Late foreign Articles

LONDON, May to.
The Somerfet Provisional cavalry have volunteered to extend their fercices to Ire-

Richard Cooper, Esq. Broaderer, has paid his fine of 4001, and 20 marks in the cham-ber of London, to be exempted from serving the office of Sheriff. This is the fourth gentleman who has paid the like fine to be ex-cuted from ferving the office of Sheriff.

Such been the leverity of the winter on the Continents that at Riga, in Lovinia, (which is the same latitude as Aberdeen in Scotland) there had not been an hour of thaw from the 1st of November to the 3d of April. In January and February, the thermomiter fluctuated between 45 and 65 degrees of frost, by Fahrenheit's. In the latter half of March, the frost had been from 20 to 40 degrees; and on the 3d April, when the account came away, they had not had lefs than 10 degrees of froft.

According to accounts from Ruffia, the exports from Petersburg last year, amounted to 36,005,193 rubles, or about 8 millions fterling; and the imports to only 26,175,007 rubles, or Tomewhat less than fix millions; leaving a balance of 2,000,000 sterl in favour of Russia.

Major General Nixon, who came passenger in the Sphynx from the Cape, has brought here an address to the King, from the Companie's servants at Madrass, accomparied with a donation of 70,000l. flerling, in part of the voluntary contributions raising in that fettlement for the profecution of

We have received letters by the Sphynx, from the Cape, dated in January, by which it appears that the troops at the fettlement were then conflantly on duty. Advice had een communicated from the Governor of St. Fielena, by the Geogana packet, that two French fquadrons had been observed by the Aiveres, of Goa, the one consisting of three large ships and two small ones, in latitude 11, fouth, fleering to the eastward; and the other of two large ships, having a convoy, in nearly the same latitude. The Alveres contimed in fight of them for some days, and observed that they, repeatedly threw out their fignals, which they often enforced with a gun. It was forposed at the Cape, that these squad would form a juction and look into Table Bay; or that they meditated an attack. In either of which cases, the government of the Cape had ordered the British ships there to moor further in, under cover of the fort. From the fine condition of the troops at the Cape, and the great additions e fortifications, little alarm was excited by the above communication. Captain Lofack, of his Magefly's ship Jupiter, at the Cape, had ordered a sloop of observation to cruze to the eastward, and give information of the course of the French squadron. We further learn, that the Dutch planters had been ordered to supply Cape Town with the produce of the interior, which was at first withheld, but they had been obliged to comply with the demand of the Governor, in confequence of a peremptory requifition, and they are allowed a fair price for all the articles they bring down, which are in great aoundance. The incendiaries who attempted to burn the King's warehouse's at the Cape had not been discovered, altho a reward oo dollars was offered for their apprehenfi-

Several ships have obtained licenses to roceed to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the fouthern Whale fishery. A number of gentlemen at St. Helen's had it n contemplation to establish a depot there, for the purpose of preparing the oil, instead of manfacturing it in this country, which it is thought will be a faving to the own-

Lords William and Frederick Bentinek, accompanied by colonel Clinton, left town yesterday morning for Yarmouth, to embark

The Grand Duke Conflantine, fecond for of the Emperor of Ruffia, will go to Italy as a volunteer. He arrived at Vienna, on his way thither, on the 10th inft.

The Emperor of Germany has declared, that every Austrian foldier, who, being made prifmer, shall establish himself in France, shall be treated as a deserter, and have his property confiscated.

We learn by letters from Vienna that

prince Charles has adopted the most rigorous measures to preserve his troops in an exact flate of discipline. Among the late or-ders which he has iffued, is one which eujoins, on pain of death, all Generals and Of. ficers intrusted with con mands, to remain constantly, during the time of action, at the head of their troops.

By accounts from Elfineur, dated the 16th ult. It appears that the Sound was then clear of ice. On the preceding day, the first vessel for the season from the North Sea appeared in Hornbeck Bay. Several foreign vessels, bound to the Baltic, which wintered in Neva harbour, will proceed by the first fair wind.

One of the ships lately arrived from the East Indies, was, in consequence of the alteration in her destination and detention in India, incurred an expense to the owners, in the course of 24 months, to the amount of 14,000l. Sterling.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 22

French Army of Observation. Bernadotte, General in Chief, to the people of Germany.

If in the deftinies of the world the French government has a right to claim the com-mencement of the Grand Movement which crowns the termination of the 18th century. gratitude reminds us that the honor of the Light by which the end of the 16th was illuminated, belongs to you!!!

