation, with its commercial prosperity, with its political independence. This fear arises principally from the ascendancy which they have acquired in the councils of Spain—an ascendancy which, together with his probable consequences, we long since announced to the public; though by so doing we incurred the animadversions and censure of our contemporaries.

The conduct of the French government is perfectly consistent—as it has been a grand object with every party in France, since the subversion of the monarchy, to annihilate the trade and naval power of Great-Britain. Both the partisans of Brissot, and the followers of Robespierre, agreed, as may be proved from their writings and their speeches, in the application of the Roman maxim, "*Delenda est Carthago*," to this country; and in the threat of planting the tri-coloured flag on the banks of the Thames; and the uniform conduct of the government, since the execution of those demagogues, most clearly demonstrates, that they are still influenced by the same views, actuated by the same principle, and bent on the attainment of the same object.

Should our fears be unhappily realized, and the war be protracted by our enemies, in the hopes of acquiring the means of gratifying their own ambition, by accomplishing our destruction, we rely with full confidence on the spirit of the nation; (which is not, thank Heaven, so grossly degenerated as to make us kiss the feet of our inveterate foe) to teach these daring republicans, who seek to grasp at universal empire, that their designs against this country, will be as fruitless as they are unprincipled.

Proceedings of the Diet of Ratibon, to accelerate a Peace between the Germanic empire, and the French Republic.

RATIBON, August 1.

The progress of the French has induced the imperial diet, suddenly, to dictate a memorable *advocate of the empire for the acceleration of peace*. On the 30th ult. an extraordinary session of council was held, which was opened by the electoral directory of Mentz, with the following intimation:

"Several embassies having expressed a wish, that the present urgent concerns of the war be taken into consideration, agreeably to the instructions which they received; and that ways and means be consulted for putting a speedy end to this war, the directory of Mentz would not be wanting to give an opportunity for deliberation."

All the envoys, without waiting any further instructions from their courts and constituents, voted, and almost every vote was for the acceleration of peace. The archducal, Austrian, and electoral Bohemian vote, deviated, however, in several respects from the other votes, and was to the following purport:

Vote of the Emperor, as Archduke of Austria, and Elector of Bohemia.

"The present disasters of the war, have chiefly arisen, because the well-meant admonitions of his majesty the Roman emperor, to make common and well-connected preparations of defence in due season, have not been sufficiently attended to; nor have the most recent conclusions, after the first fruitless overtures for peace, as yet been put in force; all which has enabled the enemy to turn every favorable incident to promote their progress, supported by their numbers. A firm and sincere union of all the states to preserve the Germanic constitution, is therefore, the only efficient remedy to bring the

enemy to more equitable sentiments, and to a similar readiness to make peace; and from that constitutional concord alone, the accomplishment of a so much desired, general, equitable and just peace, can be with confidence expected. That his majesty the Roman emperor wishes nothing more than to put an end to the burthens of this heavy war, his majesty has already proved. His majesty's wisdom merits likewise the most perfect confidence, that no resource of obtaining a suitable peace shall be left untried, and no favourable opportunity for it neglected."

The following advice of the empire, respecting a speedy overture for peace, was drawn up on the 30th ult. and immediately sent to Vienna.

Advice to the Empire.

"The present situation of Germany having been taken into consideration, and formally debated upon, all the three colleges of the empire have deemed and resolved:

"That the wish repeatedly manifested of terminating the ruinous war, which is still prosecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his imperial majesty, with the most respectful confidence in his majesty's paternal care for the empire; and that his majesty be most urgently and seriously requested, agreeably to the advice of the empire already given with regard to that object, to accelerate it in his wisdom by those means and overtures which are the most proper, and to realize the speedy negociation by adding the deputation of the empire in the peace to be thus concluded."

