

Falmouth 24 days, and the schooner Abeons, captain Ropes, in 36 days from Cadiz.

By the Boston we hope to get Hamburg papers this morning. Her verbal accounts and letters corroborate our Dutch accounts in yesterday's Argus, that Jourdan had defeated the Imperialists between Nuremberg and Regensburg, as we had it yesterday; [We find on examination, that Regensburg is the German for Ratisbon.]

Verbal accounts by the Abeons, from Cadiz, state, that the British sailors had been permitted to return on board their vessels again, on the day she left that port, viz. the 4th September.

Several arrivals at Boston mention the taking of Newfoundland by the French.—The news is credited.

October 18.

London papers state, that T. Grenville, (not the secretary) is to go to Paris on a pacific commission—which is, a full recognition of the French republic one and indivisible.

October 20.

By the *Jansem*, captain Smith from London.

RETREAT AND SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN. ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

General Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated from the head quarters at Schweinfurt, 14 Fructidor, August 31, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"Since my letter of the 7th, it has been impossible for me to write to you.

"In the night between the 7th and 8th Fructidor, I made my retreat in two columns, for the purpose of retiring behind Velden, because general Bernadotte, having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff, the enemy occupied the position of Lauff with the forces sufficiently strong to prevent the possibility of my forcing that passage, which was the only high road that would afford a facility for conveying the artillery and baggage.

"I have consequently been obliged to cross the country, and travel along roads which have hitherto been considered as impassable by an army. The park of artillery and baggage have encountered the greatest difficulties in their march; it has been impossible for me to reach Velden, and I have been obliged to take up a position with the army, partly before Velden, and partly at Vilsech.

"General Bernadotte having been obliged to retire to Forcheim, and the enemy having moved in front of Erlangen, my right flank was uncovered, and I had even the enemy behind me. The park and the baggage having filed off during the night, that corps of the army which was encamped in front of Velden, encamped on the 9th at Hilpoltstein and Betzenstein; general Kleber, who commanded the corps which was encamped at Nesech, could not receive the order for retiring, because a great body of the enemy's cavalry placed between him and me, cut off the communication. But that general felt the necessity of making his retreat, and he was met on the 9th at Peunitz by the adjutant-general Ducheron, who carried the orders to him for retiring to Betzenstein, where he did not arrive till midnight.

"On the 10th the army retired behind the Wesent, the right supported by Forcheim, and the left at Ebermannstadt.

"On the 11th, I only made a movement on my right, for the purpose of conveying the principal forces of my army, and I formed the design of attacking that body of the enemy which was on my right; but it was necessary to construct bridges on the Rednitz, and that was impossible: and as I was informed a large body of the enemy was at Burg Eberach, and had pushed their patrols into Bamberg, where general Ernouf was made prisoner for an instant, I thought it my duty to continue my retreat. I marched the 12th towards Bamberg—a part of the army passed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other remained on the right bank, and I caused bridges to be constructed over the Mein. The same day the enemy pushed a very large body of cavalry from Burg Eberach on Eltman, and cut off the only road which offered me a communication. This was the more easy for them to accomplish, as that road, which runs along the right bank of the Mein, from Bamberg to Schweinfurt, is one continued defile.

"The 13th, the army was in motion, and by a forced march, arrived this day at Schweinfurt, after having forced the passage of the Eltman, and part at Lauringen.

"I shall remain there until circumstances force me to fall back, or allow me to advance, having no longer behind such horrible defiles as I have passed, and the power of retreating by Fulde, along the Upper Lahn.

"I am going to examine the movements of the enemy, and you may be assured that if circumstances permit me, I shall march against them, but not in the country that I have traversed, at least without your formal order, for I shall always think it extremely dangerous to place an army in such defiles, without having a large body in reserve, which might protect its retreat, and keep the inhabitants of the country in order.

"As I have been seven days without being able to communicate with any body, I do not know what has passed towards Mayence or elsewhere. I have only this day received a letter from general Moreau, of the 8th, who announces his success on the 7th over the enemy.

