

Much is said of the immense preparations making for an invasion of England, we must said Cato, destroy Carthage; we shall never conquer the Romans but in Rome, said Hannibal and Mithridates. Marshall Saxe often repeated, that the English would never be conquered but in London; we think that if the British government refuses to accept just conditions of peace, and if they persist in arming Europe against the Republic; we must carry the war to the banks of the Thames, and force the government to accept the Olive Branch. We do not dissemble the multiplied dangers of such an enterprize; success is doubtful; but perhaps, it is necessary to hazard it for the repose of Europe, and the glory of the French Republic.

November 2.

A private letter from Genoa announces, that the inhabitants of Bastia, informed of the departure of the English, and that they were making dispositions to blow up the fort by two mines, took up arms against them, and detained the governor as prisoner.

The Dey of Algiers is exerting himself in the most spirited manner, to maintain the independence of his ports: the English having infringed that independence, and taken a Spanish frigate there, the Algerines have reclaimed it, and are preparing their whole maritime force.

Citizens Directors,

I hasten to communicate to the Executive Directory, the reception of letters from Breil, of the 3d inst. (November) brought by an extraordinary courier, who announce that a general revolution has just taken place in Ireland. This interesting news came by two ships brought into the road the same evening by our privateers, and which lately sailed from Liverpool. Their captains state, that the Irish, after taking possession of 30,000 stand of arms in Dublin, attacked and defeated 10,000 English troops: that the militia joined the insurgents, and that the whole country is in a state of insurrection.

The arrest, and some other arbitrary proceedings, of which the Minister is accused, seemed to have provoked this commotion.

Health and respect,
TRUGUET.

General Bournonville to the Executive Directory.

Mulheim, 3d Brumaire.

I had the honor to give you an account yesterday of the attack of the army, made by the enemy in the night between the 29th and the 30th Vendemiaire, upon the head of the bridge and the head of the Isle of Neuwied; he had projected nothing less than to make the garrison prisoners of war, and to raise the works, and finally to cut off the communication of the left wing with the right of the army. This affair cost the enemy more than four thousand men.

BOURNONVILLE.

L O N D O N, Nov. 8.

ADMIRAL MANN'S FLEET.

Extract of a letter from on board his majesty ship Windsor, of 98 guns, to his father in Leith, dated Gibraltar Bay, October 9.

"I received your letter upon our arrival at this place a few days ago, after a very providential and narrow escape from Spanish captivity. We have been up the Mediterranean since I wrote you last, and sailed about a month ago from Corsica with our squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line. We met the Spanish fleet ten leagues to the eastward of Cape de-Gatt. Their force consisted of twenty-three of the largest ships perhaps in Europe. That day they captured an English lugger, and made all possible sail after us with our small squadron running to the westward, preparing to give them a warm reception if they came up with us. They chased us 250 miles, during which time we were 41 hours at quarters. Had they come up, great slaughter must have en-

sued. Admiral Mann's bravery is well known, and I heard him say, that they should purchase the ships very dear. We lost two of the transports which we had under convoy, and had it not been for the superior sailing of our ships they must have taken or sunk us all. When we got into this bay, their van ships were but three or four miles distant, and the body of their fleet not far off."

The British naval force in the Mediterranean consists of 28 sail of the line, eight of which are three deckers, twenty five frigates and eleven sloops.

The Tunisian ambassador leaves this country immediately, without having succeeded in the object of his mission. That was to recover a compensation for a vessel captured by some of our ships of war, containing presents of the French to the Dey. Our government offered his excellency a frigate to convey him home, which he declined, and he has hired a neutral vessel for that purpose.

A neutral vessel, sent into Harwich, by one of admiral Duncan's cruizers, left Amsterdam on Saturday last, has brought advice that the French army of theambre and Meuse had advanced towards the Lahn, and were preparing to attack the Austrians, stationed in the vicinity of Neuwied and Ehrenbreitstein. Their poits extended along the Mumberach, and to Dredorff in the Westervalt. Many skirmishes had taken place in the Hundruck, terminating generally to the advantage of the Austrians, and who in the Palatinate had extended themselves within a short distance of Keyserlautern. The advance of a strong column of the republicans, comprising the garrison of Landau, and several battalions of national guards had obliged general Hotze to retire into the neighborhood of Spires. The archduke Charles had removed his head quarters to Baden, and withdrawn his forces from the neighborhood of Kehl, with which Moreau, whose front extended to Offenbourg, had effected a communication.