Germans! Freemen! we are your brethren; we fwear it by our arms, we do not come to derange this holy brotherhood, but on the Pounde, per annum.

contrary to confirm our connections, and ce ment their existence by the defeat of their common foe, the House of Austria!!!

Since the time of Rodolphe of Hapsburg, worthy head of this detestable family, rebel-

flave to Ottocare his master, what numerou ittemps have been made to render the Empire hereditary ! ?!

Germans ! can you doubt the existence of this Austrian party, so fertile in reasons to prove the advantage of uniting all Germany inder the Austrian yoke!!!

Such however, is the fate that menaces your existence. The cause for which we are eady to contend on your foil is common to us both, but more interesting still to Europe. It is undoubtedly horrid to be the continual prey of war, and your country is still the heatre of the misfortunes it occasions; but Germans! whenever the blood of man is bout to be flied on your territories, the ouse of Austria is invariably the cause of

When victory had placed in our hands the means of annihilating this treacherous famiy, we generously renounced the glory of estalishing the true equilibrium of Europe, and had the mignarimity to believe its insatiable ambition would be gratified by concession.—
Yet so many facrifices have not yet restored peace to the world. !!!

Tyrants and their counsellors have mista-ken our patience for sleep; but people who have acquired liberty never sleep nor never

Germany! the hostilities this day recommenced are purely defensive! You will no longer misconstrue the odious machiavelism of Austria. Dextrous to involve you in her broils, she wishes to turn a war interesting only to herself, into a war involving the whole Empire in order to raise herself on your ruins.

You will perceive how the directs the monstrous alliance she has sormed with England to your prejudice—that England which fees but does not feel the disturbances of the continent and, which with Russia, is labourng to reduce civilized Europe to Afiatic

Germans! The support of religion, your preservation, your liberty the independence of your individual governments, which are our friends, necessarily lead you to unite with is, to drive this abominable horde of conspirators from their lurking holes.

Your property shall facredly be respected. The laws of the Republic unite with the weapons of death whoever violates the assylum of the peaccable inhabitant. These laws shall be religiously executed.

Rife then Germans ! rife with us ! War to Austria! war to the barbarians of the north who wish to inundate your territory with blood !!!!!!!!!!

BERNADOTTE. The above wonderful production is translated from the Journal de Paris of the 2J

BOSTON, June 22.

Further European Accounts

Have been received fince our last. The allied arms continue to be Fortune's favorites. The fiege of Mantua has commenced; and the Russian column under Gen. Suwarrow arrived at head quarters. at Verona, on the 13th of April.

cifive respecting the Breft fleet except that it was positively at sea; and that the British commander had ascertained its force; but were ignorant of its destina tion. Our accounts via Halifax, are as late as those from Europe. A letter from Portsmouth, England, of May 3. fays, " It is reported the French fleet are put it to L'Orient, and the the Cæfar was the only British ship which came near them, and has been severely handled."

n Ireland we perceive no remnants of the rebellion .- A fense of common danger appears to have united all parties. The Lord Lieutenant, by an order, May 5th, commanded all the corps of yeomanry,

on permanent duty.
The Congress at Rastadt, continued fitting. Notwithstanding the attacks made by the French armies on all the Austrian corps, the French Plenipotentiaries, on the 9th April, in a note addressed to Count Met ernich, the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, fay, "Multiplied acts attest the ardour and SINCERITY of the wishes, the EFFORTS, and the SACRIFI-CES made by the Directory for a prompt and folid peace."—Do these maniaes think their words can have such influence in the world, as to hide their actions?- or do they think they have ideots to deal with?-Such effrontery can only be equalled by the skill, which is conspicuous in all their management; and the apathy with which the Directory hears of the effect of the French piracies in the United States. After such hoftile conduct, and fuch pacific language, the people of the United States must know how to appreciate French pro-fessions of amity. "The fool calleth firebrands arrows and death, and faith, am I not in sport ?" . [Centinel.

OF SURRINAM.

The leaven of French " diplomatic skill" s working at Surrinam. We have received letters on the subject, which are in the hands of the translator. If the United States, or Great Britain, does not take that colony under its protection, it will in a short time become a French fief; and the whole valuable trade thereof be lost to us.

Orders has been given by the French Directory, to arrest the celebrated Barrere. He resided at Bourdeaux; but has escaped. The Hon. Thomas Barclay Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Conful General for the Eaf-

tern States, has arrived at New. York. Lt. Gov. Charlton, of New Brunswick, has subscribed to the voluntary contributions for carrying on the war, Five Hundred

CONTINUATION OF

Fowign Intelligence.

