

LONDON, November 8.

The inhabitants of Modena and Reggio, at the instance of the French (whom he had offended by supplying Mantua with provisions) have shaken off the dominion of the Duke their sovereign.

In consequence of the disturbances in Belfast, the play-house has been shut up, and a large force under Lord Carhampton, is under orders for that neighbourhood.

According to private letters from the Cape, the share of prize money to each captain of the fleet, under Sir Keith Elphinstone, will amount to 3000l. sterling.

A letter from Van Halten, the Dutch minister at Vienna, has been published at the Hague. It stated that the French messenger who had arrived in that city from Italy, having received his Imperial majesty's answer, was on the eve of his return. His mission has been solely to notify to the Emperor the secession of the king of Naples from the confederation; to demand an exchange of prisoners, and for this purpose a partial, or a general truce; and to announce the determination of the Directory to revolutionize the conquered provinces of Italy, particularly Lombardy, and convert them into an independent republic, under the protection of France, should the Emperor long persist in the war.

At Amsterdam the people spoke with much confidence, as to the issue of Adm. Lucas's expedition against the Cape.

In the Texel there were several vessels of war, but few only of them were ready for sea.

Several vessels freighted with British goods had been allowed to land their cargoes, and it was believed that the recent prohibition against their import, which was virtually absolute, would shortly be annulled.

November 10. We are sorry to announce the death of Captain Strangeways, of the marines, who was wounded in the gallant action of the Glatton with a French squadron, last summer off the Dutch coast. The ball entered the upper part of his hip, and, being deeply seated, could not possibly be extracted without imminent danger. From the time of his receiving the wound till his death on Friday, he experienced the most excruciating torture. He has been buried at Chatham with military honours.

The marriage of the Prince of Wurtemberg to the Princess Royal will be privately solemnized in the great Saloon at the Queen's house; by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London.

The Spaniards have at length gravely sat down before Gibraltar forgetting no doubt, the fatal 13th of Sept. or that such things still exist as British hearts of oak, and red hot balls.

It is with extreme concern we state the existence of a spirit of insurrection in various parts of Ireland, where, inflamed, doubtless, by the emissaries of the French, the deluded people have been induced to take up arms, and to commit acts of open rebellion, for the express and avowed purpose of subverting the established constitution of the country. Our readers will recollect, that at the time when our information confined exclusively to ourselves, we announced to the public the fixed determination of the French government to invade the European territories of G. Britain, we expressly stated their reliance on a powerful diversion in Ireland, where they boasted having secured no less than 80,000 friends. When we connect this circumstance with the speedy communications of the intelligence of the late events to the Executive Directory of France, not a reasonable doubt can remain that the French have maintained a correspondence with the malcontents in Ireland, and have been influenced by a promise of co-operation on their part, in their determination to execute the rash and daring project of an invasion. We have only to hope, that the public spirit of the country will be roused to exertions adequate to the occasion, and we may then bid defiance to the most desperate machinations of our enemies, whether foreign or domestic.

We have made some further extracts from the French papers received yesterday, on which we leave our readers to make their own comments, only observing, that while they differ essentially from the private accounts which have been received in this country, and the substance of which we have given above, the state of Ireland, connected with the knowledge which the French have displayed of the proceedings in that country (tho' for obvious reasons they thought proper to exaggerate them) warrant the supposition that a treasonable correspondence subsists between the Irish malcontents and the French government. This supposition is farther confirmed by the following extraordinary circumstance:

About the time when the insurgents seized the gunpowder in the storehouses in Belfast a vessel entered the harbour; and whether from not perceiving some signs which she expected to see, or from not finding the persons she expected to meet, immediately veered about, and attempted to make off, but being pursued by a custom-house cutter was overtaken and brought back. On searching her, no papers whatever were found; but her cargo consisting of fifteen thousand stand of arms (doubtless sent by the French) was secured. It was, probable, the hope that these arms would be safely delivered, that induced the French to publish their account of a total insurrection in Ireland, and of the seizure of

thirty thousand stand of arms by the insurgents: thereby anticipating the success, with which their friends in that country had doubtless flattered them, from the measure which had been previously arranged between them.

November 15.

This morning arrived at the General Post-Office, a mail from Hamburg, the only one due.

The packet by which this mail was conveyed, brought over his serene highness the prince of Wurtemberg, betrothed to our princess royal. He landed safely at Yarmouth, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, and after taking some refreshment at the Angel-Inn, set off for town. All the officers on duty at Yarmouth attended his serene highness on his departure.

The information brought by the Hamburg mail confirms an article in our paper of yesterday from Coblenz, brought to us by the way of Holland, stating that the French had, in the Hundsruck, attacked the whole extent of the Austrian line from Blingen to Keiserlantern, and had carried all the Imperial posts, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Austrians, who sustained a great loss. It also confirms what has already been imperfectly stated, that the whole of Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine after the defeats it had sustained.

In other respects the mail is uninteresting.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.

It has been rumoured here, for several days past, that a French commissioner is expected in this capital to treat for peace.—Every thing, however, will depend upon the turn which the English negotiation may take at Paris. The French courier is still here.

His majesty has ordered general de Vins, who has completely justified his conduct in Italy, again to join the army in that quarter. In consequence of this order, he set out on his march thither, on the 20th inst. with a considerable body of troops.

Accounts are shortly expected here of the operations of the powerful corps under gen. Alvinzy against gen. Buonaparte.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, Oct. 31.

