

NEWWIED, June 20.

We have come off very well. General Olivier, a worthy character, who commanded the French troops here, maintained a severe discipline, so that not the least excess was committed. On the sudden approach of the Imperialists the town was evacuated by the French. Several houses were damaged by the cannonade of the Austrians, who first supposed the French still at Newwied.

SIEGEN, June 16.

The French, when they crossed the Rhine, and as they advanced, made known by a printed proclamation that it was against their will that they again endeavored to transfer the theatre of war on the right bank of the Rhine; but that the implacable pride of the German princes had forced them to that step. They said, they did not come as enemies of the inhabitants of this side of the Rhine, and would protect the property of all those who did not fly from their homes; that the Germans ought to treat the French warriors as brothers, and the latter would not fail to do the same, it being strictly enjoined to them; on the contrary, the emigrants should ascribe the fault to themselves, if the same protection was not extended to their property left behind.

According to the accounts from Siegenburg and its environs, the French really behaved very well. In this quarter they exact every where contributions. They have demanded 10,000 bls. of bread, 40 cows, 15 casks of brandy, a great quantity of shoes, &c. from this town. The greatest part of this contribution has already been furnished without having to this moment seen a single Frenchman, except the bearer of the order. They have also transmitted a polite letter of that kind in the county of Witzgenstein, but the bearer, a French horseman, was seized with his letter by an Austrian patrol, and the order may therefore probably remain unexecuted.

BONN, June 20.

A bloody action was again fought yesterday between Uckeroth and Altenkirchen. The details given vary in some particulars, but they all agree that the French grenadiers and dragoons fought like lions, and that every inch of ground which the Austrians gained was covered with their own blood. General Kleber advanced during the day upon the enemy and continued his retreat undisturbed towards night. About 300 wounded were sent here the same day by general Kleber.

The corps of Kleber falls again back to its former position on the Wupper, whilst the divisions of Jourdan's army that had crossed the Rhine, occupy already their former positions between Mentz and Coblenz.

The French attribute the check they suffered near Wetzlar to the great superiority of the Austrians, who amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men, whilst the division of Lefebvre was not half so numerous.

FRONTIERS of ITALY, June 11.

The French columns who had advanced by way of Vicenza, and of which it was thought that they would attempt to attack the Austrian army in the rear, and to penetrate to Trident, have marched back again. In other parts, however, the French are still penetrating towards Crain, and other parts of the frontiers of Austria. Kellerman's army, it is still believed, will attempt to penetrate through the country of the Grisons, and by that means to turn the Austrians, to force them to retreat from the frontiers of Tyrol into the interior of the emperor's hereditary dominions, while other French troops will advance.

PARIS, July 1. AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The accounts from the commanders of the French armies in this direction, appear more regular and connected than those on the German side; it requires little more than to arrange the official details according with the order of time, to follow up their unparalleled progress; private accounts state that the French made an attack on the two suburbs of Mantua, St. George and Chariale. General D'Allemagne made himself master of the first, and general Angereau of the second, and drove the Austrians into the town, but the French were afterwards dislodged; that the English had seized six French vessels laden with ammunition, under the Genoese fort Del l'Arma, which had occasioned a representation from Paypoal, and a meeting of the senate. That the Venetians were augmenting their land forces, and had recalled their admiral Gondelmero, with his fleet from Corfu, to protect their commerce in the Adriatic, which had suffered much by privateers holding letters of marque from the French generals. That Saliceti had demanded a free passage for the French troops through his territory, and that the army of Kellerman was reported to be approaching the country of the Grisons, with an intention to co-operate with the other generals in their plans for penetrating the Austrian hereditary dominions, by the way of Tyrol. Beaulieu's army was posted along from Ala, Cagliari, Roveredo and Trent, and marshal Wurmsier was hourly expected to assume the command, vice Beaulieu; the Tyrolese were making the greatest exertions to check the career of Buonaparte. Thirty thousand men had been detached from marshal Wurmsier's army to reinforce general Beaulieu. General Clairfait, it is reported, is to have the command of the Austrian troops in the Tyrolese. Large reinforcements have also been sent to strengthen the French army in Italy.

Letters from Switzerland state, that all the emigrants, without distinction of age or sex, have just

received orders to leave all the cantons before the first of August. The sick and infirm remain till the first of September.