PER PACKET.

LONDON May 8. We are not yet enabled to communicat to our readers any fatisfactory intelligence from Lord Bridport. A squadron failed from Plymouth on Monday for the westward, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, sour other ships of the line, and

We yesterday communicated to our realers the most important extracts from the French Journals to the 4th inft. which we received yesterday morning. A subsequent arrival of Paris papers to the same date, put us in possession of a more perfect list of the French fleet waich failed from Breft, and or other articles which are to be found in our ubliquent columns. The Publiciste of the ed inst afferts that General Kilmaine, who was faid in fome of the papers to command the troops intended to ferve on fhore, was ill

We have received by the French Journals more recent intelligence from Germany Switzerland and Italy, than the last mail rought. Things on the 24th ult. were in nearly the same state on the banks of the Rhine, from Strasburgh to Schaffhausan, as on the 13th. We see from a letter written to the Directory on the 26th ult. by Gen. Massena, that there had been at that time no serious attack on either side, from the source of the Rhine to Schaff hausen. According

to e s general's letter, it appears that the Auf ins had not remained in the fame state of inclivity on the frontiers of Fyrol, but that on the 22d they had attacked the prin-cipal poss held by the French in the Lower Engadine. The republicans arrogate to hemselves the advantage in the conclusion of this affair, in which they fay that they made 300 prifoners. It appears, in fact, to have peen of Little importance; and from the man-ner in which the French describe it, we are isposed to believe that it has rather been adantageous to the Austrians than to the

If we are to cridit the accounts published at Paris respecting the operations of the war in Italy, the junction of the Russians with he Austrians far from enabling the latter to purfue their fuccefs, has rather put a period to it; and General Moreau has driven them back beyond the Adige, after having defeated them at Pizzightone, and taken 5000 prifoners. It is fearcely necessary for us to make any remarks on the probability of this fact we will venture to affert, that it is false in all its circumstances. What appears to us east improbable, but which, however, we do not confider as certain, is, that the head-quarters of the French had been transferred from Lodi to Brescia, and were at the latter place on the 21st April. This movement torward would prove that the French army must have would prove that the French army must have been reinforced by troops from Pi-dmont, or from Switzerland. It appears certain, as the intelligence brought by the Hamburgh mail on Sunday last led us to believe, that the Directory have ordered the kingdom of Naples and the state of the church to be evacuated; and the brilliant successes gained by the Austrians in the two fielt works of the he Austrians in the two first weeks of the ening of the campaign, have been sufficient jects of the war, that of delivering the whole of the fouth of Italy from the presence of the French.—The Swifs even, according to the acknowledgment of the Paris papers, are at-tempting to prepare the way for their deliver-ers. The inhabitants of the Cantons of Uri and of Glarus have taken up arms, and a still more ferious infurrection appears to have

broken out in the Vallais. The lingering fate of the Congress of Ra-stadt, is at length decided; the republican ministers were to quit that city on the 28th ult. as they announced three days before in a note addressed to the deputation of the em-

The debates of the council contain nothing interesting, excepting the determination as to the fate of the emigrants ship-wrecked at at Calias, in 1795. They are to be detained in prison until a peace, and are afterwards to be banished. The army of Buonaparte is faid in the French papers to have taken pos-fession of St. John d'Arce.

The Hamburgh mail which became due his morning, arrived in courfe.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 24th ilt. contains an article which states that Buonaparte had fucceeded in tranquilizing Egypt: and from this, and an article from Conflantinople, of the 3d ult. it appears that he had been very fuccefsful, and had penetrated into Syria.

An army of 30,000 men under Ghezzar Pacha is stated, in the article from Confantinople, to have been defeated by the French General; and great apprehentions were entertained that he would make him-lelf maker of Damaseus, Jerusalem, and all

The Arckduke Charles is stated, in the Vienna article of the 24th, and in that from Stockaci, to be recovered from his illness. May 9.

No further intelligence from the Fleet under Lord BRIDPORT had reached Town when

this Paper went to Prefs.

The Pope (Pius VI,) departed this life on the 19th of April, in the Citadal of Turin, on his way to Briances, in the Mountains of Dauphine, the place appointed for his exile. His infirmities would not permit him to bear the shaking of a carriage, for which reason he was carried in a litter.

Hamburgh, May 1.

