

gainst you, and of which some money was the pretence, who assuming a virtue not his own, dares add, that delicacy made him pass in silence, events which would have only made our enemies laugh: such a man impose upon such a man deceives the public, and it is evidently unworthy their confidence. If this will inform men, this man who like his fellow-calumniators, wishes to give himself an air of importance, pretending to know all the secrets of state; if this man knows of an intrigue of such a nature as he states, let him discover it; let him make it known to the Directory: it is important enough; it has no doubt, sufficient interest for the public welfare. The march of our armies for him who can bring it to light, not to disperse himself from denouncing it to those whom it is destined to lead into error. But the silence of that man, his silence, which will be his condemnation, will open the eyes of the public respecting the confidence they ought forthwith to give to his insinuations. You possess, Citizen General, the confidence of the Directory: the services you render every day entitle you to it; the considerable sums which the Republic owes to your victories, prove that you once occupy yourself with glory and the interests of your country, all the good citizens agree on this point; you will not find it difficult to consign the boalls and calumnies of the rest to the contempt they from themselves merit, and still more from the spirit which dictates them.

LA REVEILLERE LEPEAUX, President.
LAGARDE, Secretary General.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and the MEUSE.

Head-Quarters at Clotteraris,
August 5.

The Gen. of Division, KLEBER, Commandant, ad interim, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

"The general in chief Jourdan, has informed you of his disposition, and of his having, on the 12th, entrusted me, in the interim, with the command of the army. His intention was to march on the following day, to attack the enemy on the 15th or 16th, in their camp of Zell, behind Hasfort. I followed up this plan, at the same time that I ordered a part of the division under general Lefebvre to make against Koenigshoffen, to surround that place, and compel it to surrender. Gen. Lefebvre himself commanded this detachment. He informs me that yesterday at noon Koenigshoffen opened its gates to the troops of the Republic, and that he was about to send immediately the articles of the capitulation, with an inventory of the articles found there; I shall transmit them to you Citizen Directors, as soon as they arrive.

"The fort of Koenigshoffen, the works of which are in good condition, will form an excellent point of support for the left of the army.

"The army took its position yesterday, its left supported by Lauringen, and its right by Ober Sukwartzach. This movement, as well as that against Koenigshoffen, determined the enemy to pass the Rhine and the Rednitz, and to take a position behind Bamberg.

"This day our army will take post between Konigsberg and Burg Eberach.—The advanced posts will be as far as the Mein and the Rednitz.

"I have communicated with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, by Heilbronn. It was on the 12th, at the heights of Gmund. I presume that it is now in the environs of Norlingen. I am about to lend a party to meet it.

(Signed) "KLEBER."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Head-Quarters at Geppingen, August 2.

The general in chief of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"Since my last from Stuttgart, we have arrived amongst the mountains of Albe, in pursuit of the enemy, marching through a country, at least as difficult as the black mountains, but of much greater extent.

"The enemy always oppose some resistance in the defiles of these mountains, but they are always repulsed with the loss of some killed, wounded or prisoners.

"The left wing of the army marches by the defiles of Rems, and advances by Schwindorf to Alen. Having a body of observation on the right bank of the river.—The center advances by way of Fitz, and to Heydenheim by Eisingen, Geppingen, and Weissenstein. The army of the enemy is now encamped at Bemenkirch, and had a large division at Gmund. Orders are given to attack them this day at Bemenkirch. They were driven yesterday from their position at Gmund. The corps of general Dubeim marches between the Fitz and the Danube."

DJUND, AUGUST 3.

"The centre of the army under general St. Cyr, has beaten all that the enemy had before him. He has taken a position before Weissenstein, and his advanced guard is between Bemenkirch and Heydenheim. The advanced guard of the left wing also attacked yesterday evening a body of the enemy which was at Alen. They were quickly beaten and we took from them about 300 prisoners, amongst whom are five or six officers. A reconnoitring party of the 8th regiment of Chasseurs, advancing towards

Edwigen, there took fifty carriages with the hospital of the enemy about 3000 coverlets and mattresses.

