

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 25.

ARTICLES

Proposed in the explanatory Note from General Brune.

Article 1. The Batavian Fleet which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic, with its stores and crews.

Answer.—His Royal Highness will on no account treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

Art. 2. Fifteen thousand Prisoners of War, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home.

Ans.—This demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the combined army must sustain should its embarkation be resolved upon.

Art. 3. The batteries and Fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army.

Ans.—The Fort and batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered in an improved state.

Art. 4. The army under the command of the Duke of York, shall within forty-eight hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp.

Ans.—On no account will it be consented to that the army of the Duke of York should be permitted to approach, or to take post, nearer than they already are to our position.

Art. 5. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible.

Ans.—The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and at this season of the year any unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible.

Art. 6. All ships of war, or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

Ans.—The ship of war, or other vessels, immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, or which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea again as soon as possible.

Art. 7. To guarantee the execution of these clauses, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected among the officers of rank in his army.

Ans.—Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army. (Signed) H. TAYLOR, Sec.

I have read Gen. Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received His Royal Highness's instructions.

In respect to the essential article of the fleet, Gen. Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch Directory, to make the delivery of it a sine qua non; and I much doubt whether there is any chance of his being brought to save way on this point.

In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation, I brought the General to lower his demand to 8000 men, beyond which he cannot recede.

Have his Royal Highness's orders on these points; and I hope to receive them by noon to-morrow.

H. Q. Schagen-brug, Oct. 18, 1799.

His Royal Highness's commander in chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared that every paper or proposal from Gen. Brune, and consequently that relative to the whole Dutch fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz.

His Royal Highness, with, on no account, treat upon this article; the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

In regard to the number of prisoners, if every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon, His Royal Highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter further into the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) ALEX. HOPE, Deputy Adjutant General.

The Hon. Mr. Gen. Knox, &c. &c.

Alkmaar, Oct. 18, '99, 3 P. M.

I have received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you that every thing is settled to His Royal Highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which Gen. Brune has given immediate orders to all his posts.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) J. KNOX.

P. S. General Brune has sent off to Amsterdam to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the Florilla there fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

LONDON, November 26.

Bonaparte's candid declaration to the Council of Elders, that the Constitution was nothing but an empty sound, is something in the spirit of Col. Price's wagging remark when he purged the parliament.

Mr. Burke, in one of his treatises on French affairs, represents the Abbe Sieyes as having pigeon holes, with constitutions of all kinds ready made, ticketed and sorted; some with Executive Directories, and some without; some with Councils, and some without.

He had seen five governments run down; and had a hand in every one.

In one shape or other Bonaparte seems determined to draw the attention of the world upon him. What must the Christian Knight think of such a man? Or is it not fairer to suppose that he has been all this while fighting, with the Devil in the shape of a French general?

Lucien Bonaparte, when he was bro't out of the Council of Five Hundred by the grenadiers, mounted on horseback, and harangued the troops.

His friends recollect that he was, like Bonaparte, a great admirer of Ossian. In

In 1789 he espoused with great warmth the party of the revolution. Intending to publish a patriotic journal, he bought printing materials, and took an apartment for the purpose.

A Frenchman, called Juli n Le Rois, has made a contrivance to prevent any injury arising to passengers from the breaking of the axle-tree or the wheel of a carriage.

The Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday does not fully satisfy our anxiety on either of the two points on which it was chiefly excited; the fate of the army of marshal Suwarrow and the account of the events which have taken place in Italy between the 6th and 13th ultimo.

It is said that the 25,000 Russians whom he commands at present will not leave Swabia. This opinion which we have already more than once expressed, is corroborated by the Ratisbon letter of the 4th, according to which a Russian courier had arrived with orders to march, not towards Russia but towards the Rhine.

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The letter contained in the last French papers, announcing a new affair on the Neckar, on the 21st, appears to have had very little foundation, as we find no trace of any such engagement.

We shall henceforth consider it as unnecessary to mention that Switzerland affords us nothing new; it is evident that this country will not during the present campaign, be any longer the Theatre of the War.

From Suwarrow's account of the matter, the Austrians, so far from providing an army to co-operate with him in Switzerland, would not even supply him with mules to carry his baggage.

There is no military intelligence of any consequence. A letter from Nice, of the 28th ult. states that the Imperialists had been repulsed in an attempt to possess themselves of the Coed di Tendi.

This morning arrived a mail from Dublin with communications of the 5th inst. The proceedings against Napper Tandy and his associates are delayed by the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

Subscriptions for the widows, wives and children of the killed and wounded British soldiers, sailors and marines, in the late expedition to Holland, amounted, on the 9th December to upwards of 12,000.

