FRANCE.

ARMY OF THE ALPS.

The Commander in Chief of the army of the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I rejoice with all good citizens, and the brave defenders of the Republic, who compose the army of the Alps, at the new victory which the Executive Directory has gained over the factions which would annihilate the government and the legislature. We all see with the most lively satisfaction, that the Directory knows equally well how to disconcert the infernal plots of our internal enemies, and to secure triumph abroad to the armies of the Republic. They may rely on the devotion of the troops whom I command, as well as on that of their General.

Health and respect.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

On the first Prairial, a body of 14 men, a part of the 60th half brigade, entered Lyons, and uttered violent imprecations against the inhabitants, calling them Chouans. They declared they had come from the neighbourhood of Puy, where they did not spare the muscadins. At that moment they saw citizen Rolier, with a white button in his hat. They pierced with bayonets this father of a family, and he fell. A thousand cries of indignation were raised against the detachment of assassins, and they fell upon the citizens and plunged their bayonets in their breasts—The citizens hurled stones at them, and compelled them to take shelter in hotel common.

The commander, Montchoisy, arrived and quelled the tumult; but the multitude pressed round him demanding justice, which he promised. The men were arrested and disarmed. Just as the people were dispersing, a drum was beat—and 200 men from the barracks of Collinettes arrived. The alarm became general; but on the promise of the people to wait in tranquility for the execution of justice, the 200 men were sent to their quarters. At that moment another body of 200 men from another battalion appeared and revived the alarm, which was augmented by the sight of some volunteers, who had loaded their arms, without orders, and declared they would re-establish the sans-culottes. But other volunteers having wounded two or three young men, there was a prospect of a horrible massacre. The General hastened to the place, arrested one of the young men from their hands and ordered the detachments into their quarters.

A provisory agent of police, Seiziat, was slain, as also one named Rouhas. These men ought to have attempted to make their crimes forgotten—but they invited their fate, one by discharging his pistol at the citizens, the other by wounding a young man with a poinard.

Tranquility is restored. Full confidence is placed in Gen. Montchoisy by the citizens—he is called the friend of humanity and the savior of Lyons.

[JOURNAL OF LYONS.]

GEORGE-TOWN, JULY 19.

On Friday last arrived here, ROBERT LISTON, Esq. the British Minister—with his lady—accompained by EDWARD THORNTON, his secretary—GABRIEL WOOD, British Consul for this State—and HENRY MURRAY STEWART, second son of the Earl of Bute. Yesterday they made an excursion to the Great Falls of the *Potomak*.—To day they are to proceed for *Mount Vernon*.

CINCINNATI, June 25.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated Head quarters Greeneville June 17, 1796.

"Capt. SHAMBURGH, aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. WILKINSON returned to this place, last evening, from *Detroit*, and has brought with him a letter from Col. ENGLAND, to the General, in which I am assured the Col. informs the Gen. that he hourly expected final orders from Lord DORCHESTER, for the evacuation of the posts subject to his command: that he was prepared to avail himself of the shortest notice, and that so soon as those orders should arrive, he would dispatch an express to the General with information thereof; to the end that they might concert measures for the safe delivery of the public works and buildings, to the troops of the *United States*.

"Capt. SHAMBURGH was received with marked distinction; was lodged in the quarters of Capt. O'BRIEN, of the garrison, & was treated with the utmost politeness and urbanity by all ranks, except the savage *M'Kee*, who convinced of his manifold murderous deeds, durst not see him."

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) July 16.

The communications, lately republished from the Gazette of the United States, explaining the motives of France for seizing our vessels bound to English ports, whether a genuine letter from a French officer or not has doubtless stated the true ground of the business—viz. That the French finances are deranged, so that they cannot pay for supplies, and they do not expect Americans will any longer trust them—that they intend to revenge on our merchants who were friendly to the treaty with Great-Britain—and that they wish to verify the predictions of our Democrats, who have foretold evils from that treaty. All these reasons are very generous, noble and dignified; well worthy of the great souls of republicans and allies. But if the French suppose the people of America will oblige the government to be passive under any and all kinds of injuries from France, and that in case of a rupture, they will put on the tricolored cockade, they mistake the temper of the people most egregiously. A rupture with any nation cannot happen through the fault of our nation or government. If it happens at all, it will be through the design of a foreign nation; and whether the nation is French, British or Algerine, the Americans will resist the aggressor. If France should be the aggressor, France will find the Americans foes; except the Democrats, who, like the tories in the late revolution, would, Spaniel like, kiss the rod. These, however, are not half so numerous now, as the tories were in 1775, and would be glad to secure their persons and estates by modest silence.

