

stated more plainly in this memorial that several members of the government promote these alarms, and that on them alone should fall the responsibility, if any disagreeable event took place. In vain will they say, to excuse themselves, that they were not able to restrain the people.

They will be replied to—“It was you who instigated the people; they were but your instrument, and it is on you that all our vengeance shall fall.”

P A R I S, September 1.

We are now in possession of the most positive proofs which point out the horrible designs of the late conspiracy of the Jacobins, and expose to public view the base plans by which their friends and accomplices attempt to impose on the people.

The executive Directory has been officially informed of a communication being established between the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and that of Italy.

Preparations are making with the greatest activity in the western departments for a descent on England; 40,000 names are already enrolled for that purpose. Every thing goes on with the utmost zeal, and every citizen is animated with the utmost courage, and the most lively impatience.

Recent intelligence from Germany announces facts of great importance. The Austrian troops, it is confidently reported, are every where disarming the Bavarian garrisons, and taking possession of the forts of that Electorate. Thus the idea of uniting Bavaria to the House of Austria's dominions is revived; and it is said that the King of Prussia has consented to the measure, with the condition that he shall be at liberty to the free Imperial cities, and join them to his own dominions.

September 6.

The king of Naples is busily employed in military preparations. Twenty battalions and 4000 cavalry are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for action. Recruits continually arrive, and patriotic donations in money and horses are every day received.

General Scherer has been appointed to the command of the army which is to enter Portugal, and to reunite that English kingdom with the Spanish territory. This army is to consist of 25,000 men, and has already received its orders of departure.

Thus Spain is about to resume her ancient limits. The Queen of Portugal will partake of the fate of the Pretender; or if she is wife will accept of a handsome pension and a lodging in the Escorial.

### French Republic.

#### ARMY OF THE SAMBRE & MEUSE. The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, 7 Fructidor, Aug. 24.

I have the honor to inform you that Prince Charles arrived with a corps of 25,000 men, formed a junction with Gen. Wartenleben, and on the 5th attacked Gen. Bernadotte, who was at Tenning before Newmark, for the purpose of covering my communications, while agreeably to your orders I followed the army of Gen. Wartenleben, without being able to force him to engage. General Bernadotte gave in these circumstances new proofs of talents and of courage, and the troops under his command fought with great intrepidity. But he was obliged to yield to superior force, and this General found it necessary to retire between Nauf and Nuremburg, to avoid being surrounded.

Prince Charles in consequence of this, advanced on my rear with the greater part of the corps which forced Gen. Bernadotte to fall back, and I in my turn ran the risk of being surrounded in a country where communication is extremely difficult. My position and the enemy's force did not permit me to engage without evidently risking the safety of the army. I therefore retreated to Amberg. In this position I was soon attacked by Gen. Wartenleben in front, and by the Archduke in flank. I was then obliged to fall back as far as Sulzbach, after having made that resistance which honor and military duty required. I cannot yet give you the

details of the affair. I believe I have lost no artillery. I am to leave this place to night, and retire to Venden, afterwards to Foreheim, where I propose to concentrate the army.

I hope that Gen. Moreau will profit by that circumstance, and that his successes will soon call back to the Danube the forces which have fallen upon me.

(Signed) JOURDAN.

#### ARMY OF THE RHINE & MOSELLE.

The commander in chief writes thus from Aulburg, on the 8th Fructidor, August 25. Being informed that the archduke Charles had detached a corps against the army of the Sambre and Meuse, he determined to make a diversion by attacking general La Tour, encamped at Friedberg, and passing the Lech at a place where it was fordable.

The left wing passed this river first at a ford unknown to the enemy, and which they had neglected to guard, opposite to Haufferten: the volunteers were above their middle in water, and carried their muskets on their heads. The current was so rapid, that the first who advanced were almost entirely hurried away, but were afterwards relieved. Our troops took possession of Kulsing, and gained the heights which lead Ottmaring, on the left flank of the enemy.

The enemy, with their artillery and infantry covered all the river opposite the centre of the army. General St. Cyr began the attack by a discharge from the artillery and musketry; which drawing on that of the enemy, and even diminishing it sensibly, allowed the 21st demi-brigade of light infantry, and the 31st of the line, and the 9th regiment of hussars, under the command of Gen. Laroche, to pass at two fords, to the right and left of Lech Haufen, which village was instantly attacked; the enemy lost five pieces of cannon, and were chased from the hamlet near the other bridge, which we immediately began to repair in order to pass the artillery. After forcing the bridge which the enemy had fortified with artillery, we attacked the position of Friedberg.

The advanced guard on the right, commanded by Gen. Abartucci, moved to the left on the road of Munich, in order to cut off that retreat. The rest of the forces under General Ferrino marched on the enemy's flank. Gen. St. Cyr attacked the front. Hemmed in on all sides, the enemy were soon put to the route.