The Count Axel Erfsen, who was formerly at Paris, and distinguished himself by his exertions to preserve the life of the un-

fortunate Queen of France, will, it is said, be appointed Grand Chancellor of Sweden.

We learn from Havre, that the embargo is taken off neutral vessels, excepting Swedes and Hamburgers.

It is reported that Denmark has signed an offensive and defensive treaty with Great Britain and Russia, by which she engages herself in the common cause, and promises to use all her influence to bring Sweden into the alliance.

Count Wotzow, minister at the court of St. James, is appointed commander in chief of all the Russian forces in the pay of Great Britain.

Letters from Marcon state, that the royalists have extended themselves in greatly increased numbers, along the whole north western coast, and reckon much upon the late revolution as favourable to their cause.

The Grand Falconer, on Sunday night landed a general, his aid de-camp, and suite, at Point Pierre, a neck of land about eight leagues from Havre-de-grace, where the Chouans are in great force.

An article dated Boulogne, Nov. 15, in a French paper, states as follows:—"An English East India ship has been lately driven on shore at Etaple, five leagues from this place."

The latest accounts from Milan and Pavia state, that on the 10th of Nov. the garrison of Coni had made a sally; but that of 3000 men, by whom it was undertaken.

The movements of the French army in Switzerland become more considerable, but it is not known whether their object is to prevent the Austrians from penetrating into that country.

Letters from Riga state, that the British government has obtained leave to export 1300000 lbs of oats from thence.

General Dumourier, finding himself alike neglected by the moderats and terrorists of France, has now made a public declaration in favour of Royalty.

In consequence of the failure of the Dutch expedition, the gentlemen of opposition, it is said, mean to attend their duty in parliament en masse, when it meets, in order to take the ministers to task on that subject.

A very beautiful snake has been seen at the Cape, about twenty inches in length, very thin, belted with black, red, and yellow; it only appears in the night, and when approached, it blows itself up to near a foot in circumference, and seems like a ball of fire.

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It is said that the members of the Circle of Loan, after having, in a very stormy sitting, torn the picture of Buonaparte, cried out, that he ought to be assassinated; and then having torn the papers that might compromise them, voted an address of congratulation on the events of the 18th and 19th Brumaire.

PARIS, November 13.

About 6000 Chouans have been of late completely defeated by General Dufresse, in the department of the Deux-Sevres; 500 of them remained on the field of battle; nearly an equal number were wounded or made prisoners.

November 17.

A letter from Berné of the 17th (8th) states that in the sitting of the great council, of the 29th Oct; a melancholy picture was presented in a message from the directory of the situation of the Valais, where the public functionaries, disgusted by the troops there, and afraid to act, had asked leave to resign.

Gen. Chabran called a meeting at Baile, of about 20 of the richest persons, and required a loan of 1,000,000 francs. After some deliberation the merchants agreed to advance him the next day 400,000, and promised him the like sum in a few days.

Six rebels have been shot at Toura. Gen. Le Lanze writes from Angers that the Chouans had been beaten.

Moreau is to be married to a sister of Buonaparte; it is said he has previously set off for the armies of the Danube and Helvetia.

The English are to defray all expenses of repairing the dykes in Holland.

November 25.

General Brune has written, that he and his soldiers have taken the new oath.

Letters from Constantinople confirm the report of a division of army of the Grand Vizir by General Kieber.

December 6.

A Consular Order has issued, recalling from transportation those priests who had formerly taken the oaths, or who were married; and suspending the execution of that sentence against such as had not left the country.

SUABIA, November 5.

The Military Gazette, printed at the Imperial head quarters, contains a remarkable representation, in which, amongst others, is the following passage:

"For the preservation of the independence of Germany, the furnishing of the quintulum has indeed been agreed upon at the Diet; but nothing has hitherto been done to carry that resolution into effect.

While Rome deliberates, Saguntum is lost."

VIENNA, November 21.

From the accounts of Gen. Kray, dated at Formigera, Nov. 8, it appears, that on the 3d he ordered an attack on Acqui, which succeeded, taking 309 prisoners and killing 600, with little loss.

General Kray made an attack and expelled the enemy from his positions—night setting in he desisted from pursuing the enemy further. Gen. Kray lost 69 killed, 386 wounded.

NICE, November 28.

The French army of Italy now extends from the Brochetta, as far as the frontiers of France. The Austrians have made an attempt to take possession of the Col di Tendi, but have been repulsed with loss.

The minister of war has announced by a circular letter of the 9th Frimaire, addressed to the Generals commanding military di-

visions, that between the 11 and 13 Nov. (22d December and 4th Jan.) next, he hopes to be able to establish on the ruins of the ancient administration of war, as vicious in its principles as it was corrupt in its means of execution, a new order of things, which will in future secure provisions, &c. to the defenders of the country.

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