Constance is not taken, and the Austrians lare not, or to speak with more precision, are not in sufficient strength to make any serious attack upon Switzerland. The longer the ry. lelay,, the more Maffena is mortifyed himelf there, and the greater additions does the Directory make to his Army, of all the Troops. that they are able, on this fide of the Loire.

hakes me apprehensive, as I have already sit, that this prince may meet with great the fresh reinforcements.

Letters from Coire, of the 13th Course they expected, like ourse they expected, like ourse the blackes, and that he will put off the execution of his deligns upon that Country until confidently affert, that the French we the Directory, in order to preferve Sherer hall oblige Massena to fend him 30,000 cho fen men. This period cannot be far distant for Mantua, is already surrounded, and the French are retiring behind the Oglin. Their Head-quarters are, it is faid, at Lodi, an those of the Austrians at Goito, on the Min cio. The Garrison of Mantua is compose of 20,000 Men, confishing of French, Cifal-oines, Piedmontese, and Poles. Since the pines, Piedmontese, and Poles. Since the 5th, there has been nothing but feeble engagements of advanced posts. General Klenau continues to make progress into the Dutchy of Ferara, and to increase his Army by a great number of Insurgents who took to join his Standards. The Inhabitants of the Terminant of Mantagara, and the second of Bologn without meeting any considerably body ritory of Mantua, the Brescianese, the Ber- the enemy. gamaico, and the Cremonefe, in general teftify the most favourable dispositions towards the Austrians: they call upon them with loud cries, sit towards them as foon as they ppear, and begin already to break out into body of between forty-five and fifty the Infurrections, at feveral points. Letters from Italy affure us, that General Macdonald is evacuating the Kingdom of Naples with the greatest speed, in order, to avoid being placed between two fires: and, in fact, His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles and the charles are considered to the charles and the charles are considered to the charles and the charles are considered to the charles are considered to the charles are considered to the charles and the charles are considered to the charles and the charles are considered to the charl

of several important posts. ommotions certainly prevail there, but the that account, owing to their force. The little town of Eglifan, between Shaffhaufen and Waldshut, has also been taken possession of the compact of the compa Waldshut, has also been taken possession of by the Austrians so that the Rhine is now the limits of the two armies. On the 19th, the Enemy again made a fruitless attack between Bregentz and Feldkirch.

The army is increased in Holland by 10,000 Men, and a National Guerd of 31,000 Men, had been formed.

Paris, April 27. A division of the Helvetic army has pas fed Mount Saint Gothart, to proceed to I-taly, and reinforce the French Army. It will be replaced in Switzerland by a division from the interior of France.

April 18.
We are affured that the whole of the embassy from Spain to Vienna has departed from that city, and will foon arrive at Paris. and that the Duke d'Offun will not fulfil his

mission to the Emperor.
Citizen Julien, Commissary of War, and Secretary General of the provisional Governnent of Naples, has been arrested in that ci-

The garrison of Mantua consists of ten thousand men. It has provision for thirteen months at leaft.

April 29. General Jourdan is appointed inspector of the Army of England.

Buonaparte has taken the city of Acre, the residence of the Pacha, who promised the Grand Seignior to annihilate our army in Egypt. This news was brought to Toulon by

A letter from Turin, dated the 20th April. brings the following intelligence - - We are affured General Moreau has refumed part of the polition which he was obliged to athat General Gauthier has also, on his side, aten and repulfed the enemy."

We have received a letter from Bafle, daed the 6th inflant, in the following terms: General Massena has had advice by an extraordinary courier from Italy, that thearmy under the provisional command of gen. Mereau, has beaten the enemy at Pizighitone, and compelled them to repais the Adige, and raife the blockade of Mantua. Our army has refumed its former position. General Massena has removed his head quar-

ters to Zurich.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY. Massena, General in Chief, to the Execu-tive Directory of the French Republic. Head quarters at Zurich, the 7th Fioreal (April 26.)

Citizens Directors I received in my way from Baile to Zuich an extraordinary difpatch from General Lecourbe, by which he informs of the right wing of the army of Helvetia; I haften to transmit you the details of it. On the 3d Floreal (22d April) th

attacked the principal politions of beral Lecourbe' with a fuperior force. They rected their attacks against Manossa and Re-

At the first attack they repulsed our troops and got possession of the village of Remus. But the second battalian of the 44th demibrigade, headed by Sodene, its chief of brigade, marched boldly against the enemy, and lrove them back to the mountains from whence they had descended, after having beat them in the village.