Nov. 10.

Yesterday his majesty signed an order in council granting letters of marque and reprisals against all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the king of Spain. We understand there will be no counter-declaration on the part of our court, to the manifesto of the court of Madrid, nor indeed does it require any: the reasons assigned in it are too frivolous to need a reply.

It is a very curious circumstance, that most of the troops taken on board the Dutch fleet, at the Cape, are deserters from the Austrian army during the campaign of 1794.

November 12.

The three Hanburgh mails due since Wednesday last, arrived in town this morning. By the letters which they bring, it appears that general Wurmsler gained a complete victory over the French at Marmirolo, on the 7th ult. The loss of the latter in the action, was between 4 and 5,000 men killed and taken, besides several pieces of cannon, many ammunition waggons, all their magazines, and military chest.

Letters from Heidelberg of the 27th ult. confirm the accounts of the signal advantages obtained by the Archduke over gen. Moreau, between the 12th and 22d of October. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was about 22,000 men, that of the French was considerably small, some accounts making it amount to 8000 men. It seems to have been the object of Moreau to raise the siege of Kehl, with a view to secure a retreat over the Rhine at Strasburgh; but the activity of the archduke had defeated this scheme: and after several actions in which he must have sustained very great loss, he was compelled to make good his passage at Humingen.

Nov. 17.

The French Commissaries at Cape Francois have caused a Proclamation to be issued there, ordering all captains of French cruizers to make prizes of all American vessels bound to British ports in that island; and as a farther encouragement, inform that they shall be tried free of cost, and that when condemned,

they shall be at liberty to do what they please with them.

There has been a report in circulation, that ministers have received accounts from Belfast, that a vessel bearing American colours, had flood in that harbour, but seeing a king's ship lying at anchor, had endeavored to steer off; but was taken, and it was found that she had 15,000 stand of arms on board. The captain had time to burn his papers, and he would neither say from whence he came nor whether he was bound. We repeat the story exactly to rumour, but on the face of it, it is a most improbable tale. If there ever was any design either on the part of the enemy, or the disaffected persons in the country, (if there are any really disaffected) to smuggle fire arms into that kingdom, would they have sent a vessel into a port so public as Belfast? — The Irish papers say nothing of such an event.

We are sorry to state that things assume every day a more gloomy appearance in Ireland. Those who can see farther than the bare surface, preface dreadful calamities to this country from the crisis to which they perceive things hastening in the sister kingdom. The events we shall faithfully relate, as they arise, and we shall spare no pains to obtain the best information of every thing that concerns that country. The following paragraph we copy literally from a Dublin paper of Saturday last, (Saunders's News Letter.) It deserves the more attention, as that paper is not charged with retaining matters inimical to the men in power.

"Notice, it was yesterday said, has been given to some of the military associations of the metropolis, to hold themselves in readiness to take the several guards of the city, in the eventual absence of the troops in garrison, who, we are informed, have been instructed to be in immediate preparation for march, with sixty rounds of ball cartridges. These orders are, we hear, in consequence of dispatches from a nobleman who lately proceeded to the North, and who, it would seem, from those precautionary measures, envisages something of a growing turbulence, against which it may be necessary to oppose judicious and instant preventatives."

NOTE

Delivered to the minister for the department of foreign affairs, by lord Malmesbury, envoy of the British cabinet.

"The undersigned has not failed to transmit to his court, the answer of the executive directory to the propositions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overtures to a negotiation of peace.

"With respect to the injuries and offensive insinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw such obstacles in the way of their reconciliation which the French government professes to desire, the king has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negotiation will no doubt evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either side, and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere intention is shewn to further the work of peace.

"The undersigned proceeds therefore to the first object of discussion set forth in the answer of the executive directory, viz.—that of a separate negotiation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorized to accede. His credentials and papers, drawn up in the usual form, fully authorize him to negotiate and conclude a peace, but they prescribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On those points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, conform himself to the instructions received from his court, and he has consequently not failed to inform the minister for the department for foreign affairs, in their very first conference, that the king, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any proposal tending to separate the interests of his majesty from those of his allies.

"A negotiation which embraces the interests and pretensions of all the powers who