The Americans have sense enough to see the folly of linking themselves with the politics of any foreign nation whatever. Their wishes have universally been in favour of the French revolution, so far as its object was to destroy tyranny and reform abuses. But in nothing do the French make a greater mistake than in supposing the Americans will submit their government to French influence. They will submit to no influence: but that of their own clear national interest. If we must quarrel it will be to defend our country; no matter who the assailant is, a monarch or a republic.

The Americans wish to preserve peace—they with this view, have borne the loss of much property from the British—much from the French—and some from the Algerines. They submit to violations of right loss, of property, and many injuries, from the British, the French, and Algerines, not because they love or fear those nations, but because, to submit and to negociate are less evils than an open rupture, and there is no other alternative.

The French talk of a coalition between Pitt and Washington! What insulting language is this? And are not the French in coalition with the treaty of Prussia, Spain, Constantinople and even Algiers? Is it love or respect that unites France and Prussia? No, it is interest. Just so, is it interest that unites "Pitt and Washington"—It is interest that unites all nations, Yes, Frenchmen, it is interest alone that has united France and America: and be on your guard, that you do not make it our interest to dissolve the connection.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter from Madame DE LA FAYETTE, to General FERRARI, one of the Emperor's Ministers.

"I AM particularly grateful for the regret you express at the impossibility of granting my requests. I made them in the first instance, to the commanding officer at Olmutz, because his Imperial Majesty had told me to address myself to him. I made them in writing, because I had no means of seeing him.

"I asked 1st. permission to go to mass, because I ought to do every thing in my power to go to it, on Sundays and Holidays.

2d. To be attended occasionally by a servant, because having learnt when at *Vienna*, that M. BOUGNONVILLE, CAMUS, BANCAL and others, conventional prisoners, who had servants, enjoyed here the liberty of seeing them all the day long, I flattered myself that the same favour might be granted to me, for some moments.

"I have also asked, that M. DE MAUBURG and DE PUZY, might pass some hours with us, because in the different prisons of *France*, in ROBESPIERRE's time, (where, as you know, I have passed sixteen months) I was in the habits of seeing the prisoners communicate with each other.

"I beg pardon, for having in this respect allowed my confidence to carry me too far.

"I confess with great pleasure, that we agreed to participate all the rigours of M. DE LA FAYETTE's prison, and that this was all the favour we applied for. Our sentiments are still the same, and we repeat with all our hearts, that we are happier with M. DE LA FAYETTE, even in this prison, than we should be any where else without him.

"To justify, however, the liberty I have taken with you, I will remind you, Sir, that his Imperial Majesty, in the audience he was pleased to grant me, had the goodness to say to me that "I should find M. DE LA FAYETTE, very well treated, and that if I had any request to make, I should be well satisfied with the commanding officer.

"I have also the honor of reminding you, Sir, that his Imperial Majesty permitted me to write directly to himself, and to address my letter to the Prince of *Rosemberg*; and as since we have been shut up, I have been utterly deprived of the means of writing to the Emperor, or even to Mr. ROSEMBERG, I conceived it my duty, to address my requests to you, and beg you will excuse me, for they have appeared somewhat exaggerated to you."

Capt. PIERSON, of the schooner Delight, arrived at the fort, from *Porto Rico*. In lat. 28, was boarded by two French eighty four's and a 50 gun ship from *France*; they were steering to the northward and eastward under easy sail; the officers informed, that they were cruizing to intercept the homeward bound *Jamaica* fleet, which they hourly expected to fall in with.

July 25.

There was a most beautiful exhibition round the sun this forenoon. A brilliant *Halo*, presenting all the colours of the Rainbow apparently surrounded it. This was intersected by three or four circles of a fainter hue, according to the varying positions of the light clouds, which favorably floated in the Atmosphere at the time.

It is highly probable that the armies of France will conquer all Italy—that the Emperor in Turin will be compelled to sue for peace—France then will have Great Britain only to contend with—with this latter power the contest will not continue long; having made very great acquisitions in the war, Britain will have it in her power to offer such terms as France will very probably accede to. The French Republic will then have nothing more to do, but to sit down and enjoy the fruits of her toil—adjust her internal concerns, and turn the attention of her citizens to those improvements in her Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, which under a just and equal government, may carry her wealth, power, and happiness, to the highest pitch of human attainment.