"General Ernouf, who had received a dispatch from you for me, was obliged to destroy it, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the success of general Moreau will recall prince Charles to the Danube, and I shall strive to profit by it.

"I have the honour to inform you, that notwithstanding the great difficulties I have sustained in my march, I have not lost a single piece of artillery.

"You will also learn, no doubt with pleasure, that although the army has been compelled to fight six days together, in front and rear, the troops have not testified the smallest chagrin.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN."

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Hamelburg, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

"I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy passed the Mein on the 16th, and marched against Würzburg.

"The garrison there, being doubtless unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel.

"I resolved on an attack upon the 17th, as well to deliver, if possible, the garrison of Würzburg, as to endeavour to compel the enemy to retrace the Mein.

"The enemy had in like manner formed the design to attack me; they wanted to turn me on my left, as I did them on their right, that I might secure Dettelbach and Kitzengen, their two points of retreat.

"The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The enemy with a numerous cavalry appeared to be superior on my left wing, and threatened to cut it off. I thought it necessary to run the hazard of a charge of cavalry, which might procure us the greatest advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the general of division Donnaud, and was executed with courage—some of the enemy's corps were worsted, and suffered, but fresh troops advancing, our cavalry were surprised and retired.

"General Bonnaud and I rallied them, but it became impossible to attempt a second charge, the enemy receiving fresh troops every instant.

"I have therefore been obliged to retire.—The retreat has been effected happily enough.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN."

VICTORY gained by MOREAU. ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

General Moreau, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Pfaff Hussen, 16th Fructidor.

"After the passage of the Lech, the army advanced by the different routs, the right to Dakin, the centre to Pfaff Hussen, and the left at Bombach. We could by no means advance from that position without the greatest precautions.

"General L'etour's troops were behind the Iser, opposite Munich; those of general Mercantier were at Landshut. We must expect, every moment, the arrival of the reinforcements of the archduke Charles, he has several sources open on the Danube, among others that of Ingolstadt, whose bridge he commands.

"I had given orders to push our reconnoitring parties, as far as possible, to have news of the enemy. The result was, that they possessed the bridge of Ingolstadt, and had a strong garrison in the town. They did not occupy Verbourg, and they had been some way on the road to Ratisbon without discovering any of the enemy.

"It was natural to think, that the enemy posted in force at Landshut and Ingolstadt, would allow us to advance toward Ratisbon, and then harass our flank.

"On the 15th, general Desaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingolstadt and force the enemy to cut down the bridge.

"General St. Cyr was ordered to push his out-posts to Hamper, and reconnoitre Freising—General Feino was to approach Munich. Since the 13th his vanguard occupied Munich and Vertameining. In taking this position, the 4th regiment of dragoons, had charged with the greatest bravery the cavalry of the enemy's vanguard, and had pursued them near as far as the Iser, taking from them 80 horse and as many men.

"At the moment when these attacks were commenced, the enemy who had marched all night, attacked at day break the out posts of the left wing. They resisted enough to give the troops who had marched towards Ingolstadt, time to return. They left there only the body of flankers under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the same instant, and who succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

"The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Haugenburg and the chapel St. Gertrud. The troops of the main body and the reserve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

"Their cavalry, notwithstanding the dreadful havoc made in their ranks by our artillery, charged our batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greatest coolness; though the enemy were not 25 paces distant.

"The 1st regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chasseurs, charged this cavalry in flank with the greatest bravery—a part of them was driven into a marsh, where we took about 100 horse. Another was obliged to pass under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demi-brigade—A battalion of the 60th then attacked with great courage the heights of the chapel St. Gertrud, took a howitzer, and a waggon, and dislodged the enemy, who repulsed on all sides, were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loss than about 500 prisoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horses, as well as the rout they had taken. Their loss is at least 1800 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"This body was the union of those of generals L'etour and Marcassin, ten battalions and three regiments of cavalry of the army of Wartenleben, that prince Charles had sent to check our progress. It is nearly the equivalent he had drawn from that army to march against that of the Sambre and Meuse. We expect to see the rest arrive in a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meuse may easily resume the offensive.

