

tance of Toulouse from Paris is upwards of five hundred miles.

June 19. It is currently reported here this day, that there has been a new battle fought on the Rhine, in which we have taken 3000 prisoners from the Austrians.

According to a letter from Dinan, of the 20th Prairial (June 8), the English have made another attempt upon the coast of Normandy. It is even said, that they have debarked 1800 emigrants, at a small distance from Avranché; that the troops have approached this point of debarkation, and that already several small but bloody battles had taken place.

They add, that on the 19th Prairial an English fleet, composed of nine sail of men of war of different forces, appeared before St. Malo, and advanced even to the entrance of the road; next day they moored at a gun-shot distance from Fort Lavarde, which defends the entrance of the port on Cancalle side.

LONDON, June 7.

The following extraordinary circumstance is reported to have recently occurred at Aughtim, on the borders of the county of Wexford, in Ireland:—A young woman employed in the field fell asleep, and as she lay on the grass, an asp crept down her throat; on awaking she became very sick, and for some time continued very ill, with all the symptoms of a rapid decay: a surgeon was at length applied to, and on communicating to him these circumstances, he gave her medicine, and ordered that she should be suspended from the ceiling with her head down, as long as she could bear to remain in that position. The consequence was, the reptile, of a greenish yellow colour, about four inches long and one and a half in circumference, came from her mouth, attended by eleven young ones. The young woman is now perfectly recovered.

June 20. We yesterday received Paris papers up to the 14th inst. inclusive, which contain the particulars of the action near Altenkirken, wherein general Kleber, following up his first success, has made 3000 prisoners, and taken four thousand colours, 12 pieces of cannon, several ammunition carts, a part of the field equipage of the Austrians, and a considerable quantity of provision and forage. As in those papers no mention is made of the armies in the Hundspruck, we must suppose that no important event has taken place in that quarter, and that the vague report of a victory obtained by the Austrians, which was spread last Saturday, is without foundation.

On the side of Italy, the only remarkable event is the armistice granted to the king of Naples, on condition that he shall pay a military contribution of 30 millions, an event which will much weaken Beaulieu's army, on account of the Neapolitan troops being obliged to withdraw. This armistice is, however, not yet officially announced.

In the interior the Chouans continue to lay down their arms, and the terrorists are kept in awe by the executive government, which is daily gaining more authority by its close union with the moderate party in both councils. The resolution by which the denunciation against Drouet has been admitted, forms another triumph for that party, but the proceedings against the conspirators are still carried on with great slowness.

The Gazette contains the agreeable information, that his majesty's frigate Dryad, of 36 guns, lord A. Beauclerk, commander, has just brought into Plymouth another very fine French frigate, La Proserpine, which she captured on Monday last, after a sharp action of 45 minutes.

La Proserpine is a frigate well known to several of our officers. This frigate, from her superiority of sailing, has seized our ships. At the commencement of the war she kept five days just without gun-shot of the Hannibal and Hector, of 74 guns each, (under the orders of captain (now admiral) Colpoys). She had a brush with the Venus frigate some time after and got off. If she has the same commander he is an officer of great abilities.

The Trompeuse sloop of war, captain Watson, has carried into Cork P'Veillee French brig privateer, of six guns, and 100 men; and with her an English brig her prize, retaken by the Trompeuse.

Sir John Warren's squadron, which was spoke with on Tuesday last by the Hope lugger, has taken a French corvette and two brigs.

Letters from Germany state, that the archduke Charles had ordered the prince of Wurtemberg, whose corps was not strong enough to make any effectual resistance against the numerous troops destined to attack him, to abandon the banks of the Seigs, and fall back to Altenkirken: But these orders not having been executed with sufficient promptitude, some detachments of the prince's corps were surprised by the French, but the loss of the Austrians on this occasion is by no means so considerable as was stated in the Paris papers.

We have seen letters from Italy, addressed to a gentleman in town, of the first distinction, which attribute all the disasters that have befallen that country to the misconduct of the Sardinians. The invasion of the French was a desperate attempt rendered necessary by the utmost want of provisions and all other articles which prevailed in their army. If the Piedmontese had done their duty in the battle of Cherasco, Buonaparte would have been obliged to retreat, having no more than two days provisions. This general was himself greatly astonished at the prompt docility of the king of Sardinia in submitting to all the conditions dictated by the French, who would have much lowered their pretensions, if the cabinet of Turin had insisted on its being done. Thus, in that unfortunate country, the weakness of a Sovereign, communicated to his

troops, has produced the most unfortunate and extraordinary event in this disastrous war.

