

Neubourg on the 11th of September. They direct their march to Nuremberg by following the course of the Riednitz, while the right wing remains before the Lech to guard that river, and cover the operations of the remainder of the army. Thus gen. Moreau is enabled, with an army of fifty thousand men, to attack the rear of the Archduke, and cut off his retreat."

*The commissary of the executive directory, to the directory.*

Milan, the 2d supplementary day, Sept. 19  
The brave army of the republic is on the point of completing its glory, is effecting the destruction of all that remains of the Austrian army in Italy, by the capture of Mantua.

Wurmser, with his staff and the wreck of his boated columns have made themselves prisoners in Mantua, and will soon afford new trophies to the valour, the courage, and persevering heroism of our warriors. St. George, the head of the bridge, and the Favourite, are in our power, and from thence we cannonade the body of the town of Mantua.

We have taken a numerous artillery, several standards, and five thousand prisoners, of whom at least 1000 are cavalry, all mounted, especially 600 men of that superb regiment, the Emperor's Cuirassiers.

#### GARRAU.

Sept. 28. Our public prints are daily filled with observations on the absurdity of the project of a descent in Great-Britain, where we cannot but meet with the fate of the famous Armada, which 208 years ago cost Spain 40 millions of ducats, 20,000 men, 100 ships, and immortal disgrace.

Letters from Naples state, that the republic insists on his Sicilian majesty paying 50 millions of livres, and ceding the port of Messina, which the king has refused to do.

Moreau has commenced his retreat; apprehensions are however entertained lest he may be cut off by the corps of 20,000 men arrived in the vicinity of Kehl.

Sept. 30. Kleber remains with the army, and government intends to inflict an exemplary punishment on all who have offended against subordination of whatever rank and description they may be.

We have no official accounts from the armies, but a letter from Stutgard, of the 17th September, states, that Moreau continues to retreat, and is remounting the Danube to gain the Upper Rhine by the Brisgau.

The islands of Isle de France and Bourbon have refused to acknowledge the commissioners sent thither by the directory, and have sent back the commissioners, who are arrived in town.

Dr. Priekly, who is now in America, has obtained a passport from Adet, our minister in Philadelphia, and intends to take up his residence in this country.

The mandates are at 3 livres 10 sous per cent.

Oct. 1. The king of Prussia, on his side is going to display the character of an armed Mediator; so that we shall have England only to attend, the punishment of whose tyranny upon the seas has engaged all Europe.

They write from Milan, that general Buonaparte has let fire to the town-house at Castle Nuovo, in the Venetian states, where a French soldier had been treacherously killed. Upon the spot where the house stood, he put up the following inscription:—  
"Here a French soldier was assassinated."

Oct. 4. A courier arrived at Madrid from Paris on the 12th of September, brought citizen Mangorit, secretary of the French embassy, his appointment to the situation of envoy extraordinary of the French Republic to the United States of America.

The minister of Sweden at Constantinople has announced to the grand Vizier the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between the cabinet of Stockholm and that of Petersburg.

We have no official news from the armies. The foreign journals are full of exaggeration, upon this subject, and with recitals of disasters which they magnify according to custom. They nevertheless agree in saying that general Moreau, after a reverse, has retreated towards Munich, and wishes to effect a junction across Franconia with the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

General Moreau was wounded the 3d Complementary day, and he died two days after.

The republic has lost in him one of her ablest generals, one of her warmest defenders. Beloved by his own troops, he had even conciliated the highest esteem of the enemy themselves.

He was scarcely 27 years of age; yet the many battles which he gained in la Vendee, and two campaigns upon the banks of the Rhine, in which he commanded with the greatest talents and judgment, have assigned him a conspicuous rank among our generals, who have distinguished themselves in this war.

At the time of the retreat upon the Sieg, he was entrusted with the charge of covering the army, and keeping the enemy in check while the French columns cleared the defile of Altenkirchen. It was here that he received the mortal wound.

Some chasseurs were stationed along with a party of hussars in a wood from which they discharged their shot. Marceau, to reconnoiter the ground went to this position. A Tyrolean chasseur concealed behind a tree, knew him by the distinctive badges of his rank, levelled a carabine at him, and pierced

him through the body. He was carried to Altenkirchen.

