

muling them we might rejoin Gen. Latour, near Schrobenuhen; this was necessary in order to divide the army and piece it in the entrance of the road which led to the bridges over the Lech. — They drove the enemy without difficulty to Pottines, and retreated by Fortenau, behind some swamps. We might have forced them, but we preferred the pleasure to let them see our army, and amusing them still more, by making them think it was a retreat, in order to make them wait us the next day. The 2d complementary day the army took post, the right at Par, at Grofshauten, the left at Gemeldsdorf; the advanced guards forced the enemy's flank as far as Schrobenuhen, and made 100 prisoners.

The general afterwards was informed that after the retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, prince Charles had detached a body of his army, as well as of the garrisons of Munheim and Philippsbourg, to go to Kell and hinder the communications of the army of Strasburg, and that his advanced guard had entered Stuttgart: he expected this manœuvre from the enemy, which did not give him much uneasiness;—but this movement being made with very considerable forces, the magazines might be taken from us; Pregelz and Vindan being menaced by the enemy, who then had taken away from us all help by the way of Constance, the general determined not to keep so far off, but to take a post more close, and to approach prince Charles, in order to give the army of the Sambre and Meuse the means of acting offensively. No other reason could retain us in Bavaria, where the enemy sought to amuse us, always escaping from us, and every time we wished to fight them giving us the country. The general has chosen a position on the Iller, the right on the lake of Constance, and the left at Ulm. The army being in this position, it can detach a body to cover our communications, or to annoy the troops which prince Charles has collected before us, or if the army of the Sambre and Meuse act offensively, march the army back in a body and entirely ruin the enemy.

The 3d, the army set off in the night to cross the Lech; the centre of the right wing crossed the two bridges near Augsburg, in order to gain a position behind the Lech and the Wertboe; the left wing crossed the Rain: the advance guards passed before the Lech. Gen. Latour, the dupe of our two preceding days' marches and of demonstrations of Schrobenuhen, believed that we were marching to attack him, and retreated on his side; this gave us a great advantage in the march.

General Monburchard left Friedberg with 4 battalions and 2 regiments of cavalry to go, by forced marches to Ulm, to cover it, as the bridges over the Danube, and repulse the enemy's posts which were as far as Goppingen.

We learnt, the 3d, that the divisions which had been left at the foot of the Tyrol mountains between the lake of Constance and Lech, had attacked by the Austrians, who had been retreated into the mountains, reinforced by a party Wurmsen's cavalry, who driven back by gen. Buonaparte in Tyrol, and being of no use there, had returned into these parts. That the brigade of gen. Sarrean had been entirely surrounded and the enemy's parties had pulled us far as Memmingen.

Gen. Ferrio immediately set out with the brigade of gen. Jordis, to march to Memmingen, and gave orders to general Abbatissey to depart by forced marches from Landsberg in order to fall on the rear of the enemy, but this had been beaten already by gen. Tarreau, supported by the brigade of gen. Faillard, who took one piece of cannon.

We likewise learnt, that the corps which we had before Philippsburg, had fortunately retreated on the 29th, into the camp of Kell, as he had orders to do, superior forces having presented themselves on the 27th before him at Bruchfall, and that the enemy had sent a corps from Stuttgart to take possession of the of the Knubis. On the 4th, the centre of the army took a position behind the Shutter on the road from Augsburg to Ulm, the left wing behind the Suzam at Werlingen, the

van remained on the Lech, that of the corps of general Nauendorff, who had gone to oppose general Defaix on the side of Nuremberg, arrived at Donawert and Noddingen.

The 5th, the army took its position behind the Mindel, the right of Kembal, the left at Buroren, and the out posts on the Suzam. On the 1st Vendemiaire (Sept. 22) on the Guatz, the right at Waltenwerfer, and the left on the Danube, the out posts on the Mindel.

The general, chief of the etat major general.

E. REYNIER.

The General in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Buhauf the 10th Vendemiaire (Oct. 1.)

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

You have no doubt received general Moulins's account of the attack of Kehl, and of the check which the enemy received. I had sent some troops of the army to him, but they arrived too late by some days for that affair. I have not yet received the details. Nearly all our couriers are intercepted, either by the peasants or by the enemy's posts.

General Scherb whom I had ordered to retreat from Bruchfall to Kehl at the approach of the enemy, did it a little too late, as he found the enemy established behind him in three or four places; but he manœuvred with ability, and the bravery of the 68th demi-brigade, and of the 16th regiment of dragoons, freed him from all obstacles. The passage was opened by the point of the bayonet, and this small body of troops arrived at its destination, with all its equipage, its wounded, and more than 100 prisoners. This conduct merits the highest eulogies. Since this I have learnt from the affair at Kehl, that this 68th demi-brigade was the principal means of preserving that important post.

