

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

THE Duke of Wurtemberg and the Bishop of Constance, as the chief Princes of the Circle of Suabia, have sent the following note to the States of that circle.

"Whereas the late events on the Rhine and in the Netherlands, and the most urgent letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Tefchen, excite more than ever the apprehensions of an invasion of the Circle of Suabia, the States are summoned to send, without loss of time, their Contingent of a militia of 40,000 men, for the defence of the Circle, and to take care that they be ready at the first orders that shall be received to march to the rendezvous which shall be pointed out to them. With regard to a general rising in a mass, the regulations of the Letters Patent of the Circle, dated Feb. 12, are to be observed."

At Fribourg a transport 30 cwt. of silver and gold coming from Brasil, has been stopped.

The following curious anecdote has been published in the German Newspapers:

"Citizen MICHAUT, Commander in chief of the French army of the Rhine, found means to get into the fortress of Mannheim, under a most artful disguise; he took a view of the whole place, dined, supped, and slept at the principal Inn, called *Jaltzer Huff*. MICHAUT, on leaving that city, gave a considerable sum of money to the butler of the Inn, and a letter, telling him that a servant would come and fetch it away on the next day. The butler waited several days, but the letter was not fetched away; this induced the people to unseal it, and they found the following words in it:

"*Le Citoyen MICHAUT, General des Sans Culottes, a soupe ici ce soir, et a ate a la Comedie a Mannheim,*" or, "Citizen MICHAUT, General of the *Sans Culottes*, supped here this evening, and was at the play at Mannheim."

The Elector of Treves has requested the Germanic diet to exempt him from all extraordinary contributions, and to procure him a sufficient indemnification at the next Peace, as his Electorate had already, previous to the French invasion, sustained a loss far exceeding 3,000,000 of six dollars.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, Sept. 10.

A deserter arrived here yesterday, who brought us the information that the enemy at Treves is making great preparations of defence, expecting to be attacked by the Allies. The inhabitants at first thought that they were preparing to retreat; but upon a number of Germans having been put in a state of requisition to work the entrenchments, and to erect new batteries, they were convinced of the contrary.

It was expected on our side that an attack would have taken place against the French lines the day before yesterday. The Head quarters of the Imperial Army were to be established at Clauson, five leagues from Treves; but all this was confined to different movements and evolutions of the corps under General Blankenstein, in which several obstinate and bloody skirmishes took place between the advanced posts of the different armies.

A bridge will be thrown over the Meuse, Trahrbach; and another bridge will be thrown over the Rhine, above Mannheim. The Imperial Army are concentrating their forces on the right bank of that river, which they have crossed in a strong body, in order to direct their operations against the French frontiers in Alsace, and by this will make an important diversion in favour of the Combined Army in the Low Countries.

A number of Imperial troops are station-

ed in the forest called Odenwald, who every moment receive fresh reinforcements.

GENEVESE REVOLUTION.

GENEVA, August 28.

You are, without doubt, acquainted that arms have been again taken up in this city, and that what is called the Government has caused the most violent Revolutionists to be arrested, and put upon their trials. Several persons, of the number of whom I confess to you I was, considered this event at the beginning as a fortunate one, and felt a sort of consolation at seeing these miscreants wage war on each other; but we have since had reason to change our opinion, as you shall hear.

The city remained pretty nearly in the state in which I described it to you in my last till Saturday the 23d instant, the day on which the revolutionists again resorted to arms, without their precise object being known. It seemed indeed that this new insurrection was solely directed against the agitators of the Revolutionary Party, who were attempting to excite the utmost disorders, and to provoke new assassinations; and that the Government, by arresting these factious men, was seriously bent on diminishing the miseries of the peaceable citizens: but this was one of the thousand errors into which we have fallen: the perfidious policy which has been the source of our recent misfortunes, is rooted in the heart of the principal leaders, who, in the attainment of their aim, employ every dexterous refinement by deceiving some, terrifying others, and conducting all the classes of citizens into a road, the winding of which presents a dangerous precipice. It now appears to me that the motive of the last insurrection was to give to the Revolutionary Committee a permanent and unlimited power, to the end that while the leading Revolutionists should rid themselves of a few ambitious men, perhaps less wicked than themselves, but who might thwart their operations, they might by that very measure consolidate their revolution, and obtain by a general terror, the short and arbitrary mean, they wished to employ to that effect. They have destroyed the influence of the Gen. Council: and will also destroy that of the Clubs and factions they have converted to their purpose, apprehensive that these might in the event follow up their own plans of ambition.