They wished to transport him along the left bank of the Rhine, but he himself requested to remain at Altenkirchen, at the house of the Prussian commander, with some officers.

The next day the advanced guard of the enemy occupied Altenkirchen. When the Austrian general Haddick was informed of this circumstance, he sent a safe-guard to Marceau. General Kray visited him in person.

Tears flowed down the cheeks of this aged warrior. He himself had fought against Marceau for two years. These two generous souls were united by sentiments of friendship even in the midst of battles. They waited only for the moments of peace to display them.

Some hopes of saving Marceau were still entertained. The principal surgeon of prince Charles exerted his utmost skill, but upon the 5th Complementary day the symptoms became more alarming, his head grew heavy, and he expired at six o'clock.

The Austrian regiments of Barco and Blankenstein, which had admired his valour at the head of our squadrons, contended for the honour of paying him the last duties; but the officers who had remained with him had gone to the archduke Charles and requested that his body should be given to his brothers in arms.

The prince consented, with a request to the French general to apprise the Austrians of the movement when he was to be interred, in order that they might assist in the military and funeral honours which were to be paid to him.

The body of Marceau was buried in the entrenched camp at Coblenz, during a discharge of artillery from both armies.

Oct. 5. By an official note of the directory it appears that the army of the Sambre and Meuse have only lost 6000 men in the whole course of the campaign, including prisoners, wounded, sick and deserters. And it has been reinforced with between seventeen and eighteen thousand fresh troops.

The peace concluded between the French republic and the Pope is attended with very great difficulty, because his holiness does not wish to recal all the briefs he has issued respecting the affairs of France. He is afraid of their compromising his infallibility. The French government insists upon this as a step necessary to secure the peace concluded between us. If the Pope persists in his refusal, he will receive a visit from Buonaparte at Rome. Already all the Cardinals have been assembled and consulted. The agent of the French republic, and the plenipotentiaries of the Pope, have gone to Florence, where they can continue their discussion more peaceably than at Rome, where the minds of the people are greatly agitated, and where their differences may be accommodated under the mediation of M. Azara, minister of the king of Spain.

Oct. 6. They announce this moment an important victory gained by general Bournonville, commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, over the archduke Charles.

Oct. 7. Several journalists have announced that Jourdan was at Paris. Poulitier added, that he refused to dine with M. Benezech. These journalists were mistaken, Poulitier, according to custom, has told a lie. Jourdan has not appeared at Paris.

It seems that we are about to be involved in a war with Sweden. The write from Stockholm on the 9th September that M. Perochel, Charge d'Affairs of the French government at that court, and Marivaux, his secretary of embassy, have received orders to quit Stockholm. On the other hand M. Rœnig, secretary of the embassy from the court of Sweden to Paris, must defer his departure for France. We have also received intelligence that the king and the Regent of Sweden, after having had some long conferences with the empress of Russia, have set out from Petersburg for Stockholm.

General Ambranski, fired with the love of liberty, a cause which he espoused in Poland; is arrived some days at Paris, to solicit the favour of serving as a volunteer in the Republican armies.

#### BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by general Bournonville, at present occupies the following position. The left wing reinforced by two divisions of the army of the North, occupies the lines behind the Sieg, which cover Duffeldorf. The right wing is posted in the neighbourhood of the Hundsruck, and in the entrenchments which cover Neuweid, and the isle opposite to that city. A great part the centre is posted between Cologne and Coblenz. The division of general Poncet has likewise begun to move towards the Hundsruck, the archduke Charles threatening to cross the Rhine at Mentz, to effect a powerful diversion on the left bank of the Rhine. The Austrian army must be infinitely more numerous than was imagined, for we learn from Bonne that great bodies of troops are seen filing past the place towards the Sieg, with a view, as is thought, to attack the Republican troops. In the expectation of a general engagement, every day is distinguished by skirmishes and affairs of advanced posts, often very obstinate and extremely bloody. In one of these last actions the French cavalry made 200 Austrian prisoners, who have been sent to Cologne.

