

Rome should pass through Lienna.

On the 18th the division of gen. Vaubois arrived at Pistoja, the next day gen. Murat at the head of the advance guard, joined the gen. of division Vaubois with the 70th half brigade, passed the Arno at Fiesecchio, and in the morning changing his route suddenly, he advanced rapidly to Leghorn—the rest of the army remained at Pistoja.

I then sent my aid de-camp Marmont, with a letter to Florence, of which you have a copy, he returned at 8 in the morning with a reply, which is hereto subjoined.

I afterwards marched and joined the column which was already at the Gates of Leghorn. An English frigate going out was cannonaded, but we were too late. A few hours before our arrival upwards of 40 English merchantmen loaded, left the harbour.

I have arrested the Chevalier Spagnocchi, the governor of this city for the grand duke, who favoured the departure of the English, who endeavoured to arm the people against us by representing the smallness of our numbers, and who a few hours before permitted two French ships to be taken by an English frigate under the guns of his batteries—I have had him conducted to Florence under a proper escort; the grand duke has put him in prison, and will have him severely punished at Leghorn for his animosity for the French. He formerly commanded a Neapolitan frigate against us, and has sold himself to the British—you have subjoined my letter to the grand duke with his answer, on this subject.

You will find annexed the orders which I have given the consul of the Republic, who I conceive to be a worthy man, and competent to his business.

He has put seals on all the English stores, and hopes to secure 7 or 8 millions of their property to the Republic.

The inquietude of the people of Leghorn was but momentary, the good conduct of our troops has perfectly calmed their fears. I have left a good garrison, under the command of gen. Vaubois with instructions which are annexed.

The next day I departed for Florence with Berthier and a part of my etat-major. We were politely received, and the grand duke gave us a superb entertainment, of which I thought proper to accept. I can assure you that the conduct at Leghorn has been much reprobated at Florence.

The Minister of the Republic at the court of Florence, has personally seconded all my operations. The grand duke was after solicited by those about him to depart, but he would not listen to the council of those who were equally his and our enemies, he remained firm in his capital, surrounded by our troops, relying on French loyalty—for this conduct he merits my esteem.

The Republic of Lucca, has furnished me at different times with 6000 muskets, which we wanted, the campaign have expended many.

BUONAPARTE

LONDON, July 15.

The intelligence from Italy is most important. The French have completed their conquests in Lombardy, by the reduction of the citadel of Milan. They have, however, been obliged to convert the siege of Mantua into a blockade, after several attempts, particularly on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of June, to take it by storm. In these attacks it is allowed, in the French papers themselves, that they lost a great number of men.

After the brilliant success of Moreau, gen. Jourdan again crossed that river, and gen. Kleber, reinforced by a considerable body of the army of the North, from Holland, has already, when these accounts came away, driven the Austrians across the Sieg, and evinced a design again to attempt the passage of the Lahn. At the date of our last letters, a firing was heard at Wetzlaer, the scene of the late engagement.

The French have, by a well-concerted plan, and by following the system of tactics, recommended to them by Carnot, and practised in the campaign before the last, been eminently successful. They have not made their principal attacks in front, but have penetrated by the flank of the enemy, opposing a strong column to a feeble line, and thus insuring victory, without the mortification of having purchased it by a heavy loss. We do not go the full length of believing that the late retreat of Jourdan was merely manœuvre; but if otherwise, it must certainly be admitted, that he has admirably contrived to retrieve a misfortune, which in war is next to avoiding one.

The Brussels papers state, that the French army of the Sambre and Meuse had, after a few skirmishes, again passed the Sieg. A cannonading was heard during a whole day and night, between Ukerath and Fluningen; after which the firing was heard towards Wetzlaer. Here, we have no doubt, the French are again endeavoring to pass the Lahn, and we have reason to expect that their operations will be more successful than on the late occasion, since Kleber has been reinforced by more than 20,000 men from the Batavian army.

Advices were yesterday received at the Admiralty office, from Admiral Sir John Jervis, in the Mediterranean, and from gen. O'Hara, governor of Gibraltar.