"The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer charged to announce the attack to me, lost his way, and came in too late for the reinforcements to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented my hearing the noise of the cannonade. These circumstances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 10 or 12 thousand men, who, I could easily have detached against their rear, would have entirely dispersed them.

"The troops although inferior to the enemy have done prodigies of valour. The troops most distinguished are the first regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chasseurs, the 10 half brigades of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greatest bravery. The greatest praise is due to the company of citizen Mosel, &c. &c.

"Provisions are no longer scarce. We have taken here near 40,000 sacks of grain, hay, straw, and the ovens of the enemy, which they were not able to destroy.

(Signed)

"MOREAU."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters at Brescia, 2d Fructidor, (Aug. 19.)

The general of division, chief of the état-major-general to the commissaries of government, Salicetti and Gatrât.

"All goes well—the enemy is at Trent—they have evacuated Riva, after having burnt their marine on the lake of Garda. The head quarters of Wurmsler are at two leagues beyond Trent. We are occupied in putting our divisions in order to march, and to commence a new campaign, which will give a final blow to the emperor, I hope in the course of two days to have exchanged all our brothers in arms, who are in the enemy's power; they amount to 163 officers, 169 serjeants, 360 corporals, and 1608 soldiers. I declare it to be a great happiness to me, to see our brave republicans delivered from the hands of the enemy, and to know, that they are again combating under the banner of liberty with new ardour.

(Signed)

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Hauffman, commissary of government, with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Augsburg, 8th Fructidor, (Aug. 25.)

"Citizen Directors,

"I announce to you one of the most brilliant days of republican valour, one of the most striking victories gained by the army of the Rhine. Yesterday the enemy was attacked on all points. It was in a plain, divided and supported by heights, and having before it the deep and rapid river of Lech. Our brave troops passed by swimming, and holding their rifles and their arms over their heads.

"The enemy was completely beaten and put to the rout. Two standards, 16 to 20 pieces of light artillery, from 12 to 1500 prisoners have been taken. The army advanced four leagues beyond the Lech, into Bavaria. We have to regret the loss of the brave general Hewel, wounded by a ball, and carried away by the rapidity of the stream.

"The commander in chief who cannot sufficiently praise the bravery of the army, will give you the details of this grand day.

(Signed)

"HAUFFMAN."

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated September 12.

"You may depend upon the following communication: Mr. Pitt has informed the governors and directors of the bank, that under the idea of the present being a favourable moment to open a negotiation of peace with France, it has been determined to send a person of consequence to Paris, to know if the executive of France will enter into a treaty on reasonable terms; if so, 'tis well, if not, then the war becomes a war of necessity, and must be carried on with vigour, for which purpose it is not the intention of this government to ask another loan, but to levy a tax on property, to be paid in respective quotas, according to each man's ability."

Annapolis, October 27.

On Friday the 21st instant, a commencement, for conferring degrees in St. John's College, was held in the college hall, at which attended the honourable the judges of the general court, and a numerous and respectable audience, consisting of strangers and citizens.

After prayer by the vice-principal, and a short Latin address by the principal, the public exercises were performed in the following manner:

1. A salutatory oration in Latin on the effect of public honours, by Mr. John Shaw, of Annapolis.
2. An oration on the advantages of agriculture and the respect in which it was held by the Ancients, by Mr. William Cooke, of Annapolis.
3. An oration on a free government as contrasted with a state of despotism, by Mr. Daniel Murray, of Annapolis.
4. An oration on science and its connexion with liberty, by Mr. Robert H. Goldborough, of Talbot county.
5. The degree of bachelor of arts was then conferred by the principal on Messieurs William Cooke, Robert Goldborough, Francis Key, Daniel Murray, John Shaw, and Carlisle Fairfax Whiting, of Alexandria, who was prevented by indisposition from taking a part in the public exercises of the day.