The division of Gen. Ferrino pursued as far as Rhinethal. Gen. Vandamme, at the head of the 20th regiment of chasseurs, the 9th and 11th regiments of hussars, and a part of the 2d chasseurs, pursued to near the valley of La Ver. From 15 to 1600 prisoners were taken; and 40 officers of whom three were of superior rank, and the aid-de-camp of Gen. Latour; 15 or 16 pieces of cannon, and two standards were also taken. The infantry marksmen followed the enemy with as much rapidity as the horse; and the fatigue only of the men and horses, obliged them to cease the pursuit.

The detachment of the left wing, which was before Langenyeick, passed the Lech at a ford opposite the village, but it was too deep for the artillery; such of the infantry and light cavalry as passed, after having surprised and taken a post of 25 hussars, who could not believe it possible to cross by that passage, marched on the road of Neuburg to Friedberg, and took 100 men, 8 waggons, and 30 horses, the wreck of Gen. Latour's corps.

(Signed) MOREAU.

A N S P A C H, August 22.

The free Imperial cities of Windheim and Weissenburg, have demanded protection of the King of Prussia, offering to subject themselves to his Majesty's Government, in consequence of a resolution of the Magistrates and Burghers.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, in the service of the House of Austria, died at the moment when he was to take upon him the command of the army, which Count Wartenleben was to have quit-

ted. His Serene Highness the Duke of Erlensfeldt, Count Palatine of the Rhine, after having retired from Landaut to Ingolstadt, went to Anspach with his consort and family,

N A N T Z, August 27.

Vice Admiral Villaret Joyeuse commands the division which sailed from Brest; he has under his orders two Chiefs of division from Nantz, Citizen Leary and Noncoain; it is presumed they will join the division of Richery. A barge, which arrived here on the 26th Thermido, Aug. 13, in 18 hours from Pertuis d'Antioch, spoke some of her countrymen on board the Watigney and de Fontgucux, 2 French 74 gun ships, which were at anchor waiting for a breeze to enter Rochefort. The ships had left that harbour on the 16th May, bound to the Cape. They took on their return an English frigate, which was at anchor with them.

L O N D O N, Sept. 8.

We received this morning from our regular Correspondent at Portsmouth the following letter.

Portsmouth, Sept. 7.

“Arrived last evening, the *Aurora*, of New-York from Dieppe. By this vessel we learn, that the French papers, which arrived on the 3d inst. at Dieppe, contained an account of the demands made by the French as the Conditions of Peace, viz. the cession of Gibraltar and Jamaica to the Spaniards, and several sail of the line to them, and to reduce the Navy and Army immediately to the peace establishment.

A report was in circulation at Plymouth the day before yesterday, that the Spanish and French fleets, to the number of 34 sail of the line, were in the bay; and that Sir J. B. Warren's Squadron has chased a frigate in sight of the laid fleet.

Two of the Morning papers discredit the intelligence in yesterday's Courier, respecting the application of the Spanish Ambassador for a passport. We again assert that such an application has actually been made, and that an embargo has been ordered to be laid upon Spanish ships in our ports.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Letters of intelligence were read on Saturday at the Office of the Secretary of the admiralty. Whitehall, from vice-admiral Macbride, then on the coast of Holland; from whence he is expected to come to Yarmouth roads very shortly, with part of the Squadron.

A letter has been received in town from Admiral Gardner's fleet, of so late a date as the 1st inst. dated from on board the *Royal George*, at sea, by which we learn that accounts had been received of a French convoy having escaped from Brest, bound to the West-Indies: the force which goes with this, joined to the supposed fleet of Richery, and a third Squadron from L'Orient, is estimated at 21 sail of the line; admiral Gardner's fleet, on the 1st. was 11 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and a fire ship, excepting reinforcements. A cutter had brought dispatches, and it was imagined that the admiral had to go in pursuit of the enemy. The letter writer however, does not pretend to speak with confidence, either as to the strength of the enemy, or of the exact destination of the British fleet.

A report prevailed on Saturday, that some French ships of war from L'Orient and Brest has put to sea, and found means to join Citizen Richery's fleet, so long blockaded at Cadix, which now makes a very formidable armament.

SEPTEMBER 13.

The Paris papers which arrived last night, bring intelligence of considerable importance. The latest of them are of the 9th inst.

One of them, the *Ami des Lois*, a paper of much consideration, states positively, that the Executive Directory have determined to invade Portugal. General Scherer, an officer of experience and talents, has it is said been appointed to the command of the French force destined for that enterprise, which is to consist of 25,000 men. It is added, that he has received his final orders of departure. What