

"This event would not have prevented me from attacking the enemy on the 20th, as the army had already received orders, if I had not been informed that a considerable force on my left had borne off. I did not then think it my duty to expose the safety of the army, and I have ordered a retreat. General Kleber is retired upon the Sieg, with a part of the army, and I shall retire to the left bank of the Rhine with the other part.

"I shall go to-morrow to Coblenz, from whence I shall send you details, and the dispositions I intend making. It is not possible for me to write you more at length to-day. JOURDAN."

AUGUST 23.

Yesterday morning arrived here the ship Light-Horse, capt. Van Rensselaer, in 48 days from Bristol. Capt. Van Rensselaer has favoured us with Bristol papers to the 27th of June inclusive, from which the following intelligence is taken.

LONDON, June 20--21.

This evening a messenger arrived at Lord Grenville's office, with dispatches from the marquis of Bute, his majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid, which were forwarded to the king at Windsor.

The second of the Hamburg mails that were due arrived this evening. They contain letters from Frankfurt of the 5th, from which it appears, that the head-quarters of the Arch-duke Charles were moved to Meissenheim on the 3d, and that his corps had gained some small advantage, and taken about 300 prisoners. The French advanced post had withdrawn from the Nahe.

On the 25th of May a messenger from Austria passed through Huninguen, with a passport from Barthelmi, on his road to Paris; and on the 30th of May a courier went by Strasburg, with dispatches to Germany from Paris taking the road to Lauterburgh.

The French fleet from Toulon is at sea, but has not hitherto shewn any disposition to meet the English squadron, which is every way superior, as well in point of numbers as equipment. Admiral Jarvis is on the coast, keeping a strict look out after them.

In the *Courier Universel*, a very destructive pestilence is said to prevail at Caen, occasioned by the vapours, of the stagnant waters, and the putrid exhalations of the bodies of 4 or 500 dead horses which have been allowed to rot in the neighbourhood.

The Princess of Wales was at the Opera on Saturday, and in Hyde Park yesterday; at both places she wore a countenance "more in sorrow than in anger."—All hopes of accommodation are vanished.

The prince of Wales resided with the duke of Clarence at Richmond during the negotiation last week, and set out for the Grange on Saturday, the treaty being broken off. Her Royal Highness, it is said, went to the opera by the express desire of the king. The Prince means to make his first appearance in public at the Winchester races.

It is said that the negotiation for a reconciliation broke off on the following point: The prince consented to the dismissal from his household of all the parties whose conduct has given offence to her Highness, but insisted that they should be received as visitors at Carlton-house. To this the prince's by the advice of the king, positively refused her assent.

The of — was in town incog. on Friday night, when he gave his ultimatum to the duke of Leeds and earl Moira, viz. that nothing can move him from the line he has adopted: he complained with much asperity of the violation of compact for the full discharge of his debts, under which he was induced to consent to the union. Lord M. asked him whether he had reflected upon all the consequences which might ensue to which he answered, "Most seriously, my Lord, and am prepared for them to their full extent."

June 23. Baron Muller from Germany, and Monsieur Malvet from Paris, were yesterday introduced to his Majesty at the levee. It is understood in the best informed circles, that both these gentlemen are employed on the part of their Imperial and Catholic majesties to prevail upon our cabinet to give its consent to negotiation for a general peace.

Previous to Mr. Pitt's leaving town, it was determined in council, that Parliament should not be summoned to meet on the 12th of July next, according to the return of the new writs. Notice to this effect was yesterday sent off to several of the Scotch and other members in distant parts of the country, who were preparing to come to town.—The new parliament will not meet for dispatch of business sooner than the early part of November.

This sudden change in political affairs is to be attributed to another determination—that of not granting an Imperial loan.

Yesterday the subscribers to the last new loan of seven millions and a half made good their third payment of 151 per cent. on the whole of that capital at the bank.

On Tuesday advice was received at Calais from Paris, that preliminaries of peace between the Court of Vienna and the French Republic had been signed; and in consequence of which intelligence, there were great rejoicings in every town from Paris to Calais.