The accounts from Sir John Jervis, state the success of captain Macnamara, of the Southampton

frigate, in capturing a French frigate of 24 guns.

The English commander had sailed into the road of Toulon, with a view of cutting out this vessel, which they had nearly accomplished, when the capt. of the Frenchman fired at capt. Macnamara, but being immediately returned, the French officer fell; in consequence a general engagement took place between the sailors belonging to both vessels, when 20 of the enemy were killed, and the French frigate towed out of the harbour by the English seamen, amidst the fire from the fort, with the loss of only one man.

Government yesterday received dispatches from Gibraltar, brought to Portsmouth by the Expedition cutter, in 5 days, the quickest passage ever known. Their contents are of the greatest importance, and relate not merely to the hostile disposition of Spain, but to the perilous situation of our fleet in the Mediterranean, shut out, as it now is, from all the Italian ports, and having only the unsafe bays of Corfica to depend on for refuge.

July 28. It is very strongly rumoured that parliament will be summoned to meet in the month of September next.

The French have certainly gained more battles and more territory in a few weeks, than any conquerors have done before in any war; but Mr. Pitt says we must have indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy had an audience of leave, on his return home; immediately after, Mr. King had a closet audience to deliver his letters credential, to which they were severally introduced by lord Grenville, secretary of state, and conducted by Mr. Cottrell, assistant master of the ceremonies.

A complete copy of the Armistice between the French Republic and the Pope.

1. Wishing to give a proof of that respect which the French government entertains for his majesty the king of Spain, the commander in chief, and the civil commissioners of the army of Italy grant a suspension of arms to his holiness, counting from this day till five days after the close of the negotiation which shall be opened at Paris for the conclusion of a definitive peace between the two states.

2. The Pope shall send with all possible expedition to Paris a plenipotentiary, in order to obtain from the executive directory a definitive peace, by offering the necessary reparations for the outrages and insults which the French endured in his states, and particularly for the murder of Bassville, and the recompense due to his family.

3. The individuals detained in the territories of the Pope, for their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and re-enter into the possession of their effects.

4. The Ports belonging to the Pope's states shall be shut to all vessels belonging to the powers at war with the French Republic, and open to the French ships.

5. The French army shall remain in possession of the Legations of Bologna and Ferrara: and shall occupy that of Frenza.

6. The citadel of Ancona shall, in six days, be put into the possession of the French troops with its artillery, stores and provisions.

7. The city of Ancona shall continue under the civil government of the Pope.

8. The Pope shall yield to the French Republic a hundred pictures, busts, vases and statues, at the choice of commissioners to be sent to Rome, among which are especially comprised the busts in bronze of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the capitol. The Pope shall also deliver up five hundred manuscripts, at the choice of the said commissioners.

9. The Pope shall pay to the French Republic 21 millions of French money; of which 15 millions 500 thousand livres shall be in specie or ingots, the remaining 5 millions 500 thousand livres in goods, merchandize, horse, &c.

10. The 15,500,000 to be paid in three instalments: five millions in the following month, and the remainder within three months.

11. The 5 millions 500 thousand livres in goods shall be faithfully delivered according to the demands made from the ports of Genoa, Leghorn and those places occupied by the army, which shall be pointed out.

12. Those 21 millions shall be independent of the contributions which shall be levied on Bologna, Ferrara and Frenza.

13. The French troops shall have a free passage through all the territories of the Pope.

PARIS, July 20.

We may expect important and speedy changes in the politics of Europe. It is certain that the government of England refused to pay the Emperor, for these two reasons—the first is, that money is very difficult to be found, the second is, that the government would risk the losing of it, because the Emperor would only be enabled by it to conclude a peace, which is not far off. We are assured that the Marquis de Gallo has made some propositions on the subject at Balle—that the Austrian minister and Barthelemi begin to visit each other; that the latter has required from the former the arrest of the ci-devant Marquis de Potterat, who had made several journeys to Switzerland and Vienna.

