

the cattle. Another Prussian army advanced to Bergzabern, obliging the French to abandon la Queich and Germersheim.

The intention was to surprise the French posted at Kaiserslautern under the command of General Aubert; and this attempt would have been crowned with success, had it not been for several insurmountable obstacles: it was also intended to cut off the communication of the French army of the Rhine with that of the Moselle, to prevent reinforcements being constantly sent to the North. The measures taken by the enemy, their various movements and dispositions, were so many proofs that their plan of defence was directed by a skilful General. Notwithstanding the combined armies were not so successful as might have been wished, still it is certain that one of the enemy's corps was entirely routed, with the loss of arms and baggage. The enemy on that occasion lost two colonels, a major, 5 captains, 54 subalterns, 29 ammunition waggons laden with provisions, 6 torises, 5 pair of colours, 350 horses, &c.

May 28.

The French, perceiving their first line of defence broken by the victory over them by General Moellendorf, have evacuated their second line, which covered Spierbach, and retreated to the other side of Quisch. The apprehension that the Prince of Conde would, by crossing the Rhine, attack them in the rear, was the cause of their hastily abandoning their positions in the vicinity of Spire. The prince has twice attempted the passage across the river, but without success.

On the evening of the 25th the Austrian army encamped near Spire, and the following morning shifted their encampment to a league's distance on the other side of that city, at the same time that the Prussians moved forwards. It is now certain that the latter have reached the defiles of Auweiler, one of their columns having approached within about three leagues of Tonn and Buntenthal.

It would appear by these several movements, that the communication between the French armies of the Rhine and Moselle is cut off, after their having been much weakened by the detachments of their best troops sent off to the Netherlands. It is said, that the French have been obliged to abandon the territory on the other side of Bitche and the Sarre in consequence of the progress of Generals Kalkreuth & Koehler. The Prussian battalions entered Deux Ponts on the 26th.

The Prussians who have reached the mountains was their final reinforcements to enter on new enterprises. The headquarters of the great Austrian and Imperial army are still at Schwezingen. The elector of Cologne, grand master of the tentonic order, has, by a proclamation, called on the Knights of the order who have not as yet fulfilled their military engagements, to repair, at the call of religion and honor, to their duty against the French Jacobins, who are sworn to destroy all the bonds of society.

OSTEND, June 3.

The Marquis of Cornwallis, who arrived here yesterday, set out this morning with his retinue for the Prussian army on the Rhine.—The marquis de Bosville, who came with his Lordship, is gone to Aix-la-Chapelle.

June 4.

Our letters from Brussels, Liege, and Tournay, brought by this day's mail, are of the most satisfactory nature. All is quiet in these places. The day before yesterday, our army on the Sambre, and that of the Republic were in fight; both were preparing for an engagement, the event of which cannot be doubtful; as our army, far superior in discipline and tactics, is stronger than theirs.

The day before yesterday, the Republicans attacked a corps of our troops near Pick, but were repulsed with great loss. The particulars of this action are not yet known.

After the arrival of an officer of distinction from the Duke of York's army, several persons were arrested here this morning at two o'clock, and conducted to the guard-house. They are all inhabitants of this town. Three English news writers were also ordered immediately to leave this town, and Flanders, on pain of being imprisoned. They sail in this day's packet.

The Carmagnoles continued yesterday their attempts against Ypres. But their batteries were no sooner erected, than beaten down; and their persons dismounted by the fire of the garrison.

"No well disposed person here, entertains the least fear of the Republicans: it is only alarmists and their dupes conceive the possibility of their penetrating to Ostend."

MAYENCE, May 26,

Marshall Moellendorf, on the 24th instant, surprized the French in their intrenchments in the neighborhood of Kaiserslautern, and defeated them with great loss. [Under the Mannheim head it is said, that it was the intention to surprize the French at Kaiserslautern.] The force of the French consisted of about 12,000 men. They were posted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelsbach, and the Lauter.

The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and entrenchments; several dykes had been cut, & the bridges were every where destroyed: while three strong positions were prepared, to facilitate their retreat in case of accidents.

The loss of the French amounts to 1000 killed, more than 2000 prisoners, 18 pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement Marshall Moellendorf established his Headquarters at Winweiler, and the prince of Hohenlohe Ingeltingen took possession of Neustadt. The advanced posts of Neustadt. The advanced posts of the Prussian army extend as far as Deux Ponts and Carlsberg.

