

Ferdinand has sent most of his effects to Vienna. He is still at Padua. At Pavia, and several other places in the duchy of Milan, national guards are established in the French mode.

The French generals in Piedmont have ordered their troops to act against the peasantry of that country, who, having threatened to destroy all the villas of the nobility, obliged them to take refuge at Turin.

General Carteaux, who commands the left wing of Kellerman's army, has marched through the Genoese territory with 20,000 men, to reinforce Buonaparte. Another division of the same army has passed through Ajalla towards Coma.

June 16.

Letter from general Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Artzheim, 21 Prairial (June 9) Last night the enemy evacuated Tripladt, Keyserlautern, Neustadt and Spiers, and have retired to the environs of Manheim. In pursuing them we have taken between 150 and 200 prisoners.

The army at present occupies the position of Speyerbach. Head quarters this day will be transferred to Edickhofsen. By the next courier I shall give you further particulars of our situation. During three days I have not been from off my horse. Never were our affairs in so good a train on the Rhine.

(Signed) MORBAU.

Letter from the commissioner Hauffman to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Artzheim, 20 Prairial (June 9) The Austrian army, which so bravely broke the armistice, runs in full speed without firing a single gun. Our advance guard pushed on yesterday, as far as Dackheim, without being able to overtake them. Keyserlautern, Neustadt and Spiers, are occupied by our troops. About a hundred prisoners were taken by our generals, who were reconnoitring the enemy. These prisoners are joyful at this adventure, which shews to what a pitch of discouragement their army has arrived.

(Signed) HAUFFMAN.

From a printed hand-bill, received from Bourdeaux by the Dispatch.

Extra of a letter from Beaulieu to the council of the Emperor.

"I demanded of you a general, and you sent me Argenteau. I know that he is a great seigneur, and that, by way of recompence for the judgments I have passed against him, he is to be made field-marshal of the empire. I forewarn you, that I have no more than 20,000 men, and the French have 60,000—that I shall fly to-morrow, the day after to-morrow, and every day, until I arrive into Siberia, if they pursue me: My age authorises me to speak the whole truth. In a word, make the utmost haste to conclude a peace, on any conditions whatever."

June 18. The king of Spain has published a proclamation forbidding all tribunals, even the inquisition itself, from constraining the French in their religious worship. In the same proclamation he declares that he will acknowledge as Frenchmen only those who shall wear the tri-coloured cockade. This order is dated the 1st of May.

The best informed men are of opinion that war is upon the point of being declared betwixt Spain and England.

The king of Naples has two envoys here, charged to treat for peace with the directory.

The duke of Parma has two plenipotentiaries here on the same business.

Buonaparte has already sent seven millions to Genoa; ten millions more are yet to arrive. He has sent more than two millions to the army of the Rhine; that of Italy costs nothing to the republic. Fatigued, after so many victories, which have been like so many rapid marches, he is now taking a little breath. We believe, however, he will not be long before he resumes his career.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the Corsican insurgents as having seized upon Bastia, and taken the viceroy Elliott. This news, however, wants confirmation.

LONDON, June 20.

A singular instance of the hardness of the times, occurred a very few days since.

Four priests of the order of Black Friars, took the following medicine, as an emetic, and antidote to apoplexy, so frequent at this period:

Two boiled fowls, with proper sauce;
Two roasted ducks, with green peas;
Eight pounds of fresh salmon, with a sufficient quantity of lobster and shrimp sauce;

And four legs of lamb, with cauliflowers, &c.

After swallowing the whole dose, which operated violently; and working it off with copious libations of warm punch, they retired much indisposed: but we are happy to hear, that they are all perfectly restored to health—and have recommended, in the most feeling words to their FOOR not to try the like powerful medicine, but content themselves with the usual emetics, and work off their sickness with water gruel.

KINGSTON, (Jan.) July 23.

The master of the Salter, from Teneriffe, mentions that a Dutch squadron of 9 sail of the line, weakly manned, left the Canaries on the 17th of May, the day before which they had been reconnoyred by an English 74; on the 20th and 21st a heavy cannonading was heard, and it was supposed two fleets had met.

