

Change and communicated what had passed to Mr. Neilson, who was then walking there.

Mr. NEILSON thereupon stepped to his own house, and told a virtuous wife what had passed, who, in two words, encouraged him never to return with any stain of baleness or dishonor. He then repaired to the artillery barrack, where he surrendered himself to Lord WESTMEATH. The Earl seemed reluctant to take him into custody, as he said he had given the warrant out of his hand. Mr. Neilson replied, that he did not intend to be captious, and that he would remain in his custody until it could be sent for; upon which he went into the public library, belonging to the society for promoting knowledge, where Mr. POLLOCK and Lord DOWNSHIRE were in pursuit of something, and he gave himself into custody, observing that a speedy trial was all he wished for or wanted; that he hoped however, for the sake of the public sentiment, and for peace, that he might not be, as many men of late had been, kept in gaol for a year—without any trial at all.

It is to be observed that our foreman compositor was taken into custody, and a number of papers seized without any warrant to that effect. This is the most direct attack upon the liberty of the press. The private papers of several persons were seized upon and sealed by WILLIAM ATKINSON, the constable. Several informers acted under Mr. POLLOCK and Lord DOWNSHIRE on this occasion, some disguised, and some not.

It is but proper to observe that Lord WESTMEATH, at the desire of Mr. SAMPSON, did not make his search, till Mr. BRISTOW, whose appearance might give some colour of peace to the transaction, came, at Mr. SAMPSON's request. Mr. Hallet, Mr. Shanaghan, Mr. R. Osborne and Mr. J. Young, were arrested, and Mr. Russell surrendered himself, in the same manner as Mr. Neilson had done.

There cannot, upon the whole, be a stronger contrast, than that between the discreet and excellent temper and conduct of the inhabitants of this peaceable and prosperous town, and that of the above mentioned attorney and lords. How long shall it be thought prudent to submit to this rough riding of attorneys and lordlings!!! It cannot be doubted but that the town will express their sentiments, and that every man, of whatever party or political disposition, will have manhood enough to censure this wanton bravado and contemptible invasion of their peace, at a time when one honest measure would restore safety and satisfaction to every individual. Such a measure cannot be expected from such leaders. But why will people who have any thing—be their dupes? Unanimity and justice is all that is wanted to render Ireland secure and happy.

About half past three, the armed procession, with their prisoners, left the town—We have not time to give a description of it—suffice it to say, that Mr. Pollock the attorney, conducted himself with as much firmness as the patriotic Lord CASTLEREAGH, the disinterested Lord DOWNSHIRE, the amiable, virtuous and accomplished Earl of WESTMEATH did—with manly courage and dignified wisdom. In short, they did that by dint of nightly scouting and martial attack, which no human creature was disposed to resist; and which the meanest constable in town could have done as well as they.

Our readers must excuse the lateness of this day's publication, as our office was blocked for near three hours.

H A N A U, September 6.

The garrison of Mentz is making excursions as far as Wetzlar, and that of Manheim as far as Umstadt and Aeschaffenburg. Umstadt, six miles from Darmstadt, has been entered by a detachment of Imperialists.

A warm engagement happened yesterday in the vicinity of Aeschaffenburg, which terminated to the disadvantage of the French.

U P P E R R H I N E, September 6.

The theatre of war is again removing from Franconia into the neighbourhood of the

Lahn and the Rhine. The French are entirely retreating towards those environs, a bloody action having happened on the 3d inst. near Wurtzburg, in which the Austrians proved victorious. Wurtzburg and its citadel, as well as Schweinfurth, Glenhausen, &c. are in the hands of the latter. On the 1st inst. a bloody engagement happened in Bavaria, in the vicinity of Ingolstadt, between the French Gen. Nauendorf, in which the advantage was on the side of the Austrians.

F R A N C K F O R T, September 6.

The French are now returning more precipitately towards the Lahn, and the environs of the Lower Rhine, than they had before advanced from thence. Franconia, excepting a few frontier places, is now entirely quitted by them. A great number of Commissaries and Secretaries of the Chancery have been wounded by the armed peasants of Franconia. Yesterday a new hospital was erected, to which, besides the one already existing, the soldiers are brought who have been wounded by the peasants. Ten peasants who have either carried off French baggage waggons or were found armed, were yesterday hanged here. The divisions of Generals Kleber and Liebvre retreat by way of Wetzlar towards the Lahn and Siegen.—A division of them is marching towards Darmstadt, Grofseran, and Oppenheim; but in this direction they have the fortresses of Mentz and Manheim in their neighbourhood, which might bring them into a dangerous situation. If the advancing Austrians are sufficiently strong, it is thought the French will not be able to oppose them on the Lahn, having lost a great quantity of ammunition, and having been obliged to leave most of their artillery behind them. General Hotze is advancing to Aeschaffenburg, and another party of Austrians is advancing towards our city by way of Obernburg, in the electorate of Mentz. Most likely our fate will change in the course of 48 hours. It does not appear that the French will be able to maintain their position here, as no preparations are making for that purpose.