MENTZ, May 27.

This day 1500 French prisoners arrived here together with 64 officers, and the guns taken at Kaiserslautern; among which are six twelve pounders. The Austrians have entered Spire; and it is said, that the corps of Conde has passed the Rhine.

TURIN, May 14.

General Colli has his headquarters till at Jenda, from whence he has transported to the other side of the mountains the magazines he had placed there. Count d'Argenteau still keeps his position at Ceva and Mondovi; and has obliged the French to retreat to Ormea, after they had plundered Bagnasco and Garesio. The French army in the Duchy of Aoste, has been considerably diminished, and occupies at present the strongest posts between St. Didieu and Thuille, from whence they have sent patrols towards Sable. The duke of Montferat is stationed between Quarto and Villefranche, where he waits for reinforcements to march against the enemy.

The Chevalier de St. Amour, governor of Saorgio, has been brought hither prisoner, to be tried for the premature surrender of that fortress. His orders were to hold out 48 hours, and notwithstanding the representations of an Imperial officer, he thought proper to retire with the troops under his command at the expiration of 36 hours; in consequence of which the Austrians narrowly escaped with their lives.

ROME, May 25.

In the course of the last week four young men one of whom is nephew to the secretary of Cardinal Antonelli, who had abruptly quitted the city, were apprehended at Civita Vecchia, just as they were about to embark for Genoa. Among their papers were found, written in cyphers, letters of recommendation to a Genoese, who was to introduce them to a French General, formerly a physician here, to whom they were sent to serve as guides to the French armies about to invade Italy. It appears by their papers, that they were sent by the principals of a conspiracy in which no less than 700 individuals were engaged. Many of these have been apprehended, and sent to the castle of St. Angelo, as have also four emissaries. Among the prisoners is a celebrated professor of surgery, Angelucci. A French Jacobin, in the disguise of a priest, who had some how obtained the countenance of Cardinal Bernis, has been ordered to quit the city. We learn from Naples that 13 conspirators have been apprehended there, among them a Romish priest, a benedictine, and a monk of Pisa.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIA BOSTON.

POLAND, May 3.

The Revolutionary Tribunal at Warsaw consists of 25 persons, 11 of whom at least, must be present when any judgement is passed.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th state, that the bloody scenes which are about to be exhibited in Poland, will probably interest more than three powers to take an active part. Denmark and Sweden seem

to have more in view by their mutual alliance, than the bare defence of the flag.—The Grand Signior has also given orders to put on foot armies. One of them will be stationed near Anappa, the second in the Cuban, the third near Bender, and the fourth in Silistria.

LONDON, May 28.

The Empress of Russia is marching two Armies, one of 30,000, and the other of 15,000, men in Poland; and the King of Prussia is marching one of 40,000 men.

It is said that an engagement was fought on the 29th ult. at Nowemiaslo. This intelligence is contained in several letters from Warsaw, in which they add, that the Russians, to the number of 17,000 men, had lost 2,000 men, in killed and wounded, and an equal number in prisoners.

In the Navigation Act of the French Republic, we remark the following passage:

"All Frenchmen are soldiers; private property is the property of the State, from whence it follows, that France can continue the war as long as she chuses, and can have at the commencement of each campaign 1,200,000 men under arms. The old debts of the Crown are discharged by the sale of the Ecclesiastical possessions, and the domains and property of the Rebels.—The new debts are provided for by Assignats issued and to be issued, and their Assignats are secured by 600,000,000 annual Revenues, and by fifty millions of Estates, which may be at any time sold."

The executions in France continue without number. On the 5th it was decreed in the convention, that all ci-devant farmers general should be sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal to be tried, and their heirs prosecuted for the property they possess. It was further decreed, that all the fine palaces and houses in France, should be converted to the public use. Notwithstanding the number of executions, the prisons are as crowded as ever. The number at present in Paris having reached to seven thousand.

Accounts are received of the loss of the Ardent man of war in the Mediterranean. Most of the crew perished.