In confirmation of this intelligence, L'Eclair of the 19th inst. has the following paragraph, under the Paris head:

"The report that the preliminaries of peace with Austria are signed, was spread abroad yesterday evening throughout all Paris, and is repeated this day. We are assured it is at Halle that they have been executed, and that the directory accepted them

the night before last. If this news be true, they will immediately be something official on this head."

MADRID, May 12.

It is certain that our court is in full negotiation with the French Republic, for an alliance offensive and defensive. Orders have been given for 500 tricoloured flags to be made, which are to float on our squadrons, instead of the white ones hoisted heretofore for the French colours during the government of kings.

The Prince of Peace frequently gives fetes to the ambassador of the French republic, general Perignon. The king is about to present to him a sword richly mounted.

The equipment of our army and navy go on with astonishing activity. The reinforcements passed to the camp before Gibraltar are considerable; the army which composes it is 49,000 men strong.

Our government is also at present occupied, by consent of the Pope, with the suppression of the greatest part of the convents in the kingdom.

LEGHORN, May 27.

The insurgents in the Island of Corsica, have not, as was said, taken Ajaccio, but they had blockaded that place. The insurrection is general throughout the interior.—The Viceroy, who advanced as far as Corte with a body of troops, retired in disorder after having lost the better part of them, with all his baggage. It is said he was surrounded by the insurgents and cannot return to Bastia. This last merits confirmation. But there is great appearance that the English will very soon be obliged to shut themselves up in the towns.

PARIS, June 15.

If we can believe letters from Strasburg, two Austrian commissioners have passed through that place for Paris. What gives appearance of truth to this account, is, that the letters from Vienna assure us that the Emperor is violently agitated. He has forbidden the name of Buonaparte to be mentioned in any other way than by the title of "Chief of Brigands in Italy."—Our letters further add, that the cabinet of Austria has dispatched two couriers, one for Petersburg, and the other for London.—Count Metternich is the one sent to London. He is directed to signify the Emperor's determination to make peace with the French Republic.

It seems certain that there are in Paris two Austrian commissioners, who have come to negotiate a peace.

June 16 To execute the armistice concluded with the king of Naples, his cavalry are to quit the Austrian army, and his five fail of the line are to leave the English squadron, now in the Mediterranean.

June 17. There is no longer a doubt of a renewal of negotiations between the French Republic and the Emperor; and we are promised important news in two days.

A letter from Vienna, of the 20th May informs, that the Pope wished to pay a visit to that place, but that the Emperor refused the reception of the visit.

June 18. Men who pretend to be well informed, say, that a war between Spain and England is on the point of breaking out.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 3.

Since the late attempt to set fire to Mr. Jones's house in Charleston, the Intendant of that city has issued a proclamation offering a reward of 2500 dollars to any person who will give information against any of the promoters, aiders, or abettors, of such incendiary attempts, so that they may be prosecuted to conviction.

Twelve hundred dollars, being the sum collected in the city of Savannah, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Charleston, have been paid to the chairman of the sub-committee appointed to distribute donations received from the sister States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LANDS situated in Bladen county in the State of North-Carolina, whereof no lists were given in by the proprietors for the year 1795, and whereon the taxes of that year remain due and unpaid; advertised by the sheriff of the said county, agreeable to the directions of an act of the General Assembly of said State, passed at Raleigh in the 19th year of American independence, intitled, "An Act the more effectually to secure the payment of the tax on lands, and to prescribe the duty of the county courts in certain cases." That is to say

950 Acres more or less situate on the south west side of the White Marsh adjoining lands of Thomas Sessions and Fowkes, supposed to be Elizabeth Richard's.

640 Acres more or less on the north side of the Brown Marsh Swamp, formerly the residence of Martin Colville, supposed to be the property of Daniel M^oNeil or his assigns.

250 Acres adjoining the same, the property of the same.

500 Acres more or less situate near the Waccamaw lake, adjoining lands of James Du Pre, supposed to be the property of Severen Ericson.

200 Acres on the White Marsh, adjoining Baldwin's and Hanson Lewis' lands, supposed to be the property of Thomas Davis of New Hanover.

400 Acres on the north side of the Waccamaw lake between George Gibb's and William Wilkinson's lands, supposed to be the property of Vale.