And a letter from Chambery says, the Ottoman ambassador passed through that place, on his way to Paris, on the 25th.

From England there are few articles of a public kind that interest; government appears to entertain a serious alarm, on the subject of the armaments of Spain and the semblance of preparation for invasion on the opposite continent. On the 2d July a large detachment was suddenly selected from the royal artillery, at Woolwich, embarked directly on the Warren, the ordnance transport, and sailed the next day for Gibraltar. On the 10th of July, marquis Cornwallis inspected the works at Landguard fort, and crossed the harbour to Harwich; and in the evening visited the camp consisting of the Hertford militia. The next morning set out to visit the Essex coast.

LONDON, July 2.

We lay before our readers the last communication from Mr. Barthelemi to the state of Basle, dated 15th Prairial, June 2.

"Mighty lords,
From authentic intelligence it appears, that the army under the command of Condé are on their march towards your frontiers, to resume the position they occupied the last campaign: I cannot, mighty lords, refrain from calling your attention to the avowed object of that corps of emigrants, and admonishing you to devise the most effectual means for the maintenance of the neutrality of your territory, and to repel any aggression that may be made upon it.

I have reason to believe, that the measures you have already concerted with the confederate state for this purpose, together with the reinforcements, composed of the Helvetic contingents, cannot fail to give the executive directory of the French republic the utmost confidence in the most scrupulous observance of the duties as a neutral country.

You will not, I hope, mighty lords, mistake the interference of the French government, when, in conformity to my instructions, I again solicit your attention respecting Condé's army. The only object I have in view on the present occasion is, to preserve the tranquillity of your canton, and an earnest desire to avert from your frontiers and of all the co-estates, those calamities which to me appear the necessary consequence of neglect, and the want of clear understanding at the present moment.

The proper dispositions have been made by our generals, all possible precautions taken on the confines of France to repel any aggression that may be made by the enemy, after traversing your territories, and should this band of emigrants have the temerity, if despair itself should drive them to so forlorn an expedient, as to advance with arms in their hands to the very bosom of the French nation, they cannot by any possibility escape destruction. May God preserve you, &c.

(Signed) "BARTHELEMI."

In a few days after the receipt of the above letter, M. Ochis, burgomaster of the state of Basle, set out for Paris.

July 11. Paris dates of the 3d July mention, that authentic letters announce a fresh victory gained by Moreau on the right side of the Rhine, and that the emperor's cuirassiers were almost cut to pieces; that the siege of Mantua is carried on by 60,000 men. The king of Naples had obtained a cessation of arms, on condition of withdrawing his forces, land and naval, from the coalition. L'Eclair of the third July says, that the French had gained a signal victory, entered Friburg in the Brigau: this appears to allude to the victory first mentioned in this paragraph. It was reported, that Pichegru had taken part of Moreau's army, and was marching by Constance to cut off Beaulieu, enter the Tyrolese by the way of Germany, and shake hands with Buonaparte. Moreau in his letter, dated Kehl, talks of shaking hands with Buonaparte.

A Munich head of June 26, mentions that a courier from Inspruck brought news of the French having taken Polzen, secured the passage of Schultz, and advanced into the valleys of Friesler and Munster.

Paris dates of the 5th July say, "We have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona, and Civitta Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn we took from the English shipping, &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The ministers of the king of Naples, and the pope had arrived at Paris."

NEW-YORK, September 1.

By the arrival of the brig Two Sisters, Richard Jeffery, master, from Cape Francois in 13 days, we receive the following information:

Every kind of provisions were in great plenty at the Cape, Port Dauphin, Port de Paix, &c. Flour was selling for ten dollars, with the prospect of its falling soon to eight; as the public stores were filled up with no less than 25,000 barrels.

The government was disbanding several useless camps in the interior of their island, in order to lessen their charges and restore so many hands to agriculture.

The British had made no progress in any part of the island, but their forces were so much reduced at the Mole, by an epidemical disorder, that they could hardly man three of their ships. Two thirds of their land troops had already perished, and the remainder were dying very fast, and from 20 to 30 in a day.

An account was received of the capture of Tortola island by two French frigates, La Madals and Insurgente, with 300 land troops; it was reported that after taking several English sails richly laden, and

destined to join the Jamaica convoy, they sank a few privateers, destroyed the town, and were daily expected with their prizes at the Cape.

