

We have received, by express, at the moment this paper was about to be put to press, a Paris Journal of the 7th instant. It contains very important, and we are sorry to add, very unpleasant intelligence; for it brings an account of a victory gained by the French over the Austrians.

In the sitting of the council of five hundred, of Messidor 18th, (July 6,) the following message was delivered:

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

"Citizens Legislators,

"Victory is as faithful to the armies of the republic in Germany, as she has been in Italy. We have to announce to you a battle gained at Renchen."

"The army of the Rhine and Moselle, after its brilliant passage of the Rhine, had successfully engaged in several combats, which were the prelude to the most important operations. A general battle took place on the 10th at Renchen. The republican troops alternately employed, in imitation of the skillful chiefs who commanded them, that national boldness which overthrows every thing that opposes its impetuosity; and that unshaken courage which resists every effort. The enemy left in the power of the French ten pieces of cannon, twelve hundred prisoners, six hundred horses, and a field of battle covered with dead bodies. The loss is enormous. Such is the expression of Moreau, the commander in chief.

"The army of the Sambre and Meuse did not remain a passive spectator of the victorious march of that of the Rhine and Moselle. The division which had fallen back behind the Rhine, forcibly repassed that river at Cologne, between Coblenz and Andernach. A corps of the enemy which defended the right bank, was compelled to fly with precipitation.

"The directory invites you, citizen legislators, to fix your looks with confidence on these two brave and powerful armies, which, after having humbled and punished Austria and England, will reduce them to the impossibility of prolonging a disastrous war, and are preparing by their triumphs, the conditions of a peace at once durable and glorious for the republic."

Dumolard immediately rose—"You will doubtless (said he,) hasten to answer these new triumphs by new testimonies of esteem and gratitude. These triumphs are the more pleasing to you, because, as the directory say in their message, they form an opening to that peace which France desires, and which Europe needs. This wish, on our part, will not be considered as a proof of weakness. It is glorious to hold out to our enemies the olive branch of peace, when our temples are crowned with the laurels of victory. I move that you declare that the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the Sambre and Meuse, do not cease to deserve well of their country."

All the members rose at the same moment.

Dumolard drew up his proposition, the words of which (says the editor of the Paris Journal) we literally transcribe.—The excellent spirit and the very turns of this resolution, appear to us to constitute an epoch not less interesting in itself, than honourable to the legislative body.

"The council of five hundred, considering that every victory obtained by our brave armies, gives the republic an opening to the conclusion of an honourable and solid peace; and to all the people of Europe, a pledge of the speedy cessation of the destructive scourge of war, declares, that the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the Sambre and Meuse, continue to deserve well of their country; and that the present resolution shall be printed, and carried by a state messenger to the council of Elders."

A letter from Genoa, of the 21st June, states that the French had formally taken possession of the Imperial Fields in the name of the French republic, and had exacted an oath of fidelity from the inhabitants.

Several letters from Venice state, that after a long conference between the French Venetian commissaries, the senate of Venice has come to a determination of paying five millions of ducats to the French; and of forming an army of 25,000 Scavonian and Dalmatian, and of equipping a fleet, in order to act in concert with the French troops, for the purpose of despoiling the ports of Austria of Trieste, Fiume, and the Frioul, which will be united to the territories of the Venetian republic.

The Paris Journal in our possession likewise contains a letter from general Jourdan, of the 2d of July, giving an account of a partial action on the Sieg, on the 30th of June, in which sixty of the Austrian horse were taken prisoners, and several killed and wounded.—This letter we shall give at length in our paper of to-morrow.

This morning the Hamburg mail due on Sunday reached town.—That which became due this morning, still remains so.

An article from Bonn, of June 24, states, that the news is confirmed of the French having taken the lines before Mentz. This intelligence, however, merits further confirmation, before it can be implicitly credited.

An article from Bonn, of June 30, states, that the Austrians had withdrawn their advanced posts from the Sieg on the morning of the 29th, and the same evening the French advanced posts arrived in the villages of Rerd and Mondorf.

The three united divisions of Lefebvre, Collaud, and Grenier, passed the Sieg on the morning of the 30th, and the patrols had pushed on as far as Ukerath.

