

## The Latest from England.

(By the PACKET.)

LONDON, August 13.

### Expedition to the Continent.

Outline of the proclamation, which has been printed both in Dutch and French, and which was pretty generally circulated yesterday, as all reasons for concealing the point of destination and object of the descent are now over. From the following sketch our readers will see that no hint is given of any design to penetrate into France. It is a proclamation conveyed in very different terms from that of the Duke of Brunswick, the fatal effects of which all Europe has to this day to mourn.

Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie being entrusted by his Britannic majesty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, with the command of an army destined to undertake the important task of delivering these provinces from the degrading tyranny of the French republic, is charged to make a public and explicit declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his majesty, and of the august sovereigns with whom he is allied in this great work.

He declares then that he and his army come not as enemies, but as friends to the provinces of Holland; to restore them to their rights, and ancient laws and customs; to rescue their persons and properties from the oppressions to which they have been subjected; to re-establish their religion, which has been violated by the infidelity and atheism of France; to revive their trade and commerce, which has been annihilated; their legitimate government, which has been overthrown; and to restore that happy concord and alliance between Great-Britain and Holland, which has been the source of so much benefit to both. In this endeavour it is the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty and of the other Sovereigns, that there should be a complete forgetfulness, oblivion, and amnesty of all that has past: and he hopes and trusts that every true and faithful Dutchman will co-operate with his benevolent intentions in restoring perfect peace, order and tranquility to the United Provinces, without tarnishing the restoration of these blessings by any act of violence or revenge: but that they will all exert themselves in checking and preventing excesses of every kind. It is the most earnest wish of his Britannic majesty and of the sovereign allies, that it should be by the efforts of Dutchmen themselves, that the restoration to the blessings of a regular government should be effected.

But if, after this gracious declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his Britannic majesty, any Dutchman should be found so treacherous to his country, and to its ancient independence, rights, and interests, as to resist the good offices of the troops which are intrusted to the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then he must consider them as declared enemies to good order and to their country, and they must not only consider themselves as exempted from the amnesty which was held out generally to all, but expect to be treated as enemies, &c.

The sailing of the first division of the armament took place yesterday morning, in consequence of advice that the Russians had arrived at their destination, and were ready to co-operate with the English. We touch at length the moment when the grand scheme of the confederacy, as well as its extent, will be developed. The king of Prussia can no longer maintain silence on the subject of the league. If the Russians are to disembark on any point which obliges them to trace the line of demarcation that has been drawn for his neutrality, he must declare himself. We confess we yet have our doubts concerning the part he will take, but whether he shall avow himself or not, we believe that there is a sufficient body of dis-

and Brabant, to secure success to the allies.

Every exertion within the last week has been made to forward this grand armament. On Friday 46 artillery waggons with part of 2000 stand of arms, proceeded from the tower, and yesterday 42 more, with the remainder of the arms and accoutrements for the troops, at Dover, Margate and Ramsgate.

The most whimsical scenes were displayed by the impressing of carriages. Companies were left at inns on the road, and persons riding out for the air, were forced to trudge home on foot.

General Don, who arrived last week from Bremen, with information of the Russian troops being on their way to co-operate with our forces, came up from Walmer Castle on Sunday, but in consequence of an express being received, that the auxiliary forces, to the number of 45,000, had arrived at their destination, the general set off again for Rarham Downs. Prince William of Gloucester was prevented from joining to the festivities at Windsor, and accordingly left town to take the command of his division.

Monsieur arrived in town on Friday morning, in order to concert measures for his immediate departure: in the mean time he has taken up his residence at Kew. A frigate is preparing for his royal highness; and he is forthwith to sail for Cruikshaven, in order to go with all possible dispatch to Switzerland, and join the army of the Archduke. He is to be accompanied by the bishop of Arras, M. de Vandreghem, and M. Descars. The duke of Bourbon continues for the present in England. Monsieur will be met by the Prince de Conde, who is now on his march with the second column of Russians destined to join the Archduke; and on his arrival at head-quarters, the royal standard is to be displayed.

We do not pretend to reconcile this measure with the proceeding of our own commander in the expedition to Holland, as set forth in the sketch of his proclamation above. Are we to limit our exertions to the re-establishment of Holland and the Netherlands, while the Austro-Russian armies are to fight for the restoration of royalty in France? It is a singular and most mysterious confederacy into which we have entered, and which from its heterogeneous nature, cannot, we think, come to good. If all the coalited powers were animated by the same principles of moderation which are displayed in the manifesto of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, nothing could resist the influence of the benignant spirit, but when this moderation in one part is contrasted by the most sanguine violence in another, what can be expected from such contradiction, but that it should revive that enthusiasm in France, on the total extinction of which the potentates of Europe can alone hope for success.