DANBURY, (Conn.) August 8.

Captain Betts and crew, of Wilson, directly from the West-Indies, inform, that after a severe thunder storm at sea, they heard the cry of human voices, in the utmost distress; they took to their boat, and soon found two men almost drowned: these informed that there were three more somewhere in the sea under the same distressed situation, without a plank or board to help themselves with: They continued the search till they found them all, and carried them safe aboard. One of these five men was a captain, who said his vessel was struck with lightning, and sunk immediately. They all belonged to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

By a letter received from a citizen in France, to a gentleman in this town, dated

Bordeaux, 20th June, 1796.

"At this moment, a PROCLAMATION OF PEACE is issued by the Emperor."

ANOTHER LETTER,

Dated Bordeaux, June 23, says,

"Extraordinary couriers inform us this moment, that the preliminaries of peace with the emperor are signed. He has given up the fortiers of Mayence as a pledge of his sincerity and readiness to accede to the conditions that France shall please to dictate to him. Indeed this in no manner surprising, because his troops refused to fight, and chose rather to surrender prisoners of war, as has been the case in several late engagements on the Rhine, where we have gained the most signal victories, and made a number of prisoners."

[Gaz. U. S.]

FURTHER ACCOUNT.

There is a letter in town (we speak positively) dated Bordeaux, late in June, and from a person of respectability, which says, that an extraordinary courier had just arrived there with intelligence of a cessation of hostilities on the Rhine. The letter further states, as the news brought by that courier, that the Austrians had been repeatedly beaten, had lost much ground, and had given up several posts with little more than the semblance of resistance; that finally the truce was agreed to, and the Austrians had given up Mentz as a pledge of their future desire for peace. The respectability of our channel of information, and the situation of affairs on the Rhine at the date of our last printed accounts, make us place credit in this news.

[Aurora.]

ANNAPOLIS, August 25.

Extract of a letter from general James Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Greenville, July 16, 1796.

"I have the very great pleasure to inform you, that in consequence of my orders and arrangements lieutenant-colonel Hamtramck on the 11th inst. actually displayed the American stripes from Fort Miami, and embarked the same day with about 400 men for Detroit, of which place I have no doubt he is now in possession.

"I congratulate you, Sir, on this long looked for event, which cannot fail to excite the most lively pleasure in the public mind, because it is pregnant with consequences highly interesting to the national weal."

Extract of a letter from captain Henry De Butts to the secretary of war, dated Detroit, July 14, 1796.

"It is with very great pleasure I do myself the honour of announcing to you, that on the 11th inst. about noon, the flag of the United States was displayed on the ramparts of Detroit, a few minutes after the works were evacuated by colonel England and the British troops under his command, and with additional satisfaction I inform you, that the exchange was effected with much propriety and harmony by both parties."

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Extract of a letter from the general of division, Kleber, to the commander in chief, Jourdan.

Head quarters at Hachemburg, 4th year.

The successes obtained on the Sieg, on the 13th of this month, by the corps of the army, the command of which is intrusted to me, was, my dear comrade, but the forerunner of a great triumph.

I have rendered you an account of the 14th, of the manner in which we obliged the enemy to abandon their position of Ukerith, after which they proceeded to that of Altenkirken behind the Wiedbach, a position not less formidable than the former, and where the prince de Wurtemberg was reinforced by fresh troops.

Obliged to stop on the 15th, for the repose of the troops, and to give necessary time for the provisions to arrive, I limited my operations this day to sending out a strong reconnoitring party. It was commanded by gen. D'Haulpoult. He drove the enemy from Weyerbusch, and pushing forward to the heights of Altenkirken, he discovered the camp of the enemy, which several of the inhabitants of the country assured him contained 20,000 men.

On the 16th at four in the morning, the advanced guard of gen. Le Febvre, had orders to put himself in motion, and to direct its march towards Altenkirken. He was charged with the attack of that position!