500 Acres on the White Marsh, adjoining Demery's land, supposed to be the property of Waids and Williams.

4230 Acres on both sides of the Western Prong, known by the name of the Great Survey, the property of Alexander Schaw, or John Hall.

640 Acres more or less on Slade Swamp, adjoining Swindall's lands, supposed to be the property of William Howe.

640 Acres on both sides of the Brown Marsh Swamp adjoining William M^oNeil's & Josiah Lewis' lands, supposed to be the property of Parish and Lenard, known by the name of Rice's land.

100 Acres on the White Marsh, adjoining the lands of John Baldwin and Thomas Saunders, supposed to be the property of Thomas Hardwick.

640 Acres on Lyon Swamp, lately entered by John Hogg, but said to be patented by David Rois of Virginia.

320 Acres on the north east side of the North west river, adjoining Colonel Thomas Owen's land, supposed to have been the property of Thomas Henderson, deceased.

1940 Acres on the Waccamaw lake, adjoining Du Pre's and Rhodes' lands, said to be the property of John Sloan.

640 Acres on the north east side of the North west river, adjoining Hezekiah Davis' land, the property of his excellency Samuel Ashe.

640 Acres on the south west side of the North West River, adjoining gen. Thomas Brown's land, the property of the same.

640 Acres on Lake Creek, the property of the same.

150 Acres on both sides of Hammond's creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Schaw and Angus Schaw, belonging to the heirs of Alex. Hostlar.

100 Acres on the west side of the White Marsh, on Juniper Bay branch, the property of the late Thomas Johnston, dec.

100 Acres lying on the flat branch and Sole's Swamp, supposed to be the property of Rawley Mills.

100 Acres on Sole's Swamp, adjoining Edward Wilton's land, supposed to be the property of Mark Runalds.

200 Acres adjoining the Great Survey known by the name of Cunningham's Old-field, supposed to be the property of Benjamin Alexander.

300 Acres on Hay's branch, adjoining Hay's and Clark's lands, supposed to be the property of Reuben Stevens.

520 Acres on the Waccamaw lake, formerly the residence of Mrs. Morrison, supposed to be the property of George Gibb.

640 Acres on the Waccamaw lake, whereon John Turner, dec. formerly lived, belonging to the heirs of the said deceased.

100 Acres lying on the lake Path, on Poplar branch, adjoining S. Sinton's land, supposed to be the property of John Smith.

400 Acres on Jockey Swamp, adjoining J. Smith's lands, said to be the property of Henry Toomer of Wilmington.

100 Acres lying on the White Marsh, adjoining lands belonging to William Bryant, esq.

3000 Acres on the Great Swamp, entered by William Henry of Virginia.

1000 Acres on Colly Swamp, adjoining J. G. Scull's land, entered in the name of Alexander M^oKenzie.

320 Acres on the White Marsh, between the lands of the Rev. James Tate, dec. and Fliu's land, the property of Robert Hodge.

320 Acres on Soles' Swamp, adjoining Robert Hodges land, the property of the late James Tate, deceased.

320 Acres on the south west side of the North-West river, between the lands of Jonathan Smith and James Pemberton, the property of Richard D. Spaight.

240 Acres on the north east side of the North West River, adjoining Lock's and Daniel Schaw's lands, the property of Peter Carpenter of Wilmington.

1800 Acres on Slap-ash Swamp, the property of Benjamin Smith, esq. of Brunswick.

640 Acres on the North West River, adjoining Porter's neck land, and Mr. Gautier's land, known by the name of Gillies' land, supposed to be the property of the hon. James Gillespie.

100 Acres on Crawley Swamp, adjoining Butler's lands.

201375 Acres of land given in by Rich. Blackledge, agent for John G. Blount.

1280 Acres more or less, whereon James Fleming lived.

—Notice in pursuance of the said act is hereby given by the sheriff of the said county, to all whom it may concern, that they come forward within sixty days from the publication of this advertisement, and pay him the taxes by them respectively due, and for which the said lands are liable for the said year in default of which he will at the expiration of the said term, and at the court-house of said county, sell such of the said lands as then remain unpaid for, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said taxes with contingent charges.

The sale will commence on the 3d day of October next, and will continue from day to day until the business is closed. TRAVERS HARVEY, Sheriff. Bladen County, July 23. 1798