A letter from Brussels, dated July 22 says that gen. Beguinot has left Brussels, and gone to establish his head-quarters at Ghept. The greatest activity prevails in the movements of the troops on the coast. The signal which have been placed along the whole line, are so disposed as to be repeated within the space of two or three hours from Middleburg to Duunkirk. All these preparations are made within view of the English cruisers, which sometimes approach very near to the coast. The insurgents have again spread themselves in the forest of Soignes, whence they make excursions to within a short distance of Brussels.

Lately one of their detachments during the night entered Rochefort, a village about a league distant from Brussels. Another corps advanced along the great road from Louvain to Wolone St. Etienne, where they carried off a municipal agent and three dragoons.

Citizen Roupee, commissary to the central administration, marched on the 21st with a part of the garrison against these insurgents; but at his approach they retired into the forest of Soignes, the thickness and extent of which prevented a pursuit.

The count d'Artois, it seems, has left this country and ministers hope he has taken his final leave. Louis XIV. when he lent out James on expeditions to this country, to attempt the recovery of the throne from which he had been driven, told him that the best thing he could wish him was that he might never see his face again. This wish he repeated pretty frequently, but he had always the mortification of seeing James again at Versailles. Perhaps ministers may in the same manner receive many visits from Monsieur.

The most important intelligence which the mail brings, is the account of the state of parties in Holland. It is manifest from the letters that have been received, several of which we have seen, that the plan of a counter revolution is thoroughly digested, and that the party of the Stadtholder wait only for the appearance of our armament to declare themselves. They are not merely acquainted with our preparations, but seem to know almost to a day the period of our arrival on their coast—and they speak with little caution and reserve on the subject, as to show the confidence which they have in their own strength, and in the success of the expedition. We think it likely, from the tenor of these letters, that the Dutch fleet will declare for their exiled prince. It is not apparently in the power of the Directory to stem the spirit of insurrection against their authority. General Bruna indeed has received the command of the Batavian as well as French troops, but he has no time now means to revive their energy, arouse the patriots, and draw forth the natural resources of that Marvellous country. A few days, we conceive, will decide the fate of Holland.

The fall of Mantua must have had an immediate effect upon the further operations of the allies. It restores to them a disposable force of near 30,000 men. The French army in Genoa must now make the best of their way back to France as fast as possible. The only fortresses that now retard the progress of the confederates are Tortona and Cuni. The former it was even reported yesterday, had already yielded to the arms of the allies. This, with many other rumors founded upon the agreeable intelligence of yesterday, were circulated. This probably is premature, though after what we have seen of the greater fortresses, a long defence from these is not to be expected.

The mail contains little concerning the movements of Moreau, except that he is evidently bearing away towards Nice. His head-quarters are now at Abrens, fifteen leagues from Genoa, and he has been joined by the whole of McDonald's corps. The whole do not compute more than 30,000 men, so that with such inferior numbers any further resistance would be useless.

The inactivity of the armies in Switzerland continues. It is ascribed by the French to the wretched state in which Massena's army has been left for necessities, particularly provisions. Besides Massena is unwilling to risk the defeat of an army which is now the only hope of his country. Perhaps this course, though the least brilliant, is the most prudent, and the enterprise of Massena's character would lead us to suppose that his passive defence is preferred by rigid necessity. If his army be in such a deplorable state, and it is the only one to which any attention has been paid, what are we to think of the French rulers. Massena's Fabian policy, however, does suit the character of the French people, and it is thought he will be replaced by Bernadotte.

The alarms of the French party in Holland are at their height, as well as the hopes of their antagonists. From every appearance, that country is in the best state to co-operate with the designs of the British armament.

In Flanders the French are more likely to make resistance, and they speak of their preparations, but they must be of a more vigorous nature than they have lately been, to meet the formidable assault which is threatened.

It is reported from Constantinople that Buonaparte has again reached the frontiers of Egypt.

It is seven weeks since the Austrians entered Zurich, and the French and Austrian armies took the positions which they still occupy, without the least alteration—the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles are still at Klotten, where they were then fixed.

August 19.

The continuance of the very violent westerly wind has prevented us from receiving any further intelligence from the armament under Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, and considerable uneasiness is felt for their safety, considering the quality of many of the vessels, and the number of men and horses with which they were crowded. We find that some vessels had from forty to fifty horses on board, and that they were scarcely allowed room to lie down. If they have been driven on the Dutch coast during the blowing weather, it is to be feared that much damage has been suffered; the hope however is, that they have been able to keep a sufficient offing, and that they are still at sea. Whatever was their place of destination, they must have been driven far to the Northward. It is said with great confidence, they are to disembark at Embden, and directly co-operate with the Russian column. This route indicates the acquiescence at least of the Court of Prussia in the measure of the attack, but it certainly does not shew that we have entire confidence in the promise of a friendly reception in Holland. If there be a certainty that three-fourths of the people of the United States are attached to the STADTHOLDER, and desirous of throwing off the shackles of French tyranny, why not proceed directly to Scheveling, and get into the centre of Holland at once?

