

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

STRASBOURG, July 21.

General Deltour is at Strassburg, and Moreau with the head-quarters, at Pfortzheim. This last post was taken in consequence of a most signal victory.

Jourdan has his out-post at Darmstadt, and this advantageous position prevented the enemy from succouring Mayence and Mannheim, where troops of the circle only are left. Both banks of the Rhine are therefore ours, with the exception of eight or ten leagues of country, in which are locked up the two armies of prince Charles and Latour. They combat as they retreat with enormous loss, and in a few days they will be behind the Danube.

The emigrants are already there in shelter from our bullets.

All the German princes successively demand peace. The Emperor abandons them; but he will himself, in a few days, be forced to demand peace, if he wishes not that Moreau should shake hands with Buonaparte.

By the report of the head commissary, the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is completely supplied with every thing for the rest of the campaign.

We are assured, that deputies from the island of Sardinia passed by Genoa latterly, to visit Buonaparte. It is added, that the Sardinians have resolved to erect themselves into a republic, under the protection of France. They will no doubt be favourably received by the general and commissary. It is essential that Sardinia should be under our influence, to secure us the means of retaking Corsica. It further appears, that this island will be soon invaded. Several Corsicans, in concert with Salicetti and Buonaparte, announce that the English will be soon driven from thence. (Sentinelle.)

PARIS, July 26.

Seditious commotions have been manifested within these few days in the camps about Paris. The Directory has arrested the principal agents of the revolt.

The Directory has decreed that peace with any of the belligerent powers shall only be concluded at Paris in future.

The Margrave of Baden has solicited an armistice of gen. Moreau.

July 27. Mandats which have fallen within these few days to 3 livres 10 sous, yesterday rose to 5 livres 12 sous.

The desertion of the regiment of Bender is also officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

We are assured that the French are in Mannheim, and that a commissioner has arrived at Balle from the Emperor, to make overtures of peace to our ambassador.

Deputies are arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to solicit the assistance of the French in establishing that Island as a republic.

The two armies of Moreau and Jourdan have established a communication with each other.

The Executive Directory received intelligence on the 8th Thermidor, July 26, that the Austrians are in full retreat before the army of Jourdan, and make for Bohemia.—The two armies of the Rhine and the Sambre and Meuse have established their communication.

The duke of Wirtemberg, by the articles of the suspension of hostilities is obliged to pay to France four millions—to furnish 4000 horses, some thousand oxen, and ammunition. He has withdrawn his troops from the Austrian army.

LONDON, July 30.

It turns out to be a fact that there were some disputes between the Germans and Conde's army, which ended in bloodshed. Letters have been received in town by the relatives of some officers in the Prince's army, which gives the following account of this affair: The pay which they for some time received regularly, from supplies sent from Britain, having been suspended, either from a temporary miscarriage of the remittance, or from a total alteration in the system of supply, the soldiers were absolutely without either pay or provisions on their retreat.—Men with arms in their hands will not want what they stand in need of, and have the means of taking—they betook themselves to plunder to supply their own necessities—the Germans complained of the robbery, and force was opposed to force. After some confusion and bloodshed, they received supplies by some means or other, and quietness was restored.

Trieste, July 4.

"We have three ships just arrived here from Ancona, by which we learn that Ancona is in possession of the French—the ships came out just as the troops entered the place."

We believe it is finally determined that Lord Macartney should go out governor of the Cape of Good Hope. There cannot be a stronger proof of the importance which our government attaches to this colony, than sending a nobleman of his rank and consequence to preside over it.

St. James', July 27.

This day Thomas Pinckney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had an audience of leave of his majesty.

And Rufus King, Esq. his successor in the same character, had his first private audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials:

And Count Jaffer, Walworth, envoy extraordinary from his serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, had likewise an audience of leave of his majesty.

To which they were severally introduced by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Stephen Cottel, Esq. assistant master of the ceremonies.