General Bournonville, with his whole etat-major,

is about to proceed to the right bank of the Rhine, to put himself at the head of the army, and resume offensive operations, already the enemy have made several fruitless attempts to gain the head of the bridge of Neuweid, where the French always preserve a passage when they please for this post upon the right bank of the Rhine.

General Tilly has arrived here on his way from Paris. He is going directly to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of which he is appointed chief of the etat-major, in the room of general Ernoul.

Oct. 2. The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse has for some days been in motion, while the motives and plans of the generals cannot be divined. Troops constantly arrive from the right bank of the left, and then they are again marched up the right bank. At length upon the 8th, the movement became more uniform, and it began to be apprehended that the archduke would turn towards the Hundsruck, with a part of the forces under his command. The whole of the centre of the army, which was encamped in different positions between Cologne and Andernach, received orders to march towards the borders of the Nahe; troops night and day desfile by Coblenz in order to reach their new destination. The division of general Championnet, which was behind the Sieg, has reposed the Rhine, on its way thither also. The head quarters however still remain at Cologne, where are most of the generals of the army. It appeared that Bournonville intended to repair to the Sieg to take the command of the troops of the armies of the North and the Sambre, which are assembled at this point, and it was affirmed for certain, that it was decided in a general council again to march the army towards the Lahn; but hitherto it does not appear that these dispositions are ready to be put in execution.

The Austrians have withdrawn from the banks of the Rhine opposite Bonne, where for several days together they had appeared. We know, however, that the enemy occupy a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgic regiments, infantry and cavalry, are with the archduke's army. It is said that they fight with terrible fury upon every occasion, and that the dragons de la Tour cut to pieces with their sabres, in an affair upon the Lahn, a French battalion entirely composed of Belgians and Liegeois. The Austrians have also formed a camp of observation in the plain near Neuweid, to prevent the French from attempting any thing at that point, by causing the troops to file off from the left wing by the bridge which they always occupy in the neighbourhood of that city.

Upon the 6th and 7th (Sept. 28 and 29) there must have been very warm actions on the right bank of the Rhine; for upon the left were heard cannonades very heavy and very long. It is at present very difficult to obtain details of the operations on the right bank. No citizen is allowed to pass the bridge at Cologne; this permission being granted to military men alone.

#### NASSAU, (N. P.) Oct. 7.

The frequent heavy rains and sharp thunder in last month; the sun having crossed the line, and the moon having changed, without any of those convulsion of the elements so generally dreaded at this season, in the tropical latitudes; these circumstances induced us to be almost certain that this year, like the preceding eight, would have passed over undistinguished by any extraordinary injury being sustained in these islands by violent storms. So generally was this confidence entertained that vessels employed in the droging business among the islands were pursuing their respective voyages as usual in the most tranquil season of the year.

In all these favourable expectations we have been disappointed; and we now enter on the unpleasant duty of narrating the progress and effects of a storm, which, although, neither so tremendous or destructive as the West-India hurricanes, far surpasses any thing known here for many years.

On Monday the 3d inst. in the morning and afternoon, the weather was wet and squally, and foreboded the approach of a severe tempest. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon it began to blow hard from S. S. E. accompanied with heavy rain, and continued to increase in violence from the same quarter till 9 o'clock; the tide rose at the same time full 3 feet higher than what is usual at the full and change of the moon.

At half past 9 the storm abated, and about 10 o'clock the weather became more moderate, and continued so till near 11, when a drizzling rain and high wind set in from N. N. W. and soon rose to a gale still more severe than what had blown in the earlier part of the night from the opposite quarter.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday the wind began to fall, and about an hour after the weather became moderate.

When daylight appeared a most distressing scene was opened to view. Of all the shipping that were at anchor in the harbour the preceding day, only the Swallow sloop of war, the ship Union, Barrowdale, and the schooner Polly, Aamet, remained afloat; the shore was strewed with wrecks of all descriptions.

The sea continuing to run high it was impossible to have any communication with several of the vessels that had signals of distress sent out the afternoon.

We have to lament the loss of some lives on this melancholy occasion; amongst them two very valuable, useful, worthy men; capt. William Gillespie,