I have received no news from either the army of the Sambre and Meuse, or from Strasburg: this is extraordinary, though I hear by the German papers and private letters, that Gen. Jourdan has been forced to repass the Lahn, and to retire behind the Sieg.

At this moment the enemy has made an attack at the Abbaye de Schaufried; Gen. Defaix is at an equal distance between the Federsee and the Danube. As my letter will not be sent till to-morrow, I shall give you the details.

Vendemiaire 11th. After a brisk engagement, the enemy has been repulsed at all points, with great loss.—We have made about 300 prisoners on the left, amongst which are five officers. As the enemy are not far from us. I shall attack them again to-morrow, and this is the more important, as I learn that the corps of general Nauendorff, about 7 or 8000 men strong, marches on to Tubingen.

Health and respect,

MOREAU.

Extract of a letter from citizen Haussman, commissary from government, with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

I wrote to you yesterday by the ordinary courier; that of the army is arrived, and has brought me two letters, dated from the head-quarters at Saulgen, the 12th and the 13th. They announce that the Austrians had been completely beaten on the 10th and 12th, in the environs of Buchan.—Two colors, six cannon, 5,000 prisoners, amongst whom are 59 officers, were already at head-quarters, 2,000 other prisoners were expected in the course of the day. I have thought it my duty to make you acquainted with this news by an extraordinary courier. The prisoners report that the emperor has not more forces in the interior of Austria, and that he has sent to the army all the troops which he had in reserve or in the garrisons.

HAUSSMAN.

LONDON, October 12.

The differences with Spain are now likely to be brought to an amicable adjustment. We

can readily believe that the detention of so many of their vessels may lead to professions of friendship, as the possible means of their restoration; but we trust that our Government is not to be duped by artifice.

The Cork Squadron, viz. the Diana, Sea Horse, and Cerberus frigates, have taken and carried into Milford, two neutral ships with Spanish property—a French privateer of 14 guns and 70 men—a Brazil ship of 900 tons, and two Spanish ships, one from Lima for Cadiz, the Reyna de Louisa with Treasure, and the other the Princesa, of 600 tons, from Havannah to Ferrol.

On the 28th ult. arrived at Cork, his Majesty's ship Cerebus, capt. Drew, from a cruise. On Sunday she fell in with the Seahorse, capt. Oakes, having in tow a large Spanish ship from the Havannah to Cadiz; and another from the Havannah to Ferrol, both of which she captured off Cape Finisterre. They have an immense quantity of treasure on board.

If we should have a war with Spain, the property already taken by the squadron under capt. Faulkner from that country, would make the fortune of all the officers and men.

NEW BERN, DECEMBER 10.

MARRIED] On Sunday evening last, at Mr. William Anthony's, in this town, ROBERT WHITEHURST SENIOR, Esq. of Onslow, Clerk of the court of that county, to Miss HARRIET GILLISPIE.

THE Gentlemen who are willing to promote the Newbern Dancing Assemblies this winter, are desired to meet at Mr. Frilick's hotel, on Monday next at noon.

IF any gentleman or lady in Newbern is in possession of the music of the FARCE entitled, "THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE," they will oblige a number of their friends, by lending it to Dr. James S. Cutting, Dr. F. A. Toy, or Mr. Thomas P. Irving. December 10.

WILLIAM HAWLEY, MERCHANT TAYLOR;

BEGS leave to inform his friends, customers and the public, that he has lately returned from New-York, with a very handsome, and well chosen assortment of goods, suitable for the season: consisting of Best London superfine broad cloths and cassimeres, elastic cloth, best super fine and mix't coloured twill'd coatings, a variety of elegant printed cassimer vest patterns, do. swansdown; black fattinett, twill'd thicksets and velvets, double mill'd drab suitable for great coats, canblents suitable for men's cloaks, twill'd kerseys, plain, red, white and yellow flannels, green baizes, callimancoes, yuffsels and durants, tamboured, plain and printed jaconett muslins, book do. black fattin suitable for lady's cloaks, jaconett and book mullin handkfs. bandano and printed pocket do. plain and tambour'd mullin cravats, men's cotten and worsted stockings, rote blankets, a few pieces of negro cottons. Also a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

Those gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with clothing of any description, will find it their interest to call on the above person, as they may rely on being furnished on the most reasonable terms, and with the latest fashions.

Coarse warm clothing suitable for Pilots and Seamen, will be furnished on the lowest terms: some will always be on hand ready made.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two or three sober industrious journeymen, to which the highest wages will be given in cash, paid every Saturday night.

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