September 2.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Tothill, captain Lovell, arrived yesterday from St. Croix.

On Saturday last, the Chesapeake bearing about W. N. W. saw three ships of war, standing to the westward, one of which altered her course about 11 A. M. and stood to the northward, the other two continued their course to the westward, and passed to about a mile ahead without showing colours or offering to speak us; we soon after saw a signal made by one of the two, and the ship to the northward immediately tacked and stood after them; we continued our course to the northward. Next morning, early, we discovered three other ships bearing about west from us, distance about 3 leagues, Cape Charles then bearing about west, distance about 12 leagues. The ships shaped their course for us, but on some guns firing, which we took to be near the Chesapeake, two of the largest ships tacked and stood for that place—the other, which appeared to be a sloop of war, continued her course for us, but about nine o'clock, on a signal made from the other ships, she tacked and stood after them, and about 11 o'clock they were out of sight; at 12 we discovered them standing to the eastward under full sail, and soon after discovered four other ships in chase, which continued till about 5 o'clock, when one of the ships coming up with the ships chased, an action commenced, which lasted but a few minutes, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, so as to discover the ships, we missed one of them, which, we are persuaded, must have sunk; another ship then coming up with the one that had been engaged, they continued their course after the other two, which at dark appeared to be about a league distance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

In the Aurora of August 19, we already remarked that the retreat of the republicans from the Lahn was not owing to the superiority of the Austrians, nor the consequence of a defeat; but a skillful manœuvre which ensured the most important advantages to the French. We have also maintained that the crowding of the Austrians in pursuit of Kleber's corps promised the most splendid successes of the republicans, and that prudence commanded general Jourdan not to push forward towards Francfort, before Moreau had crossed the Rhine, which we announced would be effected above Manheim.

All this is partly verified, and partly in such a train as not to admit the least doubt of its being speedily accomplished. The project of crossing the Rhine between Manheim and Landau, near Gambstheim and Kehl, where the operation was least dangerous, failed, owing to the accidental overflowing of the river.

But Providence seems to guide the republican army to the spots where the most splendid and decisive successes can be gained. The attack against fort Kehl was at first only intended as a feint; the real attack near Gambstheim miscarried from the height of the waters of the Rhine; the French were then under the necessity to attempt the passage near fort Kehl; and fort Kehl, where the strongest fortifications and innumerable other obstacles seemed to render every effort useless; was taken in a few hours; Offenburgh and Friburg, the capital of Austrian Brisgau, surrendered, and the theatre of the war is at once transferred from the exhausted territory of the petty German princes, to the hereditary dominions of the emperor, which had not yet been invaded during the whole course of the war, and which were so well protected, that after the loss of Belgium the Imperial ministry supposed they might without any danger of further territorial losses continue the war, and that the French could only ravage the German principalities, which did not affect, but must on the contrary promote, the interests of the emperor.

There is no doubt that the executive directory will take every necessary measure to support Moreau in his new and most important conquests, and enable him to improve his victories by over-running Snaiba, Bavaria, Tyrol and Austria. The passage being effected near Kehl, the republicans have their communication with France, and an easy supply of provisions secured; the bridge near Strasburg is on one side protected by the citadel of that city, and on the other by the batteries of fort Kehl. The whole army of the Rhine and Moselle, except a few detachments left in the delta of the Vauge, will undoubtedly have taken the road to Brisgau; all the republican troops in the department of the Upper Rhine, and the French corps near Basle, will also successively join Moreau as he advances up the river towards Bavaria and Tyrol.

And what means have the Austrians to oppose the victorious march of the army of the Rhine and Moselle? The position of Wurmsier near Manheim, is not less than 70 miles from the spot where the republican army effected the passage; he cannot leave that position without exposing the grand army of the archduke Charles to be hemmed in by Jourdan, in the mountains of the Westerwald; he cannot keep that position without running the risk of his communication with Austria being cut off by Moreau, who being near the passes of the Black Forest, will certainly not have failed to secure them, and by this he must have baffled, beforehand, every project of the Austrians against his own army.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles, are, according to the London papers, at Mulheim; consequently two hundred and forty miles north of fort Kehl; should he resolve to hasten to the relief of Wurmsier, Jourdan's whole forces will fall on his rear, and one half of the Austrian army must consequently be destroyed before they can get one of the difficult passages in the Westerwald. If the archduke dete-