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 14.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

By the brig Nancy we learn that Mr. JAY had arrived at London, who was well received by the Ministry; that Lord Howe had not arrived with the fleet when Capt. Beete left the Downs, which was the 14th June; but confirms the account of the decision of the engagement as stated in Lord Howe's letter; that he did not hear of the capture of 111 sail of the Chesapeake convoy; that the Revolutionary fleet had arrived in France, after an action of 3 hours with the Audacious.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

Captain Rutter, of the brig Philip, arrived here from Curacoa, in lat. 30, long. 73, saw a fleet of 58 sail, among which were 4 or 5 frigates, the rest transports. Capt. R. supposed them to be from Havannah, bound to the island of Hispaniola. On Wednesday last Capt. Rutter came into the Chesapeake, in company with Two Fifty gun ships, Two Frigates, and a Sloop of War.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston (Jamaica) to his correspondents in this town, dated July 13.

"For my part I never was so completely tired of any place, as I am of this infernal hole; where the Yellow Fever carries off the people like Rotten Sheep—I recommend to you in the strongest terms, to be extremely cautious of the vessels coming from Port-au-Prince, or indeed any part of St. Domingo or this island. The introduction of this Malignant Fever into Baltimore, or any other part of America, might be attended with the most serious consequences. With the recent example of Philadelphia before you, I flatter myself every necessary preparation will be made use of to avert its consequences. Some of the British Men of War, are almost without a man. The English accuse the Americans with having poisoned the flour, and other provisions sent out since the Embargo; however, this is ridiculous, because the fever raged long before the introduction of those provisions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the brig Nancy, Capt. Beete, in 56 days from London.

LONDON, June 7.

Generals Kinski, Kaunitz, and Schroeder, are said to have been dismissed from their commands by the Emperor.

The hussars of Salm, which have hitherto formed part of the army of the Prince de Conde, have been taken into English pay.

It was rumored at Brussels, on Mon-

day last, that the royalists of La Vendee had laid siege to Nantz; some accounts went so far as to say they were actually in possession of it, and that the Department of Calvados was in a state of insurrection.

The instances of the Austrians murdering their wounded prisoners in cold blood, when they are unable to march, are so frequent, that it would be tedious to detail them. Once, when one of the British surgeons was dressing a wounded Frenchman, a hussar came up, and drawing both his pistols, clapped one to his breast, and the other to his head, and killed him in the surgeon's arms, the French, in return, make a proper distinction, of which we had a most striking proof on the 18th. On that occasion, 7 of our soldiers were taken prisoners, along with several Austrians, by a party of French cavalry. On our cavalry charging them, they found themselves obliged to relinquish their prisoners; on which the French exclaimed, with one voice, "Liberty to the brave English, but death to the Austrians," and immediately set the former free, and hewed the others to pieces!

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 27.

General Orders of the Police.

In case of a quarrel, of arrests, or in default of cards of security, or any misdemeanour, the Citizens compelling the armed force shall not conduct the delinquents any more to the Mayor, but to the Commissaries of the Revolutionary Committee, according to the nature of the fault. (Signed)

The Members of the Department of the Police.

Be constantly on your guard, Republicans. The persons detained in the houses of arrest are again projecting an escape, with the intent of spreading themselves through the city, and to assassinate the best Democrats. Our country confides in our watchfulness—let us be worthy of its confidence. (Signed)

Henriot, commander in chief.

Municipality of Paris, May 24.

The Deputy of the National Agent disclosed to the Municipality the criminal project that had been formed against the lives of Collot d'Herbois and Robert Pierre. He returned thanks to the Municipality for having disappointed the murderous machinations of the assassins, and he concluded by proposing, that the Municipality of Paris should immediately proceed to the Convention, to express the sentiments of the people of France and to assure the National Representatives, that the citizens who made the first step towards liberty, know how to support that liberty, and that they will form round the National Convention an impregnable rampart. This proposition was agreed to unanimously.

WARSAW, May 16.

The situation of the King becomes every day more alarming, especially since the regency no longer keeps any measures with the Ministers and other agents of Russia and Prussia, and that the people have shewn their inclination for capital punishments.