"I am to join to the praises deserved by the courage of the troops, those which are also due to the patience with which they execute the most rapid and fatiguing marches. The general Delaix at St. Sufanner, and Decken, commanded the attack at Aalen.

AALEN, AUGUST 3.

"I received this moment the report of general St. Cyr, who, after a spirited resistance on the part of the enemy, who possessed himself of Heydenheim, and has taken post on the Breuze. The enemy retreated between Bonawert and Horligen. The corps of general Ferino has its right supported by the lake of Constance, its left by the Danube, behind Federsee. I have ordered him to advance to Ulm behind the Her.

I have delayed to write wishing to give you the news of my communication with the army of the Sambre and Meuse. My aid-de camp Baudot is returned after several times running the risk of being captured. He was on a roof at Peibron whilst the enemy's light horse were searching for him in the house. He found general Jourdan at Schwindorf.

"By a letter which I have just received from general Kleber who commands the army during the indisposition of general Jourdan, I learnt that he was yesterday to attack the enemy in front at Bamberg.

(Signed) "JOURBERT."

P A R I S, August 8.

Yesterday the Council of Five Hundred, in a private committee, annulled the definitive draft of the act of accusation against Erout. It is generally believed, that the High Court of Justice will sit at Vendome.

The following are the conditions of the armistice concluded with the circle of Suabia:

"The circle shall furnish to the French Republic, 12,000,000 in specie, 8000 horses, 3000 oxen, 10,000 quintals of wheat, 50,000 of rye, 1,000,000 sacks of oats, 100,000 pair of shoes besides the above contributions, the abbays and bishops shall pay 7,000,000 in money within the term of two months."

August 9. Advices from Italy state, that on the 5th inst. there arrived at Genoa, on account of the French republic, 15 carts loaded with boxes, containing gold and silver. Two thousand Roman crowns which the Pope has already dispatched in part of the sums he has engaged to furnish the republic, are shortly expected to arrive.

Through the same channel we are assured, that gen. Wunder will attempt to establish a communication with Mantua, in hopes of averting the capture of that position. The French are collecting in vast numbers in the vicinity of Biamoa, it is reported that the garrison of Leghorn is withdrawn on the payment of a million of piasters, and a formal stipulation from the Italian governor, not to suffer any vessel belonging to Great Britain to enter that port.

August 14. The capture of Mantua has not as yet been officially announced; but we have been assured that a brother of general Buonaparte has himself brought the news of that event.

August 14.

Terms of the Armistice between the circle of Suabia and general Moreau.

In the first 4 articles it is stipulated, that the circle shall withdraw its troops from the coalition allow a free passage thro' the circle to the French troops, furnish them with provisions, waggons and horses, for which they will be paid, and suffer the mails to pass undisturbed, &c. The remaining conditions are as follows:

Art. V. The circle of Suabia shall pay into the French military chest the sum of twelve millions of livres specie, in the following manner: half a million within the first ten days, half a million within the next ten days, a million in the third decade, two millions in the fourth, two in the 5th two in the 6th, two in the 7th, and 2 in the 8th decade.

VI. The circle shall furnish 8000 horses, viz 4000 draft horses, 2000 for heavy cavalry, & 2000 for light cavalry: 500 of the draft horses in the 2d decade; 500 draft, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the third; the same, in the 4th; 1200 draft, and 500 cavalry horses in the 5th; 1000 draft, and the same number of cavalry horses, in the 6th; and the like number in the 7th decade: Should any difficulties arise in furnishing the last 2000 horses, the circle of Suabia shall be at liberty to pay for them at 400 livres a piece. Besides these, 400 select horses shall be furnished.

VII. All 5000 oxen, of 500lb. weight each: 200 of which must be delivered to the army within two months, without the ordonnateur in chief should grant some further delay, in case he should not want them immediately. 2500 may be paid for at 250 livres each.

VIII. It shall furnish 150,000 quintals of corn two thirds wheat and one third rye; 10,000,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 quintals of hay, within two months.