But no, say the disturbers of *our peace*—France, after having conquered all Europe, will have a dreadful account to settle with the United States.

There is one idea that must come home to the feelings of every real patriot of this country; and that is, if a change in the circumstance of the United States could possibly be brought about by the machinations of those who assume to themselves the exclusive right of judging and condemning our government, that change would certainly be FOR THE WORSE.

July 27.

Extract of letter from a Physician residing in Camden, State of Delaware.

"Our complaints in this country have been remarkably inflammatory, and required the liberal use of the lancet to remove them. The brain has been affected in the most violent manner. This was the case in almost every complaint that came under my notice, and it was remarkable, that where blood letting had not been early and plentifully used, the disease almost uniformly terminated about the 5th day in coma, insensibility and death. This was particularly the case with those practitioners who are averse to the use of the lancet, and the consequence was, that they lost a great proportion of their patients—We have to lament the death of three physicians, who fell victims to the violence of the disease, they all resided within a few miles of each other.

"While this was the case with those who either did not use the lancet at all, or but very sparingly, those practitioners who entertained a different opinion, and who bled and purged daily, lost very few during the continuance of the complaint. But one case which terminated fatally came under my own observation, and even that was occasioned by an aversion the friends of the patient had to bleeding."

August 3.

Important. Pleasing. Authentic.

The western Posts taken possession of.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Bruff to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Oswego or Ontario, July 15, 1796.

"I have the pleasure to announce that the British commandant of Fort Ontario wrote to me on the 13th inst. that the king's stores were embarked and sent off; that he wished to get away with the detachment next morning at day light, and requested me to send an officer *that day* as early as possible.

"In consequence of this information and request, I instantly dispatched an officer; and next day (being the 14th) followed with the troops and two field pieces. On my arrival found the British garrison gone and Lieutenant Elmer in possession of the fort. Immediately I landed the detachment and artillery and marched in, the music playing the President's march; and under a federal salute, displayed the flag of the United States from the citadel.

"With pleasure I mention that the British commandant left the barracks and every other building clean, and in the best order they would admit of: and we feel ourselves much indebted to captain Clark and Lieutenant Fothergill, for the excellent order in which they left their gardens filled with vegetables and fruit."

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Late last evening the brig Commerce, Capt. W. Downs, arrived at this port from GIBRALTAR, which he left on the 23d. June.

Capt. D. informs, that every circumstance respecting the French victories in Italy is kept a profound secret there—that (the account via. Alicant, here inserted, notwithstanding) there is still danger for the American flag up the Streights: the American Ambassador at Cadiz had obtained three months indulgence from Algiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the Cash, but that a Cruiser had appeared off Gibraltar, with several boats and boarded an English vessel supposing her to be American, but let her go on finding the mistake; the American Captains had been again cautioned by the American Ambassador through the consuls not to proceed higher up. A number of *Danes* had been taken some time since, but peace was again procured for them (which, it is probable, the Alicant informer refers to) but nothing short of the 300,000 dollars will continue the American peace after July 7, when the *three months indulgence* expired.

Capt. D. also informs, that Admiral MAN's squadron arrived there to refit a few days before he sailed—and that Admiral RICHERY's squadron was still at Cadiz, one ship and one frigate short of Man's force.

From Alicant. May 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obscured the negociations between the *United States and Algiers*, is intirely dissipated: A letter from one of the first houses in *Alicant, says*, "Our subsequent letter will advise you, of the final settlement between the *United States and the Regency of Algiers*. All vessels for here are now safe."

Extract of a Letter, written at the Island of Cayenne, to a French Gentleman of character in Providence (R. I.) June 2.

"The English have taken another method to procure money; they have fabricated Five Millions sterling of dollars, the value of each not exceeding two shillings sterling. A ship from London, belonging to Philadelphia, has been at this place; she was in ballast, but had on board 40 000 of these dollars, which the Captain wanted to exchange for coffee, cotton, &c. Not succeeding in this colony, she went down to Surinam, where also she could not purchase produce, as the people there had been informed of the intended fraud.

"The government of Surinam has been so kind as to inform us of this transaction. We do not know where the Philadelphia vessel next went to."