The merchants of this city, interested in the Portugal trade had a meeting on Thursday for the purpose of presenting an address to Earl Spencer, requesting that the board of Admiralty would immediately send out a strong convoy for the protection of the homeward bound fleet from Newfoundland as well as the Oporto and Lisbon trade. The late reports, respecting the intended invasion of Portugal by the French, with the frequent conferences held at the Court of Lisbon, have created much alarm in the minds of the merchants, who took this method of securing every protection to their property, which it might eventually require.

Aug. 1. Paris papers of the 28th and 29th ult. have been received in town. From these it appears that general Wartensleben has evacuated the country of Darmstadt, and left behind him rich magazines, and general Jourdan is pursuing him upon the Upper Rhine. He was in the environs of Wilbaden on the 9th ult.

Letters from Brussels state, that gen. Kleber is before the city of Wurtzbourg, the capitol of Franconia.

Dispatches, supposed of importance, have been received from Lord Bute, a Madrid and a Corunna mail has arrived.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 21st, received on Saturday by an eminent exchange broker, was in the evening handed about; it expresses an apprehension being entertained by the inhabitants of Hamburg, that Denmark with the concurrence of France and Prussia, meditate an attempt to gain possession of that little state, which would give to Denmark, the sovereignty of the North sea. It is also rumoured, that Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, have a triple alliance on the tapis, tending to resist the predominant and growing influence of the court of Peterburgh.

Letters from Genoa, of the 6th ult. state that the Republic is but little disposed to content to the demand made by the French Minister to shut her ports against England. Advice has been received at Genoa, from St. Florenzo, in Corsica, that Admiral Sir J. Jervis was only waiting for instructions from England, to bombard every Italian port that shall exclude British ships, or admit a French garrison.

By the same advices we learn that the treaty of peace between France and Naples is concluded, and that its articles are most directly injurious to the interests of this country. It is said that the king of Naples conscious of his own weakness, and fearful of incurring the displeasure of the British, has prevailed on the Directory to delay their promulgation until there shall be a Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean sufficient to protect them.

The dread of a bombardment, it is asserted, is general in every harbour of Italy, and that Spain only waits for such occurrence to declare war against Great-Britain. What truth there is in either statement a short time will develop.

Our accounts from Spain mention a singular circumstance that has not before transpired to public notice. It seems that Richery's squadron had fabricated a number of gun-boats, which have been seized by the Spanish governor of Cadiz, whose conduct was justified by the court; it being contrary to the laws of war to build vessels for the purpose of hostilities in a neutral port.

From Corunna, it is said, that an unusual number of Spanish ships have recently sailed for Riga, Hamburg, Ostend, and Amsterdam, for cargoes of hemp and ship timber, and Count O'Kiely and his family has sailed for the Havannah, on board the St. Angelo.

Aug. 3. The Hamburg mail due on Sunday arrived this morning. The intelligence from the Lower Rhine states, that the Sambre and Meuse army passed the Mein in three columns on the 17th, 18 and 19th ult. One column under gen. Leebvre took the road to schaffenbourg, of which the French have got possession; the second column proceeded to Bergstrasse and the Oberwald; the third column traversed the Landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt. The fortrefs of Konigsstein is vigorously bombarded. Close siege has been laid to Ehrenbreitstein, and Mentz is blockaded on all sides. Part of the army of the North has arrived at Frankfort to undertake the siege of Mentz.

From the Upper Rhine the German papers bring intelligence, that the Austrians are retreating to the Danube, and that the army of the Rhine and Moselle is pursuing them.

A junction is expected to take place immediately between the armies of Jourdan and Moreau. After the battle of Ettingen, the Archduke, it is said, proposed an armistice to gen. Moreau, who refused however to grant one.

The plan of the French is to effect a junction of the army of the Sambre and Meuse under gen. Jourdan, and the army of the Rhine under gen. Moreau, between Heilbron and Heidelberg, which will no doubt soon take place. The French on this side of the Rhine make alterations in the civil administra-

tion of the government, but content themselves with contributions.