IX. 100,000 pair of shoes shall be delivered into the magazines of the army within one month.

X. Besides these contributions, to which all the

princes, states, abbays, and cities of the circle of Suabia, shall contribute, (Wurtemberg, Baden, Reutlingen and Esslingen excepted) the abbays of Kempton, Lindau, and Buchan, the whole bench of prelates and abbots, not excepting a single abbey or convent in Suabia, even if it should not contribute to the expences of the circle, shall, within six decades, or sixty days pay seven millions of livres in specie into the military chest.

XI. The circle of Suabia shall send deputies to the directory at Paris, to propose negotiations for peace, in company with the princes who negotiate for themselves.

Concluded at Stuttgart, the 9th Thermidor, July 27, 1796.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

The Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The Baron de SOLAYE

The Baron de MANDELS

The Plenipotentiary of the assembly of the circle of Suabia.

Army of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Extract of a letter from the general of division, Erout, chief of the etat major, general of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to one of his friends in Paris.

"Head-quarters at Frankfort, July 25.

"Wurtzburg is ours—it surrendered yesterday: the Austrians retired from it on the 5th. There remained in the town only the prince's garrison, somewhat more than 2000 men, and 400 horses.

"The adjutant-general Ney arrived before the place, and after having chased some detachments of the legion of Bulley, he manœuvred so well with 100 cavalry, that they appeared to increase. These bold movements intimidated the garrison. The adjutant general Ney advanced daringly, and summoned the governor to surrender immediately. They proposed a capitulation: the general in chief sent an answer, and this day we entered the place.

"The division of Championnet came up during the conferences, and brought the governor to a determination. The capture of this place is of the all importance. It secures the right of the army, and facilitates our manœuvres on the Upper Mein. The place is secured from a coup de main, and the citadel affords the means of defence.

[Signed]

"ERNOUF."

L O N D O N, August 20.

The letters from Cadiz, by the Comma mail that arrived yesterday, are dated 22d of July when it was expected that Don Solano would sail in a few days from thence with about ten sail of the line, on a summer cruise.

The merchants of Oporto have had a meeting and have resolved on a loan to the Portuguese government without interest, in order to assist it in means of protecting the kingdom. The people here do not profess any very considerable degree of alarm at the prospect of a French invasion.

Lord BELMONT and General MACLEOD.

General MacLeod brought forward a motion some time ago in the English House of Commons, respecting an hundred bloodhounds and the thirty Spanish Mastiffs, armed with spears, imported in a Jamaica boat from Cuba, for the purpose of hunting down and exterminating the Maroons. He read an extract to prove that complete success was expected from the enterprise, and another extract from a book to explain that these dogs were trained up for the purpose by being fed with human flesh! The Maroons he represented as free men with whom the government of Jamaica had entered into treaties, and he thought the house was called upon to institute an enquiry into this infamous species of warfare, which, if related in the West Indies, would produce miseries too horrid to think on.—Mr. Dundas, in reply said, that too soon as ministers were apprized of the importation of bloodhounds, orders were sent that no improper use should be made of them, and that he believed they only intended to find out the hiding places of the Maroons. He said they did not exceed 400 persons, and they occupied strong defiles and fastnesses, pouring upon the inhabitants when night came on, committing murder and devastation, and retreating by day to their impenetrable recesses in the mountains. Mr. Sheridan thought there was ambiguity in the word improper, in the order sent by ministers, as any use of these ferocious animals, was repugnant to his ideas.

The Maroons were not British subjects, but an independent race of men living on terms of amity with the government, and by a treaty with Lord Trelawny in 1720, it was agreed, that if a Maroon was guilty of any offence, he was to be punished by his own people. The offence which occasioned the present war, was the ignominious punishment of a Maroon by a public whipping for stealing a pig, and a refusal of the government to make reparation for this infraction of the treaty. This was not surely a case which authorized the extermination of a whole race of people, who, at least shewed their courage in waging war with such an unequal force, against the whole Island of Jamaica. Mr. Dent, in vindication of the measure, mentioned an instance where the Maroons surrounded a tent, in which were six teen gentlemen, whom they shot one by one. Gen.