

HAVRE, 15 Prairial, June 3.

According to official intelligence, which his excellency Baron Stael, ambassador from Sweden, has just received from Stockholm, the apprehensions of a rupture between Sweden and Russia are wholly dissipated. This, Thope, citizen, you will insert in your paper, for the information of the merchants of this town in particular, and all that may be interested in the event.

Health and friendship!

N. REINICKE.

June 18. The Indefatigable, captain Sir Edward Pellew, has captured and brought into Falmouth the French corvette Les Trois Couleurs, mounting ten guns and 70 men; and the La Blonde, of 16 guns and 95 men.

The Santa Margaritta, capt. Martin, has captured the French frigate Thames, mounting 26 guns and 306 men. The Thames had 32 men killed and 19 wounded; the Margaritta, only two killed and three wounded.

The Unicorn, capt. Williams, has captured the French frigate La Tribune, capt. Moulton, mounting 44 guns, and had on board 337 men, 37 of whom were killed and 12 wounded. The Unicorn lost not a man. Capt. Moulton is by birth an American, and is wounded.

The Dryad, capt. Beauclerk, has captured the French frigate La Proserpine, mounting 42 guns and 348 men. The French had 30 men killed and 45 wounded. The Dryad had only two killed and seven wounded.

From Italy the accounts state, that deputies from the Pope have opened a negotiation for an armistice. General Buonaparte has required as the conditions of the armistice, that the Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, and other valuable statues, fifty pictures, and 50 millions of livres, shall be delivered to the French republic. The latter conditions however will it is supposed, be moderated at the intercession of the court of Madrid.

June 20. The king of Naples has obtained an armistice. He engages to pay a military contribution of 30 millions, and is to send to Paris the duke de Pignatelli to conclude a peace with the directory.

The Pope sends two plenipotentiaries for the same purpose.

It is at Paris said, that upon the report of the victory gained by the left wing of the French army at Altenkirchen, the Imperial army on the French side of the Rhine had begun to retreat. New successes of the army of the Meuse are rumoured, but there are yet no official communications on the subject.

June 21. There is every reason to believe the report is true, of the French squadron, so long detained in Cadiz, having joined the Dutch fleet, destined for the East-Indies.

English wheat is from 60s. to 75s. per quarter of 8 bushels. Fine wheat, 78s. to 84s. per quarter.

### NEW-YORK, August 17.

Tranquility has been restored in the city of Amsterdam since the arrival of a French garrison there; although it consists of only between 14 and 1500 men; and the public authority has resumed its ascendancy.

On the 20th of May there was a grand fete at Amsterdam in honour of the victories of the French in Italy, at which the minister Noel, the representative Eltevenon, and the commandant of the city assisted. Each of them made a speech on the occasion before the tree of liberty. A like fete was also given at Rotterdam.

We are assured that the Grand Jury at their sittings last week, ordered four bills against persons of fending against the act entitled "an act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious diseases in the state;"—and it is hoped that the prosecutions will be strictly followed up and examples made of those who disregard so repeatedly the directions of the health officer, whose vigilance for the safety of the city cannot avail if those offending pass with impunity.

Intelligence, received by the ship Adelaide, capt. Webb, in 49 days from London.

### LONDON, June 20.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 14th inst. inclusive, which contain the particulars of the action near Altenkirchen, wherein general Kieber, following up his first success, has made 3000 prisoners, and taken four stand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, several ammunition carts, a part of the field equipage of the Austrians, and a considerable quantity of provision and forage. As in those papers no mention is made of the armies in the Hundsruck, we must suppose that no important event has taken place in that quarter, and that the vague report of a victory obtained by the Austrians, which was spread last Saturday, is without foundation.

On the side of Italy, the only remarkable event is the armistice granted to the king of Naples, on condition that he shall pay a military contribution of 30 millions, an event which will much weaken Beauhieu's army, on account of the Neapolitan troops being obliged to withdraw. This armistice is, however, not yet officially announced.

In the interior the Chouans continue to lay down their arms, and the Terrorists are kept in awe by the executive government, which is daily gaining

more authority by its close union with the moderate party in both councils. The resolution by which the denunciation against Drouet has been admitted, forms another triumph for that party, but the proceedings against the conspirators are still carried on with great slowness.