This morning the magistrates put all the blue and green cloth in requisition as they likewise have all the horses.

The place of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, is in readiness for general Jourdan.

Every communication with the Upper Rhine is now entirely cut off by the progress of the French.

MANIFESTO

From the COURT of SPAIN, which

The Marquis de la Casca, ambassador of his Catholic majesty at our court, presented to Lord Grenville. Whether the manifesto is or is not authentic, we have not yet been able to ascertain. It is in substance as follows:—

"The Spanish cabinet retraces the origin of the coalition, and mentions the principal circumstances, as well as the different events, in which both nations took an active part during their alliances against the French republic. This statement is followed by an account of several transactions which have taken place before and since the secession of Spain from the coalition, and the treaty of peace concluded with France, as—

I. The St. Jago prize ship, which the note contends to have been condemned in open contempt of subsisting treaties and legal forms.

II. Divers circumstances which attended the capture and evacuation of Toulon, on which occasion the Spanish cabinet asserts, that the British commanders fulfilled none of the terms granted to the inhabitants under the guarantee of the Spanish commanders; and that they carried off several French ships without allowing the Spaniards any of the prizes.

III. The embargo laid in our ports on wood for ship building, bought up in the north of Europe on account of the Spanish government, which was left rotting either on board the ships, or in warehouses, where it could not be taken care of.

IV. The embargo laid on the fire arms purchased in England on Spanish account and with the consent of our government, after the French had got possession of the Spanish founderies, which fire arms were obliged to be resold by the Spanish agents at a considerable loss.

V. The insult offered to his Catholic majesty, in the person of the marquis de la Casca his ambassador, when he had his first audience with Lord Grenville.

VI. The seizure of the silks sent to this country by Spanish merchants, which they had bought up on their own account at the sale of the prizes made by Admiral Richery, and which they had sent to England conformable to the laws of G. Britain

VII. The stoppage of several Spanish vessels; the vexatious proceedings daily exercised against them by the commanders of the squadrons of his Britannic majesty, as well in the Mediterranean, as in other seas.

A war with Spain will, we should suppose, be considered as a most calamitous event to this country; by every person in it. The time was, when the idea of a Spanish war diffused almost general satisfaction; but the sentiments of the nation are now, we believe, changed; and the people begin to be convinced, that galleons and register ships, however rich their cargoes may be, afford but a poor compensation to the country for the additional taxes and burdens which are the sure and permanent effects of every war.

The silver saints find just the same respect with the infidels as they had from their official defenders. They have in each instance been taken according to the necessity of the case.

"Like old plate,

Not for the fashion, but the weight."

Yesterday at noon a council was held at the Secretary of State's office, Downing Street, at which most of the cabinet ministers were present.

At the breaking up of the council, Mr. Hammond, one of the under Secretaries of State, received his dispatches; and in the afternoon he left town, on his departure for the continent, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, one of the gentlemen of the foreign office. Two of his majesty's messengers attended him.

DUTCH NAVY.

The following statement of the strength of the Dutch Navy is translated from a Brussels paper of the 23d ult.

The Dutch Squadron, gone to the East Indies, under the command of Admiral Lucas, is composed of two ships of 68 guns, one of 56, two frigates of 44, and four corvettes.

The squadron, gone to the West Indies under Admiral Braak, consists of one ship of 56 guns, one frigate of 44, two of 30, and four corvettes.

There are in the Texel, under the command of Adm. Winter, two ships of 74 guns, six of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 44, and seven corvettes, or other smaller vessels.

In the other different ports of the Republic, there are two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, two of 56, two of 44, eight frigates or corvettes, of from 36 to 40 guns, and sixteen ships of war of less than 20 guns.

There are building or repairing in the different dock yards of the Batavian republic, two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 44, one of 26, and two corvettes of 18.