Besides this advice of the empire, it was also resolved to send the envoys of Wurtemberg, Bamberg, & Wurtzburg, barons Seckendorff & Grofs, as deputies to the French generals. They left this place on Saturday night, the count de Bernstorff, belonging to the Prussian legation, having preceded them hither, at the request of the Prussian, Swedish, Danish, and Hessian embassies. As far as we know, those two deputies are charged to obtain of the French generals, neutrality and safety of person and property, as well for the diet of the empire, its archives and offices, as for the imperial city of Ratibon, and its inhabitants.

In the conference on Thursday last, some envoys declared, that if a neutrality could not be obtained, it would be best to adjourn the diet. The majority of the envoys would not however agree to this, but proposed other measures of security, upon which they conferred with the principal imperial commission, as likewise with the city, whose magistrates were charged to issue an order for all the French emigrants to quit it.

Last Friday the shell of operations of the army of the empire arrived here.

The magazines of provisions at this place are to be conveyed to Saltzburg, and the Emperor is to be requested to spare this city from the passage of troops, and quartering them.

Our expectations are raised to the highest pitch respecting the result of the mission of the two deputies to the French generals. The assurance of Count Geortz, the envoy of Brandenburgh, that the Prussian Embassy at Paris would use its good offices with the directory in favor of the Germanic Diet, has revived all our hopes.

LONDON, August 12.

The most important article of intelligence by the Paris paper of the 9th, which came to hand yesterday, is the report of the French having concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with Spain. This is given in the *l'Eclair*, a paper not the first in point of authenticity, but we think it nevertheless probable. It appears to be the result of the system adopted by the French directory, to deprive us of all our allies by granting them easy terms of peace, and separate Great-Britain from the rest of Europe politically, as by her insular situation, she is naturally. In a few weeks we have not the smallest doubt that peace will be general.

General Championnet has taken on the Mein, 14 new pieces of cannon, of different calibres, 12 howitzers, half of them new; and general Bernadotte has made prizes of 45 boats with oats and hay, valued at more than a million of livres.

August 13.

Very pressing orders have been sent to all the dock yards of the kingdom, for expediting the government work as fast as possible, and every ship of war, under equipment, is to be completed as fast as possible.

August 15.

Two Hamburg mails have arrived since our last. The intelligence by this mode of conveyance is seldom new, but in the various articles in this day's Telegraph, our readers will find ample confirmations of the late proceedings of the armies, with some additional particulars of the partial actions which have taken place. There seems to prevail a general desire of peace, from which, notwithstanding the good faith and sincerity of our allies, it is more than probable we shall be excluded.

August 16.

The king of Prussia is said to be on his return to Berlin, there to meet Mr. Hammond. His majesty set out from Cassel on the 5th instant.

August 18.

The siege artillery has been conveyed from Landau for the siege of Mentz.

The court of Lisbon has resolved to send the marquis of Pombal as ambassador extraordinary to London, to negotiate with the British ministry, for such efficacious assistance as may secure Portugal against the attack of the French, or in case of failure in that object, to convince us of the necessity of their consulting the safety of Portugal by yielding to the propositions which have been made by the French. Their own condition disqualifies them from all active resistance.

August 20.

We have this day laid before our readers some very important state papers. Those respecting Sweden are particularly interesting. The influence of the empress of Russia has prevailed in the court of Stockholm—and it would appear that she is leading it into a war with France, for the purpose, no doubt, of exhausting and weakening Sweden, and to render it an easy prey to her ambition.

The following advice was received yesterday at Lloyd's coffee-house—

By a cutter arrived at Plymouth from a cruise off Brest, we learn that a French squadron, consisting of 11 sail of the line, slipped out of Brest on the evening of Saturday last.

The Hague and Amsterdam papers positively assert that the Dutch fleet sailed the 30th ult. and yet the British fleet has been unable to discover it. This is the second or third fleet from Holland that has defied the vigilance of our cruisers. The first intelligence that will perhaps be heard of it, will be, that it is safe at Brest.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1796.

ELECTION.