Their policy is to surround themselves by those alone whose want of talents and energy may make them the ready creatures of their will: with respect to all others, they will either drive them away, or render them so unhappy as to oblige them to fly. The utility of the latter, with respect to trade and manufactures, is of little importance to them.

Yesterday, the Revolutionists shot a citizen named Bengir, convicted of having insulted Souavie, the French Resident; and this morning, Vitelle, convicted of exciting an insurrection, was also shot. Five or six other individuals charged with another crime, are to be tried. Several persons have been conveyed to Hangard, namely, M. M. de la Rive, Tremblet, Beumont, &c. while others have been ordered to keep their houses; and others, again, have been proclaimed: I am not in possession of the list of these; but sent those of whom I recollect, are Picot, Chambrier, d'Yvernois, Desfranges, Grenez, and Guerigus.

H A G U E, September 12.

It is somewhat extraordinary that the Dutch Gazettes should not merely state the death of the young King of France, but also Barrere's report upon the subject that the

Emigrants should credit it implicitly; and yet that no one French Paper should mention the circumstance at all.

Although it appears nearly impracticable to complete the Imperial Army under Saxe Tefchen, yet it is said to be the design, before a step is taken into the Pays Bas, to disengage Treves and its electorate entirely. This operation will not be very difficult, if, as asserted, the French army of the Moselle be reduced to 28,000 men, and that it has evacuated Treves.

When I state the impracticability of completing the Imperial Army, the presumption arises out of the representation made by the Princes of the Empire. The Bishop of Spire excuses himself from the contingent on the account of the proximity of his territories to France, the invasion of them by their armies; and the lamentable and miserable condition of his subjects.

The King of Prussia alleges his war with Poland, the insurrection of Southern Prussia; the revolt of Thorn, from which place the Burghers have driven the Prussian garrison—and finally, he demands his expences to be paid for the retaking of Frankfort & Mayence.

To conclude, the circle of Franconia pretend that they armed only for the purposes of territorial defence, and that its remoteness from the theatre of the war excuses them from the stipulated contingent.

The Archduke Charles does not go to Vienna, but simply as far as Bonn, whence he returns to the army.

From Geneva I learn, that the Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned the M. Mallet du Pan, a native of that city, to lose his head—as, fortunately for that celebrated writer and excellent man, he is not within their reach, they could only punish his effigy with the axe, and himself by the confiscation of his property.

General Clairfayt has been twice at Maestricht—from thence he visited the camp with General Beaulieu. General Gray commanded; he resides in the town.

Ninety Bakers are arrived at Maestricht, who say they shall be followed by 4000 men. Troops are continually passing through Deuren and Merode;—15,000 English are said to be at Mafeyk; 14,000 men are arrived from Germany; at Maestricht 4000 have marched in the place, and the remainder are encamped on the other side of the Meuse. Those troops say, that there are yet 60,000 more to arrive, and that they would be there by Friday.—All is here in motion, and it was thought the Grand Army would pass the Meuse that night or the next morning, when the letter came away.

I sincerely believe the Stadtholder has worse information than any man in Holland: Last night, at supper, his Highness asserted, that Breda was surrounded by the French armies; and this morning an officer is arrived from that fortress, who says, that they have been reconnoitring around, that no Frenchman has been seen within ten leagues of the place.

The Count d'Artois is now said to intend serving as a volunteer, with no military rank whatever, in the army of the Duke of York.—In short, so contradictory are the reports here—so vague the authorities, that it is in vain to build the speculations of the Politician upon intelligence so perpetually confused or confused.

L O N D O N, September 19.

There are letters directly from the Spanish Head Quarters in Guipuscoa, dated August 28, which say, that the enemy had made no further progress.

Pampeluna, in Navarre, remains altogether undisturbed.

In Bilbao every apprehension has subsided; in consequence of which an order had been loaded with stores, &c. preparatory to their