The exports of cheese from the United States, in five years, have risen from two thousand pounds weight, to two millions.

A rupture between *Russia* and *Turkey*, was lately expected; but the *Paris "Moniteur,"* which next to the *Leyden Gazette*, is esteemed the best intelligencer in *Europe*, under the date of "*Constantinople March 10*," gives the following article, which we have translated.—"The Court of *Russia* has demanded of the *Porte*, an explanation upon the military preparations in which she is occupied. M. de Kotschubey, her minister, has remitted a note to this effect, to the Reis Effendi. The *Porte* has answered, that the preparations have no other object, than the suppression of *Passau Oglou* who persists in his rebellion, notwithstanding the pardon which has been offered him; and that if the anxiety of Catherine II. was not ceased she should have permission of the *Porte*, to send a person to the army assembled under the walls of *Andrinople*; but that he should not pass the *Danube*. Little satisfied with this reply, M. de Kotschobey demanded permission to send a confidential person to ascertain precisely *all the force* of that army; and this permission has been granted."

We are happy to inform our commercial friends, that FLOUR has taken a favourable rise; a considerable demand has appeared within these few days. On Tuesday a cargo of 7000 lb. was disposed of at 8¾ dollars; it is now called 9 dollars, at 60 days. The Philadelphia Price Current quotes flour at 11½ dollars for several weeks past—this difference of price would naturally occasion shipments thither—but an envious spirit in the sellers there, or a culpable timidity in the merchants (to what motive can it be attributed) have influenced the *officers not to inspect any flour but the produce of their own state*. Quere—would it not be worth their while to ship from hence.

WHEAT 12s. 9d. for cash—13. at 30 to 60 days.

RICE and INDIGO falling articles—no kind of demand, the European market overstocked.

TOBACCO fluctuating—we suspect this article will be an object of great speculation the moment news of peace between France and *England* is received.

From a Virginia Paper.

The famous C. F. VOLNEY, being about to travel into *Virginia*, waited on The President of the United States, and requested a letter of recommendation, as he was unacquainted in these parts—on which The President wrote the following—"The bearer C. F. VOLNEY, so well known and admired in the literary world, needs no recommendation from GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States."

This, Mr. Pleasants, being the best *recommendation* ever penned by man, is the reason of my sending it to you to publish. A CUSTOMER.

July 30.

Letters from Paris state, that through the intercession of Mr. Monroe, there was reason to hope the decree of the convention, ordering foreigners to quit Paris, would be ameliorated so as to allow Americans to continue in that city. They had, however, been under the necessity of removing.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the United States legion, to his friend in Maryland, dated the 27th of May, 1796.

"The reduction of the army, and the arrangements in the war-office, will occasion many revolutions in our microcosm—We are in daily expectation of a movement to the front, as every possible exertion has been made, the artillery and all the ordinance and quarter master's stores from *Fort* Washington and Hamilton, are sent to D Stones; the whole being carried thither by water, except the short portage from Loremies to the head of St. Mary's, which is about eleven miles and a quarter, at which two places in the Upper Posts towns we now have garrisons. We only wait for orders from Philadelphia to proceed, which are expected by next post—on Tuesday evening.—The Indians appear still to be friendly inclined, and I make no doubt of our taking peaceable possession of the British posts."

A London paper of May 18, via. Liverpool, and Philadelphia, contains the following articles.

"The army of the Alps, under the command of Kellerman, has formed a junction with the army of Italy, and they are both going to Milanese. The king of Sardinia had also proposed an armistice to Kellerman to last five days after the breaking off of the negociation, should such an event unfortunately take place. It appears that this proposal was acceded to, which enabled Kellerman to form a junction with Buonaparte.

"The Count de Revel, and another Piedontese are the persons sent by the Sardinian Monarch to negociate a peace with the Directory.

"It appears certain, that the Emperor had not more than 35,000 men to defend Lombardy and the Milanese.—Many of these perished in the first actions, the rest have been defeated, and are flying before an army of 50,000 conquering French.

"The army of the Alps, under the command of General Kellerman, has just effected a junction with the army of Italy, under the command of General Buonaparte, and the united armies are on the point of entering the Milanese.

"The campaign had not commenced on the Rhine on the 22th inst."

THE DEMOCRAT'S SOLILOQUY.