IT is a circumstance much to be regretted, that a valuable part of our fellow-citizens, who are sincere friends to good order and government, too generally neglect an important duty, the exercise of which, might insure themselves their country and posterity, the long enjoyment of those inestimable blessings, and the dereliction of which, may occasion the most ruinous consequences. Has not the justice of this position been verified at most of our general elections? Many decline to vote, who nevertheless, are apt enough to find fault when improper characters are invested with power. Let us be confident. Do we ardently wish to prevent war with all its concomitant evils! Let us then elect men into office who are lovers of peace. Are we really desirous that our country should not become the theatre of anarchy! Let us then place the administration under the direction of men, who merit our confidence by their uniform attachment to government; that government under which we enjoy a degree of moral, political, and religious liberty and happiness, scarcely to be equalled, and actually unparalleled. It is true, that all those who solely rely on the goodness and power of omnipotence, can have little to fear from the tumultuous storms of a turbulent world; but it is equally true, that it is the duty of all to make a proper use of the means given them to ward off impending danger. Suppose my house to be threatened by fire, and the means of saving it within my power; if I neglect those means, and the flames consume it, am I not justly censurable? Am I not laying up for myself a store of repentance and self-reproach? Were I to repine at what I had thus voluntarily brought on myself, would it not be the height of folly? Nay, would it not be impety?

It is a notorious fact that we have men among us who are extremely inimical to the existing government, and every petty art, which the cunning of man is capable of devising, is practised by them in the prosecution of their base designs. Should not these men be opposed? And is it not the indispensable duty of every good citizen to counteract their measures? Such as refuse their aid may have much to answer for. What man would withhold his assistance to guard the life or property of his neighbour? Shall we then see the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the whole of our fellow-citizens, and perhaps our posterity, endangered, without discovering equal zeal and alacrity in their preservation?

If the fountain be muddy, the current cannot be pure. And if bad men get into office and good men are kept out, will not bad times succeed? Those who are qualified to vote, but who from neglecting to use that privilege, suffer the wicked to get into office, will have no rational ground of complaint, should their governors become tyrants and trample on their rights; but their fellow-citizens may justly reproach them, for being accessory to the mischiefs and afflictions that may ensue to their country. Come forward then on the day of election, and by exerting your influence in favour of men of integrity, prove your attachment to peace, good order and good government.

THE FRIENDLY COUNSELLOR.

At a numerous meeting on Saturday evening last, at Dunwoody's tavern, in which every ward of the city was represented, it was unanimously agreed by the gentlemen present to run the following ticket:

Governor,

Thomas Mifflin.

Congress,

Edward Tilghman.

Senator,

Nathaniel Newlin, (of Delaware County.)

Assembly,

George Latimer,

Jacob Hiltzheimer,

Laurence Seckel,

Francis Gurney,

Robert Wain,

Joseph Ball.

The tickets for the above candidates must be written, those for Select and Common Council men must be printed.

Select Council,

John Connelly,

Caleb North,

John Bleakly,

Sam. Coates,

Godfrey Haga,

Sam. M. Fox,

John Miller, jun.

James Reay,

Francis Gurney,

Henry Pratt,

John Hallowell,

Thomas Cumpston.

Common Council,

Michael Keppeler,

Thomas Allibone,

James Todd,

Mathias Sadler,

Jonathan W. Condy,

George Pennock,

Casper Morris,

Edward Pennington,

Walter Franklin,

Henry Drinker, jun.

James S. Cox,

Gideon H. Wells,

Thomas Greaves,

Conrad Gerhard,

Kearny Wharton,

Samuel Hodgdon,

Benj. Chew, jun.

Bowyer Brooks,

Thomas Parker.

We trust that the above tickets will meet the approbation of our fellow-citizens, as they combine not only wisdom of character, moderation of sentiment, and an attachment to the federal government, but are gentlemen who have a common interest with us in making wise laws in the federal and state government and good regulations in the city police.

Published by order of the meeting.

DANIEL SMITH, Chairman.

DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

Washington Lottery.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chestnut Street.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.