W E S E L, September 10.

(Courier du Bas Rhin.)

Want of time and space prevents us from publishing this day the contents of our letters from Frankfort, dated the 7th, and of those from Cologne, dated the 9th. It will suffice to say, that they agree in announcing, that the retreat of Jourdan's army is certain, and that a great number of troops are already crossing the Rhine.

The Imperialists are expected immediately at Frankfort. The retreat of the republicans is made in a very disorderly way. Their advanced guard entered Wisbaden on the 6th.

Our news from Arabia announce, that Moreau's army has also sustained considerable checks, and that two divisions were entirely hemmed in by the Austrians in the environs of Augsbouurg.

H A M B U R G H, September 13.

A letter from Brunswick of the 9th inst. states, that the French have quitted Frankfort, and that the Austrians have entered that city.

L O N D O N, Sept. 22.

The Leyden Gazette which arrived with the mail this morning, contains no new intelligence. All the letters received from Germany, however, by the same conveyance, as well as Dutch papers, said to have been received in town in the course of yesterday, report that Gen. Jourdan has been again defeated between Coblenz and Andernach, with immense slaughter; that Gen. Moreau has also sustained a defeat at Ingolstadt; and that the division of Buonaparte's army commanded by General Meilana, has experienced a total defeat in Italy.

Some accounts are so extravagant as to assert, that Jourdan with 10,000 of his troops, have surrendered to the Arch-Duke—that the French armies have not less than 60,000 men—that one division under General La-

fevre, has sought safety no one knows where—and that the whole are flying the country in small parties, the individuals of which are shifting as well as they can for themselves, amidst the harrassments and persecutions of the natives, as well as of the Austrian armies.

The following letter also received by the Lord Mayor from a gentleman of credit at Gravesend, was yesterday morning posted up at Lloyd's Coffee-House:

GRAVESEND, SEPT. 20.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship may rely on the authenticity of the following pleasing news just received from some passengers on board the Industry, captain Bridg, from Rotterdam, which place he left on Saturday last. They report that Jourdan was defeated on the 21st, 22d and 23d ult. the army of the Sambre and the Meuse having left 10,000 men dead upon the field, with the loss of most of their artillery and cavalry.

On the 3th inst. between Ehrenbreitstein and Wetzlar, they were pursued with a great slaughter; and on the 9th, General Jourdan's advanced party was at Cologne, and preparing to cross the Meuse. The French General Bernadotte was mortally wounded.

Moreau and Championette have also been defeated. Upon the whole, the French army have been pursued near 300 miles, and their loss is computed at 60,000 men. The last accounts are that there is not a single Frenchman left on the German side of the Rhine. It is reported that Buonaparte has been defeated; and what gives strength to report, is, that three mails coming from Italy have been detained. This good news I humbly conceive, will prove highly agreeable to your Lordship.

I am &c.

J. MESSENGER.

What portion of truth there may be in these accounts, the Public will probably learn this evening, when another Extraordinary Gazette is expected to be published; and which, it is said will contain the successes received in the letter to the Lord Mayor yesterday, and which had elevated the Consols, at one time this morning to 59 and one eighth, though they sunk somewhat lower afterwards.

A captain just arrived from Rotterdam asserts that three hundred waggons full of French soldiers had arrived at that place before he left it.

The Hebe frigate is arrived at Portsmouth with 21 sail of the Leeward Island convoy; the rest of the fleet are hourly expected, as the whole 100 sail were altogether safe and well a fortnight ago.

The report posted yesterday at Lloyd's in explanation of the intelligence brought by the Andromeda, was, that Sir James Wallace arrived at St. John's with his convoy on the 1st September, and that the inactivity of the French Squadron, after having been so long on the Coast, was supposed to proceed from the want of troops to second its operations, the settlements were rather eased from the apprehensions of an invasion.

Mr. Deitrich, a King's messenger from the Continent, arrived yesterday with dispatches from Capt. Anstruther. He came in the Garland frigate, on board of which is Mr. Hammond.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, September 19.

"This morning arrived his Majesty's ship Dover, Capt. Wilson, from Halifax, Lord Dorchester and his family came passengers in this vessel.

B O S T O N, Oct. 19.

NEW-FOUNDLAND.—The attack on the island of St. John's by a French Squadron is confirmed, by an arrival here from thence; with the destruction of the hamlets on Bull's Bay and Placentia. The fleet consisting of 10 sail almost all of the line; but not supposed to have many troops on board—that they had not attempted the town of St. John's but continue cruising off the coast. It was however supposed they would make the attack, and would be resisted, as the island could raise near 7000 men. A dispatch