

**VIENNA, July 13.**

The Secretary of the Neapolitan embassy has returned to general Buonaparte: nothing has transpired respecting the contents of the dispatches he brought, except that the city of Venice forms at present a principal object in the negotiation. Some hopes are entertained that it will attach itself to the house of Austria.

The negotiations, so far as they have proceeded, are highly satisfactory to our court, inasmuch as they promise an ample indemnity for the sacrifices that his Imperial Majesty has made to procure the peace of Europe.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, July 24.**

The Baron Stockham, bishop of Cambray, has arrived here for the benefit of the water. A distinguished personage in the diplomacy, who is here for the same purpose, assures us, that during the course of the last month, the Emperor, in consequence of the request made by the Diet of Ratisbon, required of the Directory to order the French troops to withdraw from all the German Empire, as far as the country of Liege. The Directory replied, that by the treaty of peace concluded with the Emperor, the integrity of the German Empire had been acknowledged, but the country of Liege, having been united with France, could not be considered as a part of the Empire, and that the Directory in agreeing to its integrity, had no intention of restoring any country that had been united with the republic, and formed into a department, unless the treaty of peace with England should lead to other dispositions. But the Emperor contends, that the French could not unite these countries to their territories until they were formally ceded; that in agreeing to the integrity of the German Empire, the country of Liege was comprehended, that he would recommence the war sooner than suffer any other construction to be put upon it.

Barthelemy, one of the Directory, displayed much prudence in endeavouring to persuade his colleagues that it was impossible to understand this article in any other way than that in which the Emperor understood it. The discussion on this article was so warm, that on the 27th of June the treaty had nearly been broken off—at last the Directory divided, and two were of Barthelemy's opinion, so that Liege and Stavelot will enjoy their ancient constitutions.

The Prince of Liege is set off for Vienna, to thank the Emperor for his protection.

**PARIS, July 24.**

A camp of 40,000 Austrians is forming in Franconia, and another of 30,000 in Bavaria—70,000 Prussians are encamped in Silesia and Lusatia. The motives which actuate these powers to put on so warlike an appearance, is an enigma which the termination of the present negotiations for peace can alone explain.

The news which we have this moment received is of such importance, that we hasten to give it immediate publication, in order that those whose concern it should be to contradict it, may hasten to satisfy the nation on the subject of alarms, which, if they are false, are yet not groundless.—(L'Eclair of the 25th.)

**BRUSSELS, July 22.**

The greater part of the division commanded by general Ruhepense, is crossing Namur for the purpose of entering the interior of the republic. It is certain that a great number of troops from all the armies has received orders to repair to Paris and the environs of that capital. Malicious reports have already been spread among these troops who are made to believe that a royalist counter-revolution is on the point of taking place immediately, and that government has recourse to them, in order to prevent it. Whatever be the object of this the fact is certain, and it is chiefly with the lighter troops that it is attempted.

The royalists of the council of Five Hundred will be much astonished to find, that Carnot himself gave the orders for the march of the troops. Hoche incensed at the manoeuvres which are carrying on a-

gainst the three members of the Directory, will soon cut this gordian knot, and disclose the truth.

We are assured, that an accommodation has taken place between those members of the Directory who were more at variance, and it is hoped that two ministers whom the public has to much reason to regret, will be kept in office.

Francis Neufchateau accepts the office of minister of the interior, and there is no doubt will fill it with propriety. He is, however, subject to the gout, which lasts ten months in every year.

The 11th Thermidor, general Hoche received at Gueders, an order from the minister of marine for a secret expedition, and to assemble for that purpose such troops as might be necessary in the neighbourhood of Bresk. It is said from 8 to 10,000 men are to be employed. As there was only in Brittany sufficient infantry to guard the coast, and no cavalry or artillery, Hoche has drawn 6000 infantry from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, besides 2000 cavalry and artillery.

The above is the explanation given of the march of the troops, which has caused so much uneasiness at Paris.

Notwithstanding the cloud in the political atmosphere of Paris, that city is yet undisturbed.

It may be believed public report, the negotiations at Lisle, with England, proceed much more rapidly than those at Montebello with Austria.

General Scherer is appointed minister at war. This general was the predecessor of Buonaparte in the command of the army of Italy.