Official report transmitted by his royal highness the archduke Charles, to baron de Hügel, the imperial commissioner at Ratisbon, dated Fribourg, October 21.

“General Moreau, who had retreated with his whole army to the environs of Fribourg, was on the point of crossing the Elz, as it was supposed, with a view of proceeding towards Kehl, to deliver that fortress which was blockaded by the Austrians. As soon as I received information of this movement, I set out for Offenbourg, but did not succeed until the 17th, in uniting my corps d'armes to general Latour; I then fixed my encampment in front of Herboltsheim. The enemy had possessed themselves of the important heights situated on the right bank of the Elz, and occupied the villages situated in the space between. In consequence of gen. Latour's troops labouring under excessive fatigue, having made several marches in very bad roads, I was forced to allow them to repose themselves till the 18th. The enemy, however, attacked on that day, and notwithstanding they had in the first instance some success, they were in the event forced to resume the ground they had quitted.

“On the 19th I attacked at every point, and in spite of the advantage of the heights the enemy possessed, the bad roads, and a continued rain constantly opposing fresh obstacles to our march, the enemy were driven from the heights, and forced to cross from the other side of the Elz. Gen. Wartenleben, who conducted the attack at the head of the column, was dangerously wounded.

“The success of this action was due to the Infantry, the cavalry not being able to act. Much difficulty was found in bringing up to the heights a few guns.

“The enemy lost 1800 men in killed and wounded, about 1200 prisoners and a gun. One of their generals of division, Beaupuis, was killed.

“On the 20th, I crossed the Elz, and formed a junction with general Nauendorf's corps, which had penetrated to the other side of Vald-Kirch. But as the left wing of gen. Latour's corps could not be brought up in time, it being necessary to construct a bridge in sight of the enemy, I was obliged to content myself with dislodging the republicans from several villages on the other side of the Elz, and taking up a position with my army on the left bank of that river.

“This morning every disposition was made for a new attack, but the enemy had retreated during the night. I instantly set out in pursuit of them, and came up with their rear guard at this place (Fribourg) the flight of the enemy is so precipitate, that according to reports I have this instant received, a part of their army has proceeded in the utmost disorder towards Brisach and Huningen.”

TREATY OF PEACE,

Concluded between the French Republic and his majesty the king of Naples.

The French republic and his majesty the king of the two Sicilies equally animated with the desire of seeing the advantages of peace to succeed to the great misfortunes which attend war, have appointed, viz. the

executive directory in the name of the French republic, the citizen Charles de la Croix, minister for foreign affairs, and his majesty the king of the two Sicilies, the prince de Belle, Monte Pignatelly, his gentleman of the chamber, and envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary near his Catholic majesty, to treat in their name on clauses and conditions proper to re-establish the good understanding and friendship between the two powers, which after having exchanged their respective full power, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. 1. There will be a peace, friendship and good understanding, between the French republic, and his majesty the king of the two Sicilies. In consequence thereof all kinds of hostility are definitively to cease, to reckon from the day on which the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty should take place. In the mean while, and until that time, the conditions stipulated by the armistice, concluded on the 17th Prairial, 4 year, answering to the 5th of June, 1796, shall continue in their full effect.

2. All prior acts, engagements, or conventions, on the part of either of the two contracting parties, which might be contrary to the present treaty, are hereby repealed, and shall be considered as null; therefore, in the course of the present war, none of the two contracting parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, any succour, either in troops, ships, arms, ammunition, provisions or money, on any consideration or under any denomination whatever.

3. His majesty the king of the two Sicilies shall observe the most exact neutrality towards the belligerent powers, wherefore, he engages to interdict, without any distinction, the access in all his ports, to the armed vessels belonging to said powers, which shall exceed the number of four at most, after the rules prescribed concerning the neutrality are known. All kind of supplies of ammunition or merchandize known under the name of contraband, will be refused them.

4. All possible safety and protection towards and against all will be granted in the ports and harbours of the two Sicilies, to all French merchantmen, in whatever number they are, and to all the ships of war of the republic, when they shall not exceed the number mentioned in the preceding article.

5. The French republic and his majesty the king of the two Sicilies, mutually engage to grant a replevy for all effects, goods, income, and seized property which have been sequestrated, and afterwards forfeited and detained from citizens and subjects of both powers, in consequence of the present war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of such actions and rights as belong to them.

6. All the prisoners taken on both sides, including all seamen, will reciprocally be set at liberty in a month, to reckon from the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged, paying, however, the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; the sick and the wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals, they will be liberated immediately after their recovery.

7. To give a proof of his friendship for the French republic, and of his sincere desire to cherish and maintain a perfect harmony between the two powers, his majesty the king of the two Sicilies, agrees to cause to be set at liberty all and every French citizen who, on account of their political opinions respecting the French revolution, might have been arrested, and detained in his dominions, and to cause to be restored to them also, all kinds of property both moveable and immoveable, which for the same cause may have been sequestrated or confiscated.

8. By the same motives which have dictated the preceding articles, his majesty the king of the two Sicilies engage himself to cause to be made all proper researches to enable him to discover by the means of justice, and to deliver to the rigor of the law, the persons who robbed at Naples, in 1793, the papers, &c. belonging to the late minister of French republic.

9. The ambassadors or ministers of both contracting powers, shall enjoy in the respective countries, the same prerogatives and