On the 24th of April, eight members of the Regency, viz. the Castellian, of Lublin Potocky, Sieurs Kochanowsky and Mokronowsky, Nicolas Prince de Radzivil, Elias Alfe, Wegierley, Rafalowiew, and Tykiel, came to the king and said, "We are appointed by the Regency to say to you, Sire, that the people express great distrust of your Majesty being desirous of quitting Warsaw secretly. They say that yesterday you took a walk along the Vistula, accompanied only by two persons, in order to prepare your flight by water: We have pledged our lives on the falsity of these suspicions, but the alarms of the people are not to be calmed; and we beg of your Majesty to give us the means of satisfying the people on this head."

The King replied, "It is about four days since, I took such a walk a you mention, but it was in broad day, and without any mystery. I went to see the rafts which were arrived, & to ask what provisions they had brought for Warsaw, a thing of much importance at the present juncture. I afterwards went to see how far the building of the bridge was advanced. From thence I returned to the Great Square in full day and accompanied not by two persons, but by a crowd of people. Gentlemen, I gave you, four days ago, my word that I would not quit Warsaw—I reiterate the same to you now, in the most positive manner—what would you more?"

Upon this answer of the King, the Delegates, replied, "That for themselves, they were persuaded of his truth; but that the people's distrust was so great, that something more than this must be done."

"Say then yourselves (replied the King), what you think necessary."

They then declared, "That the people wished to have some one of confidence always in the Royal apartments, and to follow his Majesty where so ever he went."

The king answered, "This must necessarily hurt me extremely, if the distrust arises from you; but as you say and killed him in the surgeon's arms, the French, in return, make a proper distinction, of which we had a most striking proof on the 18th. On that occasion, 7 of our soldiers were taken prisoners, along with several Austrians, by a party of French cavalry. On our cavalry charging them, they found themselves obliged to relinquish their prisoners; on which the French exclaimed, with one voice, "Liberty to the brave English, but death to the Austrians," and immediately set the former free, and hewed the others to pieces!

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The above plan of setting a guard over the king, has been put into execution since yesterday. Two Municipal Officers accompany him wherever he goes, and sit at his table. For this service, 14 members of the Municipality have been nominated, who relieve each other every 24 hours. In other respects, the king is treated with every outward mark of dignity, and he shews himself to the people every day by riding through the streets of Warsaw.

The Intendant of the Police, Wencelas Rogozinski, of whose arrest we have given an account, was condemned to die on the 15th, and was executed on the 16th, in the manner as the other victims of the Polish Revolution.

ANECDOTE.

A certain antifederal candidate for a seat in Congress, in conversation the other day, observed, that if the French had, as was reported, captured the infamous Benedict Arnold, he hopped, they would not send him to the United States. His reason was asked "Because" he replied "he would be sent a Member to Congress."—"I do not know but that he would" rejoined the other, "for as I understand you intend to consider yourself as a candidate, the people will undoubtedly of two evils chuse the least."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Sally, Parsons, Barbadoes 15  
George, Norris, Kingston 25  
Two British frigates went into Hampton road on Saturday last.

The barque Neptune, Capt. Clifton, arrived at the Fort yesterday, in 56 days from Ostend. He informs that at the time of his sailing, about the 18th of June, it was expected that place would fall into the hands of the French, who had a large body of men about 7 miles distant from it—the shipping in the harbor were prepared to sail at the shortest notice, and other circumstances evinced an intended evacuation—the firing between the two armies was kept up every day. A body of 500 cavalry, just arrived from England, on their being disembarked, were marched immediately into the field, and lost 150 in the first action.

The account of the action between the fleets was related as in the accounts from the West Indies, but it was reported that the Chesapeake fleet was safe arrived in France.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Perseverance, Williamson, Isle of France  
Brig Ellis, White, St. Croix  
Sch'r Lark, Sloan, ditto  
Eagle, Brown, Cape N. Mole  
Sloop Sally, Turner, Anguila

To be Sold,  
The House, Stables, & Lot  
of Ground,

In Second Street, between Spruce and Union streets, in the occupation of his Britannic Majesty's Minister.

ALSO  
The Adjoining Lot,

26 feet front, and 149 feet deep. For terms of sale, apply to  
Wm. Cramond.

Aug. 14 w&stf

NOTICE.

The New Cattle Lottery

begins drawing the 1st September; a REGISTER BOOK is kept at Mr. Boffes, No. 75 North Water Street, where Tickets are Registered at 1-4 of a dollar, and Notice sent per Letter the same day they are drawn, whether blank or prize, to any part of the Continent.  
August 14. w&stf