His majesty's ship Alfred, of 74 guns, captain Drury, arrived on Saturday at Port Royal, in 17 days from Martinique. In the Mona passage she fell in with and captured the French national frigate La Renommée, of 44 guns: the frigate suspecting her to be an East-Indiaman with troops, bore down upon her, and endeavoured to escape on discovering the mistake; but a broad side which the Alfred poured into her made her strike. The frigate is an excellent sailer, only 2 years old; she had sailed from Cape Francois in company with another frigate called La Meduse, and had fallen in with 5 English transports, with 100 men on board each, coming from Martinique to the Mole, and captured the whole of them, the frigate with difficulty escaped.—She continued on her cruise, and the other convoyed the transports into Cape-Francois and was again to join her on the cruise. On board the frigate captured is a considerable quantity of baggage, of which they plundered the officers belonging to the troops.

Lieutenant Richards, 1st lieutenant of the Alfred, commands La Renommée.

The captain of La Renommée French frigate mentions, that since she has been built, which is about two years, and during which time he has commanded her, he has captured 120 vessels, but has to this moment reaped no benefit from the sale of his prizes.

BOSTON, August 19.

Captain Snow, from St. Marks, says, it was extremely sickly there, 20 or 30 seamen or soldiers dying every day. A British officer observed, that "the French needed only to exercise a little patience, and their enemies on the island would be completely destroyed, without taking their ammunition or exertion."

We learn from St. Thomas's, that a French 44 gun frigate was towed in there in a very disabled situation—having had an engagement with an English frigate, of 32 guns. The officers of the French frigate, finding it impossible to keep their men to their quarters, were compelled to leave the Englishman, to prevent the capture of their vessel. So runs the report.

Captain Price, from Trinidad, mentions, that capt. Vaughan, late commander of the British frigate Alarm, and who was the author of considerable commotion at the above island, had shot himself, in consequence of being severely reprimanded for his conduct, by his superior officers.

Aug. 23. We were last evening favoured with a Paris paper of June 21, later than any other we have heard of; it contains the following paragraphs, in the same brief manner we publish them.

A courier, just arrived from Italy, brings more good news: Our army has taken the head quarters of general Beaulieu, at Barquette, upon the Minico, with 200 men, and immense magazines.

The king of Saroinia has ratified the treaty of peace. Reports were circulating in Paris, June 8, that an armistice was negotiating with the Austrians; and again, that the preliminary articles of a peace were actually signed by the directory and envoys from Vienna. This latter event may be expected, but these present rumours are questionable.

A letter from Bourdeaux, of June 22, mentions the arrival of a courier, in 48 hours from Paris, with news of a peace between the directory and the emperor; but the writer, notwithstanding, discredits the intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, August 13.

A remarkable instance of the destructive effects of lightning happened at Johnston on Thursday last, about 4 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Arnold Fenner, of that town, being at work in his field, near his barn, entered it, accompanied by his father, two children, and a young man that lived with him, to shelter themselves from a shower of rain. They seated themselves on the floor; the wind rising they shut all the doors except one, which opened to an alley that led by the stable, at the west end. The ether rose from the floor and took a seat on a cast standing in the alley near the door, sitting there some time, his son left the floor, coming out through the alley; the passage being narrow the father rose from his seat and stood up, the son pressing against him to pass by. At that instant when the father and son were close together, a flash of lightning struck the roof at the western gable end, parting all the plank from the rafters, and striking the son lifeless in an instant, leaving no other mark than a little hair burnt on the top of his head; his father caught him in his arms, having himself received no injury. His horse, standing in the stable, about three feet from him, was also struck dead at the same instant, some other horses that were in the barn were not hurt. The barn was set on fire and consumed, together with about twelve tons of hay and oats, some flax, about twenty bushels of rye, and all the farming utensils. Mr. Fenner was in the 40th year of his age, through life he sustained a good moral character, and had been a member of a religious society for a number of years, and we have reason to hope has fallen asleep in Jesus. He has left a disconsolate widow and four children to lament his loss. His funeral was attended on Thursday by a numerous train of mourning friends and relatives, and perhaps the largest concourse of people assembled on this occasion that has been known in that town for many years; when a sermon, well adapted to the solemn occasion, was delivered by the rev. Stephen Place, from Psalms lxxxviii. 18th verse, "Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness."

NEW-YORK, August 24.