Impossible! It can't be true! What! The British about to surrender the Posts! The British, that insolent, piratical, treacherous nation, about to regard their treaty! No—It is not true! There is some mistake in it. All a pretence to disguise some villainous trick! It is only a finesse to cheat us out of our trade, our freedom and independence.

Yesterday more lies came to hand? A Newburyport story about Bermuda! What! The British ministry going to attach the estates of those rascally fellows that have been stealing American property! What! Bermudians about to stop their robbery, and plunder! Impossible! I should as soon expect the Devil would cease to persecute the Saints! It can't be, that a Bermudian should be any thing else but a rascal, a pirate, a scoundrel, a thief, a robber, a devil!

But hold. If this news *should* be true, what then? Why our British faction, our tories and aristocrats, the President and his supporters, will ascribe this to Jay's treaty! Our prognostics of evil from that cursed instrument will all fail, and the aristocratic predictions will all be verified. Pox take the treaty, the President, Mr. Jay, and the whole junto of British agents! I believe, in my soul, our whole scheme of making them odious, and turning them out of office, is blown up to the moon!

What the devil shall we do next? We have tried French influence, money, private clubs, information, treason, and rode the treaty, till we have jaded ourselves and the public, and all will not do. The President and his supporters, the great body of American people, swear, they will not be governed by the French, nor by democratic clubs—and they swear they will live in peace with all foreign nations, if they can. Now if by any miracle, the British should fulfil the treaty, and treat Americans well, there is an end of all our schemes of revolution and preferment. Our hopes are blasted—blasted eternally! Well, the devil take us all—for if we do not succeed, we are all poor devils!

The bilious fever which has made terrible ravages in New-York, for five years past, is said to have been *imported*. This may have been true, as to particular towns; but it is equally true, that the yellow fever originates in the United States, and for two or three years past has been an *epidemic*. It will be stated in a future paper, that this same fever has occurred in particular families in various parts of the Eastern States. At present, it will be considered only, as to the peculiar places in which it spreads, and becomes a prevailing disease. These places are *flat and low grounds, narrow streets*, and usually near water.

In the accounts of the fever at Norfolk, it is stated by three physicians, that the disease prevailed mostly in the back streets, low and dirty places near the water. Webster's Collection, page 150.

In Baltimore, the disease was mostly confined to Fell's Point, a low spot of ground near the water.

In Philadelphia, the fever raged with more violence than it has in any other part of America. It broke out in Water-street, and raged with most fury in that street, in Dock-street, (which is paved over a creek and is much lower than the rest of the city) and in the alleys. The number that died in the alleys, compared with those who died in the main streets, was three, four and five to one. It is probable the narrow avaricious spirit, which laid out the alleys through the squares of that city sacrificed in the epidemic of 1793, more than 2000 lives.

In New-York, a city built on as salubrious a spot as nature ever made, the sickness scarcely extended beyond the *made land*. It has whenever it has appeared, run along the low and flat streets. The high and airy parts of the city were, last summer, as healthy as ever was known; and business went on as though no disease was in the city; except that country people were, in a degree, frightened away.

In New-Haven, the fever was limited in its progress to a similar region—the low grounds about the wharves and creek. Both there and in New York, if a person was seized in this unhealthy region, and was carried into the high and airy parts of the city, and died, yet there the disease stopped—it never extended itself through the street, as it did in low situations. It is of vast consequence to attend to these facts.

In the country, the same facts occur. In hot seasons, large plains, even if dry, are less healthful, than hilly lands; and if marshy, they are pestilential. Look round this State, wherever we find extensive flats, we find an usual complaints, especially dysenteries. Wherever the lands are broken into hills and vallies, we find general health. A hundred instances of these facts occur to the writer's recollection.

The truth is, on flat land, air as well as water stagnates—there is less circulation of those fluids—and a stagnation of either destroys its purity. Hills give activity to air as well as water—both elements are therefore kept pure and fit for supporting the organs of life.

The world is a book of instruction; and he who will not profit by the lessons before him, must be unfaithful to himself and his fellow-citizens.

August 3.

Extracts from French Papers, received by the Fair American from Nantz.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Sitting of the 10th of June.