The passage of the Rhine by the French, and the taking of the fort of Kehl, seem to have occasioned a considerable degree of consternation.

The French are making every preparation for the defence of Dusseldorf.

The report of an approaching armistice between the emperor and France is renewed.

Insurrections begin to break out in different parts of Holland.

July 14.—The Paris Journal which we received by express yesterday morning, was the only one that had come to England.

The paper which we received, is entitled Nouvelles Politiques, one of the most respectable Journals published in Paris.

Of the victory obtained by the French on the 28th ult. at Renchen, the general result of the action only is mentioned in the message from the executive directory to the council of five hundred. They state the loss of the Austrians to have been 1200 prisoners, and ten pieces of cannon, and then make a quotation from general Moreau's letter, who says, their loss is enormous.—With this vague account we must rest satisfied, till the accounts by the Hamburg mail reach us, or the French themselves choose to publish some more particular details of this action.

By a letter from general Jourdan, of the 2d inst. it appears that he has effected a junction with Kleber; has re-crossed the Rhine, and compelled the Austrians to fall back to the Lahn. It is attempted by the French Journalists, to ascribe the late retreat of general Kleber and Lefebvre, and the various defeats they experienced, to a premeditated scheme for drawing the attention of the Austrians to the Lower Rhine, with a view to facilitate the passage of that river at Strassburg, by the division of general Moreau; but it seems evident that, from a spirit of vanity, they have been led, in this instance, to mistake the cause for the effect; for the immense loss sustained by that army, which were driven back to Dusseldorf, from the Lahn and the Sieg, could not be compensated by the advantage to be acquired by the reduction of fort Kehl, and subsequent victory, which there was then a probability of gaining.

Letters from Italy, of the 20th and 21st of June, mention a successful sally by the garrison of Mantua, who compelled the French to retire with considerable loss. On the borders of the Tyrol, a partial action took place, between the advanced posts, on the 17th, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 200 men.

The inhabitants of Carinthia, in imitation of their gallant neighbours, the natives of the Tyrol, have taken up arms to oppose the entrance of the French into their own country. No less than 24,000 volunteers have already enlisted, a part of whom have taken possession of the passes which lead to the territory of Venice.

An article from Vienna, of the 25th of June, states, that 150,000 recruits will be forthwith levied in the dominions of the emperor, 40,000 of whom will be supplied by the provinces over which general Beaulieu has been appointed to preside.

Yesterday after our paper had been put to press, advices were received at the India-house, by the way of Buffers, which bring the important and agreeable intelligence of the capture of Columbo in the island of Ceylon by the British forces under the command of general Stuart. This event took place on the 15th of February last. The loss on our part was very inconsiderable. The treasure and public property, which will be shared by the captors, are very great, comprising three Dutch East-Indiamen, richly laden. The capture of Columbo completes the conquest of the island of Ceylon.

Preparations were making for an expedition against Batavia, and the Spice Islands.

The Pearl merchantman, which brought the above interesting news to Buffers, left India on the 24th of March. The Arrogant, of 74 guns, and an armed ship, were in quest of some French frigates, which had made an unsuccessful attempt on Diu.

Advices have been received from the Mediterranean, which state, that commodore Nelson had very gallantly cut out of a port near the gulph of Spezzia, four French ships, laden with artillery and ordnance stores, destined for the siege of Mantua.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

The Thetis and Thibse British frigates, part of admiral Murray's squadron, arrived at the Hook last evening.—We have seen a letter from captain Hardy of the Thibse to captain Stanhope of the Halifax packet. Captain Hardy says, that the squadron after a long chase came up with a French frigate of 32 guns, which, after a few shots, struck. The chase was then continued after the other two vessels, one of which mounted 44, the other 38 guns.—And when the Thetis and Thibse left the squadron which was on the 29th ult. at sun set, the admiral's ship and the Topaz frigate were within three quarters of a mile of the French frigates.

Extract of a letter.

"A vessel has arrived at Haddam, on Connecticut river, with the yellow fever on board; which has communicated to the inhabitants of that small village; and carried off several persons; and on Monday last there were upwards of twenty sick. This ought to be a caution to adjoining vessels in our ports with such little scrutiny as has been heretofore observed at this season of the year from the West-India islands; all of whom are now said to be more or less visited by that dreadful calamity."