The gazette contains the agreeable information, that his majesty's frigate Dyrad, of 36 guns, Lord A. Beauclerk, commander, has just brought into Plymouth another very fine French frigate, La Proserpine, which she captured on Monday last, after a sharp action of 45 minutes.

La Proserpine is a frigate well known to several of our officers. This frigate, from her superiority of sailing, has seized our ships.—At the commencement of the war, she kept five days just without gunshot of the Hannibal and Hector, of 74 guns each, under the orders of captain (now Admiral) Colpoys. She had a brush with the Venus frigate some time after and got off. If she has the same commander he is an officer of great abilities.

The Trompeuse sloop of war, captain Watson, has carried into Cork L'Eveille French brig privateer, of six guns, and 100 men; and with her an English brig her prize, retaken by the Trompeuse.

Sir John Warren's squadron, which was spoke with on Tuesday last by the Hope lugger, has taken a French corvette and two brigs.

Letters from Germany state, that the Archduke Charles had ordered the Prince of Wirtemberg, whose corps was not strong enough to make any effectual resistance against the numerous troops destined to attack him, to abandon the banks of the Neig, and fall back to Altenkirchen; but these orders not having been executed with sufficient promptitude, some detachments of the Prince's corps were surprised by the French, but the loss of the Austrians on this occasion, is by no means so considerable as was stated in the Paris papers.

We have seen letters from Italy, addressed to a gentleman in town, of the first distinction, which attribute all the disasters that have befallen that country to the misconduct of the Sardinians. The invasion of the French was a desperate attempt rendered necessary by the utmost want of provisions and all other articles which prevailed in their army. If the Piedmontese had done their duty in the battle of Cheratco, Buonaparte would have been obliged to retreat, having no more than two days provisions. This general was himself greatly astonished at the prompt docility of the king of Sardinia in submitting to all the conditions dictated by the French, who would have much lowered their pretensions, if the cabinet of Turin had insisted on its being done. Thus, in that unfortunate country, the weakness of a sovereign, communicated to his troops, has produced the most unfortunate and extraordinary event in this disastrous war.

### PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Ruby, captain Lloyd Jones, in 48 days from Bordeaux. By the extraordinary care taken by capt. Jones to procure the latest papers from Paris, we are provided with the Monitor and L'Eclair to the 22d of June—the following are translations:

### BRUSSELS, June 19.

The whole of the army commanded by gen. Jourdan, has quitted the Hundsruck to pass the Rhine, and carry the theatre of war to the right bank of the river. It is on this account that the archduke Charles has removed his army to cover Frankfort. There are no Austrian troops to cover Mayence on this side; the French have only left some small posts on the point, that they might carry all their forces to the right bank. The army of Jourdan is encamped on this side of the Lahn, and that of the Austrians is on the other. In this state of things, it cannot be long before we hear of a general battle. All appearances are in favour of the French army. Every day is marked by petty combats, the advantage of which is sometimes on the one side and sometimes on the other.

General Bournonville, accompanied by most of the officers of his etat major, has been for some days past at Duffeldorff, one part of the army which he commanded in the United Provinces, is on its march from the frontiers of Holland to take a position in the neighbourhood of Cleves, Zurich, Reinberg and Meurs. This army will join the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and will concert its operations with it. This movement proves that there is no longer doubt with respect to the intentions of the king of Prussia.

### PARIS, June 21.

The report of peace so generally spread, and even mentioned in the council itself, have all of a sudden ceased. Were they without foundation? We think they were not; we persist in believing that there has been a question of armistice for several days past in agitation; that a courier came to ask it in the name of the Emperor; that the directory has deliberated upon it; but that they will not listen to any preliminary conditions, except Mayence and Manheim, the keys of Germany, are given into their hand, lest the definitive negotiations should not be agreeable to their wishes. Whatever were the conditions demanded of the Emperor, we were persuaded he will not fail to repeat of having refused them. The reason of it is simple; his army is dispirited; every day announces him a fresh misfortune. The enthu-

siasm of victory is amongst our troops; this multiplies an hundred fold their strength, and we are promised prodigies of success.