By the Rhode-Island packets we learn, that a French corvette arrived at Newport about the middle of last

week, direct from Guadaloupe, and informs, that 12 or 14 French 50 gun ships and frigates had arrived there, with a British 50 gun ship, a prize. The corvette was chased into Newport by a British frigate.

By the schooner Two Friends, captain Place, 15 days from Cape-Nichola-Mole, we learn, that on the 21st July, about 4 o'clock A. M. the brigands about 700 in number, made an attack on an out post of the British garrison at that island, but were repulsed; they soon rallied, and in the second attack forced the British from their redoubt, which was situated on a hill. About an hour afterwards, the British returned with a small reinforcement, and attacked the entrenchment, routed the brigands, and regained their position. The brigands, however, carried off their provision, ammunition, &c. The whole number of the British did not exceed 100, the commander of whom, a major, was killed. Our informant, who was on the ground soon after the engagement, says a considerable number of the brigands were killed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

It appears from the following paragraph in a London paper, that the difference between the Algerines and the Danes is terminated.

The Danish consul at St. Ubes, has given notice, "That the court of Spain, through the minister, the prince of peace, had given official notice, that the 450 Algerine sailors, captured in a Danish ship, had been released, and were returned to Algier—that the consul at Malaga had communicated intelligence to the same effect, and that several Danish vessels had been met by the Algerine cruisers, were questioned and examined merely in the customary manner, and passed undetained—That therefore there was not any doubt of Danish vessels passing free!"

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

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

Head quarters Verona, 15 Prairial, June 3. "Citizen Directors; I shall quit this city to-morrow morning—it is very large and beautiful. I shall leave a garrison here, to keep myself master of three bridges over the Adige.

"I have not concealed from the inhabitants, that if the king of France had not quitted their city prior to my passage across the Po, I should have set fire to a city audacious enough to fancy itself the capital of the French empire.

"I have just visited the amphitheatre—this remains of the Roman nation is worthy of those by whom it was built. I could not prevent feeling myself humbled at the pitifulness of our field of Mars; here an hundred thousand spectators may be seated, and hast with ease the orator who should address them.

"The emigrants are flying from Italy—more than fifteen hundred set out five days before our arrival. They are conveying into Germany their remorses and their misery.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head quarters Milan, 10 Prairial, June 8.

"Citizen Directors, "After the battle of Borghetto, the passage of the Minico, the taking of Pefchiera, and the flight of the enemy into the Tyrolse, we invested the town of Mantua.

"On the 16th, at five in the morning, general d'Allemagne, with the chief of brigade, Leine, proceeded with six hundred grenadiers to the Faubourg of St. Georgio, I went to La Favorite, a superb palace of the duke of Mantua, about half a league from the fortress. I caused half a brigade to advance with general Scriverer to support general d'Allemagne, who having perceived the enemy in the intrenchments of St. Georgio, had attacked them, and rendered himself master of the Faubourg and the head of the bridge. Already, notwithstanding the fire of the place, the grenadiers had advanced with their muskets pointed on the causeway. They attempted even to form themselves into a column to enter Mantua—and when they were shewn the enemy's batteries on the ramparts, at Lody," said they, "the enemy had more." But the circumstances were not the same. I ordered them to retire. The day was sufficiently brilliant for an affair of advanced posts, and extremely interesting for us. The enemy had lost one hundred men killed and taken prisoners.

"Gen. Angereau set out at break of day for Costanne, Mantua. After passing the Minico beyond the lake, he proceeded to the Faubourg of Cheraie. He forced the intrenchments, took the tower, and obliged the enemy to retire quite within the fortrefs of Mantua.

"A drummer of twelve years of age, whose name I shall send you, has particularly distinguished himself. He climbed, during the fire, to the top of the tower, to open the gate.

"I ought not to pass over a circumstance which exhibits the barbarism which still reigns in these countries. At St. Georgio, there is a convent of religious. They had fled, for the place was exposed to the fire of the cannon. Some of our soldiers entered the post themselves in it. They heard cries. They ran to a low court, and forced the door of a wretched cell, where they found a young woman, seated on a miserable shaft, and her hands fettered. This unfortunate being begged her life. They broke her from. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age.

"She had been confined four years in this situation, for having endeavoured to escape and to obey, in the age and country of hers, the impulse of her heart.