**July 25.**

A letter from Madrid, of the 10th inst. after noticing the bombardment at Cadiz, says—"In our present critical circumstances, we are astonished to say nothing more, at observing that our government attempts nothing against Portugal, which however feeble, is a very dangerous neighbour, and without the help of which the English could never have kept their footing so long in these latitudes where they brave us with so much impunity. We may thank Portugal that they now menace us at one of the most important points of our coast.—We learn, that they have also made their appearance before Vigo in Galicia, where they have summoned the governor to surrender. We have no doubt but that their troops for debarkation have been supplied by the Portuguese. In this state of things, the inactivity of the court is not to be explained. It is to be ascribed to the close relationship which connects it with the court of Lisbon, or to a more afflictive cause—the property of our treasury?"

[L'Eclair.]

**July 26.**

The message of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, relative to the finances, gives a very melancholy statement of our distress. The Directory declare that the crisis is at length arrived which they had for a long time past announced, and call upon the council to provide in their wisdom the most efficacious means to prevent the incalculable mischiefs that may otherwise be produced.

**July 27.**

Since the club of Salm has been shut up the public discontent has very much decreased, and if the Directory would at length consent to dismiss Merlin, and Ramel, every thing would go on satisfactorily.

The dissolution of the clubs of all parties has not been the only sacrifice made for the restoration of public tranquillity. A reconciliation took place after the sitting of the 24th in the library of the legislative body, above 100 members known to belong to Clichy, and those of the moderate party.—The former took possession at a very early hour of the library, and the latter were not a little surprised on entering to find the place occupied by persons whom they were not in the habit of meeting there. However, the conversation became general, the greatest cordiality prevailed, and men accustomed to treat others with suspicion, became they were not on a sociable footing, passed the time agreeably together, and parted in a very friendly manner.

Gen. Carnot has informed the admini-

stration of the department of Lyons, that he would not put that city in a state of siege, unless pressing circumstances should require it, or unless administration should declare, that constitutional measures are insufficient to check the commission of crimes which the Directory complain of.

We learn from Bresk the disagreeable intelligence, that a convoy of 15 vessels laden with provisions and timber for ship building, the property of the republic, was attacked by four English ships of war. It was under the protection of two sloops of war, and a brig, which kept up a hot fire against the enemy, but were at length unable to resist a ship of the line cut down, two frigates and a cutter. The English have captured half the convoy, burnt one ship, and forced the sloops of war to run ashore, which they effected in the Bay of Audierne. The remainder of the convoy also took refuge there. We do not yet know what number of men we have had killed and wounded.

The assembly of the deputies known by the club of Clichy, because they held their meeting at the place of that name, have given a prompt and exemplary instance of their submission to the laws, by dissolving their society yesterday. The other clubs will, it is hoped, pursue a similar line of conduct. Should they refuse, the constituted authorities are bound to compel them to it, or expose themselves to the responsibility which must follow such negligence.

The report that in consequence of a long conference held between Kevillève, Barthelemy, and Carnot, the majority of the Directory would adopt a very different line of conduct from what they have hitherto done, has not been followed with any alteration in the measures of the executive government, as the public affairs are conducted in the usual way.

Letters from the armies state, that means have been tried to prevail on them to take part in our internal disputes. This if accomplished, would prove the true mode of reconciling all parties, by preparing us for the yoke of a military government.

The Swiss Cantons have positively refused to grant a passage to the 25,000 men of Buonaparte's army for whom he had demanded it. These troops must therefore take another route, and will probably march back to France by the way of Piedmont.

**FALMOUTH, July 28.**

A mutiny had broke out at Lisbon on board his Majesty's sloop of war King Fisher, capt. Maitland, who was then on shore. Immediately on hearing of this the captain went on board and ordered the crew to be called all on deck, and asked them what they wanted? They said "No thing!" but hissed and behaved insultingly. Captain Maitland immediately told them the consequence, and begged of them to return to their duty.—Finding all he could possibly say ineffectual, the captain drew his dirk, and told them if they would not by fair means, they must by force. One man endeavouring to lay hold of him, was run through the body, and another was wounded who died the next day. Several others were slightly wounded in the scuffle. The ringleaders are all secured and put in irons. She sailed from Lisbon, and, according to report, was bound to join Lord St. Vincent.