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

An infectious disorder rages with the greatest violence amongst the cattle in the vicinity of this city. Those taken with it almost all die within two or three days after they are seized. One grazer has lost, within a short time, thirty head by this dreadful malady.

The graziers are driving their cattle to the southward of the city, towards Province Island, &c. in order to preserve them from the effects of it.

NORFOLK, August 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix to his friend in this town, dated 23d June, received by the brig Nancy, captain Carren.

"I wrote you the 6th instant by the schooner Charlotte, captain Phinney, via Baltimore, since which nothing political or commercial has transpired, except the French marching into Leghorn and taking possession of all the English stores there, which were very valuable. The French fleet is still moored in this bay, and admiral Mann is cruising off with one ship of the line and a frigate less than the French."

BALTIMORE, September 10.

We were favoured last evening, by a very obliging gentleman, who arrived in the stage from Philadelphia, with two papers of that city, of Wednesday evening last, and notice in them the following articles:

THE following reports got into circulation after the arrival of the mail this forenoon, viz. that the Thetis, captain Cochrane, is arrived at Sandy Hook—that a frigate of 32 guns, one of captain Barney's squadron, was taken by admiral Murray's squadron, and sent off for Halifax, and that the fleet was in pursuit of the others. The papers by this day's mail do not contain any similar account.

Since writing the above, we learn that there are letters in town from New-York, which give the same information.

A vessel arrived here last evening in three days from Richmond, the captain of which says the Thetis lay in Hampton Road last Friday.

The accounts by the arrival at New-York in 43 days from Cadix, seem to contradict the news of Richery's having sailed for St. Domingo in company with Don Solano, the Spanish admiral, as published in the COURIER FRANCOIS.

Extract of a letter dated Port au Prince, dated Aug. 13.

"The inhabitants here appear more lively and affairs were a more favourable aspect since these few days past, in consequence of a complete victory by De Bruges and O'Gorman over Jean Toussant and his army, about 1200 strong. The particulars are, that Toussant attacked the camp at Milrebalais—De Bruges and O'Gorman then commanding there, were apprised of his intentions and were prepared. The attack was begun by Toussant—the English troops made a false retreat, drew Toussant's army into a plain, near which three columns of the British troops were lying in wait, who all at once fell on the brigands and only about 100 of them escaped. The English forces have now advanced at least 40 miles further into the interior part of the country—taken several camps and large quantities of arms and ammunition. We soon shall feel the good effects of this defeat."

ANNAPOLIS, September 15.

"Departed this life on Wednesday the 7th instant, at his dwelling place near Chapico, St. Mary's county, in the 44th year of his age, brigadier-general JOHN HANSON BRISCOE; we might enumerate all the virtues and good qualities that adorn the human mind, and say with truth and justice, that this gentleman possessed most or all of them in an eminent degree; in private life he was the kind and affectionate husband and parent, and the humane and indulgent master; among his acquaintance he was universally esteemed for his uniform, polite, and agreeable manners; in his professional character as a physician he was highly useful in his neighbourhood, where his loss will be severely felt; he was a warm and zealous friend to his country; as he seldom or never buided himself with the affairs of others, it may be presumed his enemies were few, his friends many. He has left a disconsolate widow and several small children to lament their great and irreparable loss."

To be SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, lying on Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, binding on the said river two hundred and sixty perches, the water navigable for large vessels, it is about seven miles from the city of Annapolis by water, and ten by land, it has a full prospect of the river and bay; there is good fishing and fowling in their seasons, a well of good water, several excellent springs, and plenty of wood; there are about sixty acres sowed in wheat and rye. If the said land should not be sold before the 20th of October next, it will on that day be sold at public vendue, on the premises. The terms will be made known by the subscriber, living on the spot. The purchaser may be supplied on the premises with corn, rye, corn fodder, hay and stock.

JOHN BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the visitors of Anne Arundel county Free School, will meet on Friday the 7th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the said school, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms to be made known on that day. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock.

Per order, THOS. SELLMAN, Clk. September 15, 1796. D. W. Collins of