Messages from the directory were read—the first announced that the King of Sardinia had notified the treaty concluded with the French republic.—The second gave details of a fresh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the right bank of the Rhine. The enemy after the two former defeats, were entrenched at Altenkirken. Kleber attacked them, and gained a brilliant victory—3000 Austrians are made prisoners, 4 standards and very considerable magazines of provisions and forage have been taken from the enemy.—The same message reports, that Buonaparte, at the head of the army of Italy, continued the career of his triumphs.

On the 18th of May, the French army was separated from the enemy by the river Mincio. The grenadiers crossed that river up to their necks in water—this action, and the enemy give way—the head quarters of Beaulieu was carried away; a fortress and his magazines are in our hands—The troops of the republic, after having made 500 prisoners, entered Verona.

PARIS, June 12.

BATTLE ON THE RHINE.

Army of the Sambre and the Meuse.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jourdan, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Reunen,

(19th Prairial, June 7.)

"I have the honor of addressing a copy of Gen. Kleber's report to you.—You will learn with pleasure that this general has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely beaten at Alterkirken, on the 16th inst. (June 4.) 3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores and equipages, are the fruits of this victory.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

The Commissary of the Executive Directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Directory.

Head Quarters, Reunen,

18th Prairial, (June 7.)

"To announce another battle is only relating another victory!—the brave Kleber has totally defeated near Alterkirken, the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march: 12 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, and more than 3000 prisoners are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage and ammunition, which thought to be in safety by the enemy, have also been taken by him.——He pursues the course of his success, and is actually on the Lahn. Gen. Grenier has passed the Rhine at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber.—This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the tardy succours which Prince Charles has sent to Wirtemberg. Gen. Jourdan assists this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are now crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the fear of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

"The commander in chief will forward a more minute account of the affairs of Alterkirken, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) "JOUBERT."

P. S. In the first report of the affairs of Leig, we only supposed about 1000 or 1200 prisoners; we now find upwards of 2000—the hussar regiment of Barco alone, lost more than 600 men.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Crossing of the Mincio—Battle of Borghetto—Capture of the Fortress of Peschiera and of the Magazines of Castlenuova.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year, (June 1.)

Citizen Directors,

After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglio and the Mincio: He inclined his right to the lake of Garda—his left on Mantua, and erected batteries on all the angles of this line, in order to defend the passage of the Mincio.

Head Quarters were established on the 9th at Brescia. I ordered General of division, Kilmaine, to march with 1500 cavalry, and 6 battalions of grenadiers to Desenzano, and Gen. Rusca, with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divisions of the army in the rear, insomuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him, was only one day and a half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chenise, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst General Kilmaine advanced to the posts of Peschiera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian General, Lieptay, was killed.

On the 10th the division of Gen. Angereau relieved that of Gen. Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening, at Castiglionna. General Massena was then at mount Chearo, and Gen. Serrurier at Montze. At 2 o'clock, A. M. all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto where I had determined to cross the Mincio. The enemy's van-guard, consisting of 3 or 4000 infantry, and 1800 horse, defending the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a slow trot, flanked and followed by our carabineers, and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches, the Light artillery immediately engaged. We were endeavoring, with much difficulty, to mend it under the fire of the enemy's batteries. When about 50 grenadiers, with Gen. Gardenne, a grenadier in height, as well as courage, at their head threw themselves into the river (the water being up to their chins) holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy believing they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, flew. The bridge was mended with ease—our grenadiers infantly passed the Mincio, and possessed themselves of Villegio, the head quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left it.—However, the enemy staggered and partly routed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Valleggio and Villa Franca, but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally; and their batteries were increased and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished. I had much ado to restrain the impatience, or rather the fury, of the grenadiers.

In the mean time, Gen. Angereau crossed the Mincio—he had orders to move towards Peschiera, following the banks of this river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy.—Beaulieu and the wrecks of his army would then have been completely surrounded, without a possibility of retreating.—In order to prevent the enemy from perceiving the movement of General Angereau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Valleggio; but being instructed by their patroles, of Gen. Angereau's march, the enemy filed towards the road of Castelnuovo. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry commanded by Gen. Murat, did wonders—This General himself disengaged several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners. The chief of brigade of the 10th regiment of light infantry has equally distinguished himself. General Angereau arrived at Peschira, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th, at break of day, we marched to Rivoli, but the enemy had already crossed the Adige, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy, on this day, is computed to be 1500 men, and 500 horses, killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is Prince de Coutlo, Lieutenant General of the armies of the King of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken 5 pieces of cannon, 2 twelve, and 3 six pounders, and 7 or 8 covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines at Castelnoova, of which a part was already consumed by fire. General of division Kilmaine, had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery—to do this it would be necessary to name every grenadier and carabineer of the van guard—they all defy and laugh at death—They are now well used to meet cavalry, which they despise, nothing equals their courage to repel—it is the gaiety with which they undergo repeated forced marches—They sing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally suppose, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, they would at least seek to enjoy some repose, but no, they amuse themselves by forming and planning the operations of the next day, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General, we must do so and so"—"Sir, cried I, will you be silent?" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavored to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered) but I sought in vain.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters Peschiera,