The famous de Letag, denounced as the chief of the counter-revolutionary movements which have agitated many parts of the South, has been judged at Avignon, and shot on the 24th Prairial.

The general quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse is at present at Neuwied; it has been moved to this place since Jourdan has passed the Rhine with his army in four strong columns.

The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is surrounded, but at a distance, and out of the reach of cannon. The Austrians have some troops encamped under the cannon of the place. The garrison is about 3,000 men strong: it is composed of the regiment of Mantredni, and of some detachments of chasseurs, with some troops of the Empire. Ehrenbreitstein is one of the most impregnable fortresses in Europe. It is hewn out of rock; its fortifications are cannon and bomb proof, rising to a peak of prodigious height. The siege will certainly be long and murderous.

3d Messidor (June 22.)

The last military events on the Rhine have not been so successful and happy as those which preceded them, at least the success has been divided, as the following pieces, which are official, will shew.—

### ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Head-Quarters, Neustadt, 27th Prairial.

By my letter on the 25th of this month, I made known to you my intention of attacking gen. Wurmsler, between Erankenthal and the Rehut; his front was covered by a swampy canal, and his left by the Rebsch. The enemy had augmented the force of this excellent position by barricades all along the river, which was inundated to about 150 or 200 fathoms.

The bravery of the army and the good conduct of the chiefs and the general officers vanquished, in a short time, all these nearly insurmountable obstacles. The troops up to the arm-pits in water, and under the sharpest fire of artillery and musquetry, charged the enemy with the greatest courage, and carried all the works which defended these inundations. All who were not killed in the entrenchments, were taken in the greatest disorder.

The numerous cavalry of the enemy did not prevent our infantry from pursuing them through the immense plain which separated us from Manheim, and we were obliged to construct a number of bridges for the passage of our cavalry, and to effect the driving of the enemy into their entrenched camp.

The affair was a capital manoeuvre of cavalry and light artillery, and we chased them from position to position, until we came under the fire of Manheim. We have occupied in the evening the position which the enemy had lost.

The loss of the enemy is very considerable in killed and wounded; I reckon the number not less than 6 or 700 men. The time necessary for constructing bridges for the passage of our cavalry, prevented us from making a great number prisoners.

The centre of the army under the orders of general Desaix, has attacked the Rehut and Neuhofen, Holhorn, Dauterstadt, and the woods of Shifferstadt and Mutterstadt. These attacks were directed by general Delmas and Beaupey. The left wing under the orders of general S. Cyr, has attacked Holtzshof, and would attack Frankenthal—it was directed by the general of division Duhem.

I cannot pass too great eulogies on the bravery of the whole army, and on the talents of the chiefs who have directed all these attacks: the greatest order and the most exact precision assured their success; which has met with no instance of the least check. The chief etat-major will give you an account of the number and state of the prisoners, when it shall be received at the head quarters. I estimate them at 150 or 200 men.

(Signed)

"MOREAU."

### ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE.

Head-Quarters at Montabauer, 29 Prairial.

What I had the honour to predict to you is come to pass. The enemy, after having drawn almost the whole of their forces from the left bank of the Rhine to the right, the Archduke having augmented his army with some corps from that of Wurmsler, was on the Lahn with much more considerable force than I could draw together, and profiting by this advantage, having it in his power to make his movement much more promptly than me, he has made his way to the Upper Lahn, so that when I would have passed the van guard on the 27th from the side of Vetzlar, general Leebere, who commanded it, was attacked by a great body of the army. This brave general did not think it his duty to retire without fighting, engaged the enemy, and a serious combat ensued, of which I cannot as yet give you the details. The moment I am in possession of them they shall be forwarded to you. The enemy, though four times the strength of that of general Leebere, has lost much more men than he. Our loss may amount to 150 or 200 men, killed, wounded or prisoners. The number of the latter is small, and we have made a considerable number. Four pieces of cannon have fallen into the hands of the enemy, which they charged with incredible impetuosity, but which they could not have seized but for their discharges of cat shot.