The exchange at Lisbon was at 74.

**DUBLIN, July 16.**

The rapidity with which the recent mutiny at Bandon was systematized, the number of the conspirators, which we lament to learn greatly exceeds the utmost extent of public belief, and the unheard of atrocities that were to have marked the progress of revolt, puzzle conjecture as to its yet undivined origin, while the mind is horrified at the extent of depravity.—A general conflagration of the forage, &c. which would necessarily have occupied the attention of the officers, and of the other troops, was to have been the signal for the massacre of the entire 30th regiment, and the light companies of the Sligo, Fermanagh, and Londonderry Militia, who it appears could not be seduced. The conspirators, aided by part of the inhabitants of Bandon, were to have then plundered the town and the house of Lord Bandon, into which they were to have been admitted by a servant: and after the murder of all persons deemed hostile to their

cause, to have marched with the park of artillery, &c. to Bantry whose forts they believed would receive them, or which they were otherwise to have forced, and under the standard of revolt to have waited the junction of the disaffected, and the expected aid of France.

**KINGSTON, (Jama.) July 15.**

Extract of a letter from St. Mark, June 16.

"I shall give you in the detail the outlines of the proceedings of the brigands, from their first approach till their defeat on the 10th inst.

"For some weeks prior to the 1st instant, the brigands were seen from Gros Morne collecting in vast numbers from all quarters, on the banks of the Atribonite river, with several field pieces in their front, with which they gradually approached that post, till on the 1st of this month they made dispositions to attack it; they encamped themselves upon a hill, inclining towards the Salina where they mounted one heavy gun and a mortar, at the same time they sent a large body of troops to encamp at the watering places, which cut off supplies of water and provisions from the town to Gros Morne and Camp Langie. The former post was so warmly attacked by the cannon and shells from the mortar, that it completely panic struck the French officers and their blacks, that they thought of nothing but the means of saving themselves, so precipitately fled to the woods; the brave but unfortunate British of the 17th light dragoons (50 in number) without an officer, had now to sustain the whole fire of the enemy, and absolutely kept them at bay for some time; they were at length overpowered by numbers, and only 25 of them were fortunate in cutting their way through, and arrived at Fort Churchill,

Fort Langie, commanded by a French officer was evacuated without firing a shot.—In consequence of this rashly business our judicious commandant (Col. Cocherelle) ordered all the out posts on the 3d to be withdrawn, and the guns to be spiked; these were Camp Guillon, Le Rey, Marie, Frang, and Mortrouie, (Gros Morne and Langie being already taken) our hopes of safety became now very doubtful, having only the town, Fort Churchill, and Fort Brisbane to depend on. On the 4th, a battery was commenced on Guillon side, which on the 6th opened on the town, and pined us very warmly with balls and shells; at the same time a brass 24 pounder was opened against Fort Churchill, and continued without interruption all day. Only conceive the state of the inhabitants, particularly of the helpless women with their infants, and all their valuable effects in their arms, no vessel to take them off, and no prospect of any. I never saw woe more completely depicted than at this time, from four to five hundred women arranging themselves along the beach, seemingly more inclined to throw themselves headlong into the deep than be in the power of the savage enemy.

"No shells were thrown after seven in the morning of the 7th of June, but the 24 pound brass piece at light on the day, opened on Fort Churchill in a most tremendous manner, and continued till 11 o'clock, when the most desperate storming commenced—that has ever been known on the part of the brigands, from two to three thousand of them advanced in three columns to the fort, prepared with scaling ladders, hand-shells, full of combustible materials, and other warlike implements, they fought desperately under the walls for 35 minutes, several mounted, crying *Vive la Republique*, but fortunately for our salvation, the few British that assisted in defending the fort behaved so gallantly that they were finally repulsed; they shot several of our own blacks who were going to abandon their posts, and thereby obliged the rest to do their duty. An officer of the 17th light dragoons was twice struck by stones by a brigand who had mounted the wall, upon recovering himself, he lifted a 6 pound shot and let fly at the fellow, and settled him, "By J—s I know you honey, you have had your breakfast."

"Never were the brigands known to have fought so desperately as on this day.—They left 550 men dead on the field, 2 colonels, and 15 officers—this account is ascertained by their papers, which were fa-