The head of the second division, under the order of gen. Colaud, was to follow, at the distance of half a league from the rear of gen. Le Febvre, and to form in a second line in the position before Weyerbusch, for the purpose of supporting the first division when it should commence the attack.

Gen. Le Febvre at once drove in all the enemies advanced posts; and when he had opened on the heights opposite to Altenkirken a very brisk cannonading took place. Gen. Le Febvre, to whom the enemies position was perfectly well known, for he had fought in the same place last year, divided his troops into three columns; gave the command of the left to gen. Soultz, the right to the chief of the 25th half brigade of light infantry, citizen Brunet, and remained himself in the centre with the general of brigade Lava.

The two columns of the right and the left had orders to pass along the wings of the enemy, and to turn them. The column of the centre was charged with the attack in front. All these operations were executed with the greatest union. Every where the charge to arms was heard—every where the columns were seen climbing heights almost inaccessible—every where there appeared the greatest boldness and the greatest intrepidity. To this attack the enemy opposed the most vigorous resistance, but the bayonet triumphed at last, and the charges of the cavalry executed opportunely, and with valour completed the defeat of the enemy, which soon changed into a total rout.

Three thousand prisoners, among whom are the three battalions of the regiment of Jordis complete, with their colonel and all their officers, four stand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, a number of artillery, waggons, and part of their baggage, are the trophies of this brilliant day. This battle lasted but two hours, but it was the more warm and bloody for the enemy. Never did infantry march and attack with more order, and never did cavalry shew themselves more superior to the enemy.

The column of the left was composed of the 96th, half brigade of a battalion of light infantry of the 25th, half brigade of a company commanded by capt. Poit.

The right column was composed of a battalion of grenadiers, and of two battalions of the 25th half brigade of light infantry.

The centre of the 83d and 105th half brigades.

The cavalry which were engaged this day were 1st, 6th, 9th, regiment of chasseurs. General D'Haulpoult, who always led them to glory, was struck with a ball on the shoulder.

Citizen Reckepause, chief of a squadron of the first regiment of Chasseurs, gave new proofs of valour, and wherever he appeared, he was followed by victory.

He received the cut of a sabre on the arm, and had his horse killed. I thought it my duty to raise him provisionally, in the field of battle to the rank of chief of brigade.

I believe my dear comrade, you will approve of this nomination, and determine the executive directory to confirm it. I attach to this the more lively interest, as it appears to be the desire of all the corps of the army, who have witnessed his actions.

The division of gen. Colaud was not engaged, but the ardour of the troops manifested to come to action, was a certain proof that they would have equally triumphed, had it been necessary or prudent to yield to their wishes.

I cannot send an account of the dead and wounded of the enemy, but I can assure you that our loss has not been considerable.

General Canot, assistant to the adjutant-general of the ordnance, has had his horse killed.

To-morrow I continue my march, the result of which I hope to announce by new successes.

I have just learned that 12,000 rations of bread and a quantity of flour and forage have been found at Hachemburg.

The adjutant-general Ney, charged with flanking the right of the division under gen. Colaud, has taken the magazines of Dierdorff, containing 600 sacks of oats and 40,000 rations of forage. These captures happen very opportunely in a desert country, and where provisions are transported with the greatest difficulty.

The general of division Bonnarde, who had orders to march to Lintz, by the way of the Rhine, and to proceed from thence to Wilbach, with two battalions and one squadron, has informed me, that after having forced the very narrow defies, and notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, he has arrived at his destination. Health and Friendship.

(Signed) KLEBER.

The Inquirer will be discontinued for a few weeks.

AUGUSTA MAINE,

Bonnet, Cloak, and Mantua-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the Public in general, that she has removed from Mr. John Hurst's to Mr. James Matison's, hatter, (opposite the store of Messrs. Ridgely & Evans,) where she will keep a general assortment of silks, and all articles belonging to her line of business, and will carry it on in all its branches. Bonnets, ready made, may be had on the same terms on which they were formerly sold in the same place by Miss Sarah Owens; and all commands in that line shall be punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner and on the shortest notice. It is with pleasure she avails herself of the present opportunity to return her sincere thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage, to deserve which no exertion on her part shall be wanting. Annapolis, August 25, 1796.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office, 52