On the other hand, the empress of Russia does not think herself sufficiently sure of the support of Austria, so terribly weakened by the war; nor of the assistance of England, who is herself negotiating—and who, if she does not conclude a separate peace, may have to resist all the efforts of the French and Dutch republics, assisted perhaps by Spain.

The Empress appears, in consequence to have adjourned her projects against Turkey. She is offering an alliance with Turkey, at the moment in which her troops marched, and were about to attack the Ottoman power. She confines herself to conquests in Persia, and round the Caspian sea. She labours to surround the Turks by degrees, and then she will be able to attack them without danger.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 6.

Arrived at Port-Royal since our last.

The Two-Friends, Millberry, Newbury-port.—The Two-Friends touched at St. Marks, where a flag of truce had arrived from Goanives, with a very extraordinary demand of an immediate surrender to the French arms, and the threat of an attack on every British post by 30,000.

It is reported by the late arrivals from the Mole, that all the French frigates have left Cape Francois, and have proceeded, as is supposed, to America, in order to convoy a fleet with provisions to St. Domingo.

On Saturday last were to sail from the Mole, his majesty's ship, Leviathan, Hannibal, Canada, and Sampson, on a secret expedition; they took on board about 400 stand of small arms each.

The Jamaica interest will receive a powerful accession of strength in the new parliament.

It appears that gen. Forbes has received a deputation from one of the districts in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, avowing a determined aversion to submit to the claims of the French commissioners for territorial possession, and offering to place themselves under British protection. The four ships of the line that were to sail last week from Mole St. Nicholas, with a large quantity of small arms, were, it is supposed, intended for Monte Christi, to carry into effect some of the propositions made by the Spanish deputies.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

But one thing more remains to be done by that goodly great man GEORGE WASHINGTON, (should he decline the presidential chair) to fill up the measure of his glory—and that is, to conciliate the jarring passions of convulsed Europe, and restore to that devoted quarter of the globe, what he has so wisely preserved to his own happy country, the inestimable blessings of a lasting peace. If this, as Eschasseriaux asserts, is to be accomplished only by a congress of wise men, who so fit to preside as one who has shewn to an admiring world, that PEACE is a gem that he dares to prize, above the love of vulgar fame.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

We are authorized to inform the public that the two commissioners for settling the true St. Croix river, as the boundary line between the United States and the British territories, have chosen Egbert Benson, Esq. one of the judges of the Supreme Court in this State, to be the Third Commissioner, and have dispatched a vessel to this port to conduct him to St. Andrews, where they are to convene for the accomplishment of the business.—The express has arrived here; judge Benson is absent in a northern county, and advices are forwarded to him. Whether he will accept or not, we cannot inform the public.

It gives us pleasur to hear of this amicable agreement of the commissioners, and to know that they have fallen upon so distinguished and impartial a man as judge Benson.

Sept. 16. By the ship Jenny, capt. Chauncey, in 42 days from London, we are favoured with a London paper of July 20, and another of the 23—also by capt. Mease from Bourdeaux, a Paris paper of July 14; from which we select the most important articles.

All accounts confirm the rapid and signal success of the French. After much hard fighting, the French army has taken possession of Frankfort. Of this we have not the particular details; but several official papers, relating important transactions, shall be handed to the public as speedily as possible.

Reports that the Emperor has made propositions for peace, are in circulation, brought by the passengers in the Jenny, and by the vessel from Bourdeaux, as well as by papers; but they seem to rest on conjecture. The thing is probable—the continual defeat of his troops will soon leave even his capitol without any defence. Some unexpected reverse of affairs may protract this event; but every thing at present favours the opinion that he will attempt a negotiation.

The Earl of Lauderdale has lost his election as one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and through ministerial influence, the Earl of Errol is elected. The Earl of Lauderdale has entered his protest against his competitor's right of voting, on the ground of some defect in his title.

The arrest of the governor of the Duke of Tuscany by Buonaparte, for his favouring the escape of the English, and the taking of some French vessels