While this was passing, the first battal-ion of the same demi-brigade beat and reoulsed the enemy at Schilling and Pornt-Marin, where their attacks were as fruitless as against the rest of the line.

During this day we made 800 prifoners, among which were a Major, fix captains, is lieutenants, and five enfigns. Their lofs in killed and wounded amounted to more

General Lecourbe, in making particular mention of the 44th demi-baigade, also renders justice to all the troops engaged in this action. He particularly praifes his artille-

MASSENA. (Signed)

May 2. On the 21st of April, the head quarters of The reinforcements which the Archduke re- the army of Italy were advanced to Brefefa.

ves are not in the fame proportion, which | The Austrians remained in their former

Letters from Coire, of the 17th of Ar at that date in possession of all the militar positions in the country of the Grison.

Vienna, April 24.
A letter from Marshal Suwarrow, dat Veliggio, April 18, flates, that the Fre een thousand men into Mantua, and nousand into Peschiera; and that the r shal was preparing to follow them, after le-ing General Kray with a corps of ab-

wreck of his army, which is now reduced to a specific for faving the has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaff haufen:

As the enemy fill reduced:

Rome, and they have already taken possession of Constance, called Petershausen, both situ ated on the Right Bank of the Rhine, with It is not possible to know exactly what an apparent view to assemble there, and p s passing in the interior of Switzerland; ticularly in Schaff hausen, a number of troo an apparent view to affemble there, and pa and to make an advantageous attack fro from those two points, and that their station should be occupied by our troops.

In consequence of this arrangement

In confequence of this arrangement, Lieutenant General Count Nauendorff was charged to order Lieutenat General Count Baillet to advance against Schaff hausen with a considerable body of Light Infantry and Cavalry, supported by four battalions of the line and some referve artillery. He obeyed bandon the town in the course of half nour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in schaff hausen sought to gain time by n ciation, with a view to draw unto himself a Count Baillet, aware of the eneny's ob ordered his artillery, which he had possed to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and the gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town; and notwithstanding a very obstinate resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the bridge ver which they burnt in their retreat.

The enemy loft upon this occasion several

nundred men killed and wounded, and one aundred taken prisoners; seventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various descriptions vere taken. Our lofs does not exceed twen-

Lieutenant General Count Baillet paricularizes the spirited conduct of a private of the regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily fwam across the Rhine, and, under the prowere on the Left Bank, and got back with them as far as the middle of the river, where, owever, the current drove him against the burning bridge, which fet fire to the two vessels. This circumstance obliged the man to dive and to swim back to the Right bandon in the late engagements; that le has made sive thousand Austrians prisoners; and both plunged into the Rhine and brought over some vessels; the consequence of which was, that I venteen or eighteen more men, of the regiment of Lacy, followed the others, and got possession of many more vessels. His royal highness, as a reward for so meritorious a zeal, and as a encouragement toothers, gave the first man the golden medal, and the

second the filver medal. On the 14th, at daybreak, Major Gen. Pinazeck made an attack upon Petershausen with great spirit and decision, drove the enemy from it, and funk the ships which were

on the opposite bank.

The detachment which was fent through Piorzheim and Bruckfal, towards Philipf-burg, on the fame day that it had re-esta-blished the communication with that fortrefs, had pushed on patroles towards Man-

At the same time Lieutevant General the Rhinegraf of Salm, commandant of Philipfong reported that appartole of the inconfiderable detachment of the dragoous of Bamberg, which formed a part of the garrifon, had pushed forward through Waghausel, and had taken four French chasteurs with their horses. The Rhinegraf took this opportunity of commending the conduct of the above detachment, as well as the remainder of the garrifon during its blockade.

Baste, April 22.

A report is spread that the Austrians atempted the passage of the Rhine at Luzzach, but that they were driven back with lofs.

There are continually combats between our troops and the Austrians; but the later; though superior in number, do not gain ground; they are repulsed at every attack with confiderable loss. Since the day before resterday there has been an affair of consequence. The Austrians occupy the position of Lichtenau at Ruhl, of Oppenau, Genenbaac, and Waldkirch. Our troops are laced from Scheizheim to Acherne, Rencher Gvorkirch, Appenweiher, Lahr and Offin-

The army of Prince Charles remains quiet.—It is believed that the new plan for the campaign has not yet arrived from the Aulic council of War, and it is to this circumstance their tardy operations are to be attri-buted; but the plan will, perhaps, be frus-trated before its arrival, by general Massens,