13th Prairial, June (18) 4th Year.

Citizen Directors,

I send you enclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.—The republic of Venice had suffered Peschiera which is a strong place to be occupied by the Imperialists! but thanks to the victory of Borghetto; we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Massena occupies with his division, Verona* a handsome and large City, where there are two bridges on the Adige.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Republic of Venice.

Brescia, 10th Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious house of Austria, that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles—Victory joining in hand with justice has crowned its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army has retreated beyond the Mincio. The French army passes on the territories of Venice to pursue them—but it will be remembered that Friendship has long united the two Republics—Religion, Government, Customs, and Property, all shall be respected. Let the people be not uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained; and all that shall be furnished to the army shall be strictly paid in specie. The General in Chief requests the officers of the Republic, the Magistrates, and the priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honor as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The General of the Division, Chief of the Staff.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

* *The late residence of Louis XVIII.*

BOSTON, August 3.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival yesterday from *Cape-Nichola-Mole*, we learn, that the *Quebec*, and another frigate arrived there the 15th ju'y. They sailed from *Barbadoes* with five large transport ships, with troops and military stores, under their convoy, bound to the *Mole*; out of *Cape-Francois* they were chased by three French 74 gun ships, and were obliged to leave their convoy to the French,—who took them all, and carried them into the *Cape*.—The sickness at the *Mole*, exceeds very greatly its usual mortality; from 50 to 60 dying daily. All expectation of the reduction of the Islands is despaired of, and even an attack from the Brigands is apprehended both at the *Mole* and at *Port au Prince*. The British troops had evacuated *Bombard* and returned into the *Mole*. Both the taking and holding this place, even for the short time they held it, was attended with great loss to the English.—There was no prising of Americans while our informant was at the *Mole*; but he saw several instances of their treating them with much respect and civility. There is no sale for American produce.

INTERCOURSE WITH CANADA.

A new source of trade is exhibited to the enterprizing merchants of the United States, in the intercourse which the Treaty with *Great Britain*, has opened between the United States and *Canada*. As important to our fellow-citizens, we insert part of an order issued by the executive Council of *Lower Canada*, dated the 7th July; which ordains, "that it shall be lawful to and for the citizens of the United States of America and also to and for the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line between the said province of *Lower Canada* and the said United States freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into and out of the said province of *Lower Canada*, or any part of parts thereof, and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof and freely to carry on trade with his Majesty's subjects in said province, provided always, that this order shall not be construed to extend to the admission of the vessels of the said United States into the seaports, harbors, bays or creeks of the said province, as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between *Montreal* and *Quebec*.

"*And be it further ordered*, that all goods and merchandize whose importation into this province, is not or shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely for the purposes of commerce be carried, bro't and imported into the same, from the United States upon payment of the several and respective duties due and payable by his Majesty's subjects on the importation of the like goods and merchandize from Europe into the said province."

[*By another clause the town of St. Johns situated on the west side of the river Sorel, is declared to be the sole port of entry and clearance, for all goods imported from the United States. Other articles follow:—provided, that peltries shall be exempt from duties, as well as goods carried across any portage;—that all vessels and carriages are to enter at St. John's:—that the master, &c. shall make report of his cargo on oath—penalty not under five nor over 205 pounds—that the owner and consignee of goods shall make entry thereof on oath; that protections may be had for goods carried beyond St. Johns; that goods shall not be landed at St. John's unless in open day that goods removed before weighed & goods exported shall be duty free, and that the fees of office at St. Johns shall be, for every report and permit to unlade vessels or boats under five tons 1/3—under 50 tons 2/6—over 50 tons 10s. Every cart, waggon, or sleigh 4d. Every entry by water 1/3—Every certificate and protection 8d. and every bond 2/9d.*]

HALLOWELL, July 27.