But it is possible that the Dutch, though tired of their new masters, may not yet be quite ready to accept of the friendship of the English upon the terms which are held out to them. It is to be observed that the Proclamation, which Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE is entrusted to publish on his arrival, gives no assurance to the Dutch that their possessions in the East and West-Indies, which we have seized on, are to be restored to the United States, and consequently no pledge is given upon which an honest and patriotic Dutchman can act. If it were intended by our Government to restore the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Demerara, and to hold sacred the principle of the rights of nations, in which we are embarked, it would unquestionably have been a leading feature in the Manifesto which is to be issued, and the silence of the Cabinet on that point seems to threaten the friends we are going to serve, with the dismemberment of their dominions. However, avarice may affect to justify this measure of depredation, and soften it down by the name of indemnity, the great and liberal Politician, who regards the relative duties of nations towards one another, as the Moralist does those of individuals, will contemplate this resolution of our Ministers as pregnant with calamity to England, which, of all others, is the most interested in preserving the rights of nations. It gives our sanction to the spirit of pillage, which is too prevalent in the world, and degrades us to the level of these mercenary States, who in their crusade against French violation, have been actuated by the principle at which they rail.

Surely if any of the places we have seized on since the war broke out are considered as essential to our Eastern empire, and we believe that Ceylon is so considered, it would have been better to have procured it by negotiation than to keep it by the equivocal right under which it is to be retained; for no price is equal to character. There may be some parade of cession extorted from the party we are about to assist, but under the circumstances in which such a cession can be made, it will not possess the honour nor the quality of an honest acquisition. We sincerely hope, that the more dignified course of magnanimity and good faith will be pursued, and that we shall strive to conciliate the hearts of our ancient Allies, by shewing that we are infligated by no views of personal aggrandisement in the Expedition we have prepared for their deliverance.

A negotiation is understood to be going on at this time with the Dutch

Governor and People of Batavia in the East-Indies, which is likely to come to a favourable termination. By the events of the war this immense repository of all the products of the East has been rendered useless to its inhabitants, & has been lost to Europe, by the utter inability of the Dutch to bring home the goods they had amassed. There is consequently now lying in that unhealthy and yet populous settlement the collected produce of several years; and the proposition is, that these goods should now be sent to Great-Britain in British vessels, or under their convoy, and thus, without taking possession of Java, or having any thing to do with it as a settlement, we should derive all the benefits of its capital and industry, by being its merchants and carriers. This is also one of the gifts we are to confer on our ancient Allies, the United States!

The Secretary of Lord KEITH set off yesterday with dispatches for his Lordship at Torbay, where the fleet is by this time no doubt arrived. In the present weather, they certainly could not be off Brest without considerable danger, and it is obvious that after so long a cruise the ships must want supplies. It must have been a most painful disappointment to the gallant tars, to see the enemy escape their eager pursuit by so short an interval. A few hours sooner would have secured them in action.

All the circumstances of the surrender of the great fortresses, in Italy, and particularly of Mantua, seem to indicate that the New Directory have ordered the surrender of these places, to manifest the truth of their assertion, that they disapprove of the invasion of Foreign Countries, and that they have abandoned the system of external conquest. The charges brought against the Ex-Directors, unequivocally declared to all Europe this change of system; and perhaps we may discover in this circumstance the solution of the mystery of the present conduct of the Directory, as well as the surrender of a place so strong as Mantua.

### IRELAND.

The lord lieutenant is now on a tour through those parts of the kingdom which have suffered by the rebellion, and is every where received with the highest marks of respect. On his approach to Carrick-on-Suir, he was met by a deputation of the inhabitants, who drew him into the town, to the house of the earl of Dorchester; after a short visit to that nobleman, the inhabitants drew him two miles out of the town, where they took leave with loud acclamations. His excellency went by Curragmore to waterford, where the corporation and clergy presented addresses; and from thence to Castle-martyr, where the deputation from the merchants of Cork waited on him, & request he would honour that city with a visit; in compliance with which he had promised to alter his route, and was expected in Cork on Saturday last.

The trials of those rebels, whose deliberate acts of atrocity excluded them from the general amnesty, are proceeding at the summer assizes; and scenes are thereby unfolded, at which humanity recoils. Civil discord reigned in this country with unbridled fury, and her sons were degraded below the rank of savages.

August 15.

### RECEPTION OF THE POPE IN FRANCE.

The veneration displayed by the inhabitants of Dauphiny for the holy character of the head of their religion, furnishes a satisfactory proof, notwithstanding the confident & profane declamations of Jacobinism, that the sentiments of piety formerly entertained by the people of France, are not yet extinct in that unhappy country.

From the moment the Pope entered the French territory, he was thought guarded by a chosen corps, received by the people in every part of the way, with the most heartfelt demonstrations of respect and attention. Every attempt to suppress the public feeling on the sight of a character so truly venerable, and made still more dear by the cruel treatment