On Saturday the 16th of July ins. a meeting was held at Mr. Pitt's Hall in Hallowell, on the subject of separating the District of Maine from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A large number of gentlemen, were present from various parts of the District.

The Hon. Judge Rice being appointed chairman, it was voted, that a committee of sixteen should be chosen from the several counties in the District, to prepare a memorial to the General Court of the Commonwealth on the subject of separation.

THE MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate, and the Honorable the House of Representatives, of said Commonwealth in General Court assembled at Boston, A. D. 1796.

The subscribers citizens of said Commonwealth and inhabitants of the District of Maine, *humbly represent*—

That the great and manifold inconveniences resulting from their detached situation and extreme distance from the seat of government, have become so intolerable and pressing, as to induce them earnestly to search for some means, by which they may secure to themselves more effectually the administration of justice and protection of law.

Possessing a Constitution which aims at an equal distribution of the blessings of civil government, they have only to regret that their local situation removes them from its influence, and subjects them to embarrassments which no legislative aid can remove.

The only legitimate end of government being the safety and happiness of the people, it follows that when these primary objects are not secured, there is some radical defect which calls loudly for investigation and cure.

To an assembly unacquainted with the geographical form of the Commonwealth, and the situation of its parts, need not be told, that the District of Maine has no natural connection with Massachusetts and that accidental causes, existing at the early settlement of America, alone attached it to that government.

It is equally obvious that whenever its strength and population should become adequate to the object, a government within itself, would be essential to the happiness of its inhabitants.

The various complaints, founded on substantial grievances, which are heard throughout the District, have convinced your memorialists that they must sever from the Commonwealth, or enjoy only the name of civil government, without its beneficial effects.

It is necessary, on this application to point to the particular subject of complaints. As at the time of investigation, evidence will be at hand.

Our inconvenience, however, has become so intolerable and oppressive, that it forces itself upon the mind, and demands immediate attention. We mean the inefficacious system of our Judicial administration. This most important object of government has necessarily become slow in its operation, and ruinous in its effects—The extent of this District, its great and increasing population, require something more energetic than an annual visit of the supreme Judicial Court in several of the counties. The legislative have acknowledged the hardship, and have attempted to reform; but every such attempt has proved, that the wound is too deep for paliative; and that nothing but a division of the Commonwealth, can effect a remedy.

It is true the sense of the people have once been taken and found unfavorable to the measure. But since that period, our difficulties having grown to their utmost magnitude; and being felt universally throughout the district, have caused a change of opinion as extensive as the evils complained of. Your memorialists firmly believe that a great majority of our brethren in this District, are so deeply convinced of the necessity of the measure, that they will unite harmoniously, to form a government for themselves, which shall promote the peace, dignity and prosperity of the people, and effectually secure public order and tranquility.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray the legislature to adopt such measures to obtain the sense of the people of this District, upon the question of separation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as to them shall seem wise and effectual, And in duty bound shall ever pray.

Robert Breck & Son.

HAVE just received an assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE, also, English Cart and Waggon Boxes of a superior quality—also, 200lb. Sea Fowl FEATHERS, which will be sold on good terms.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Painters' Colours.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London a large and extensive assortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, also, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Brushes, &c. Best Ground Camwood.

Drugs and Medicines, as usual. All which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanish Brown by the Cask.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Church & Clark,

HAVE just received and now displaying for sale, a valuable assortment of

English & India GOODS.

A price to please, and terms of payment easy. Also, *Drugs and Medicines* for the sick; a generous indulgence to the industrious needy, and a miserable assortment of favors to bestow on the vicious, the lazy and indolent.

Sunderland, August 10. 1796.

Oak and Hemlock Bark.

WANTED, by *Thomas Bridgman*, a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK—For which the highest price will be paid on delivery.——For Sale, a quantity of excellent Lambs Wool.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Julius Barnard,

WISHES to inform the public that he carries on his business in the shop adjoining Robert Breck and Son's, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with Mahogany and Cherry CABINET WORK, executed in the newest taste and on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately, as Apprentices to the above Art, two ingenious LADS, one fifteen the other sixteen years of age.

Northampton, August 10. 1796

Wanted, as an apprentice to the PRINTING business, a BOY 14 years old —Enquire of the PRINTER. May 11.