

It is said that M. de Thugut will follow his Imperial Majesty to the army. People speak differently of the destination of the Archduke Charles; some say that he will go to the army of the Danube, and others that he will put himself at the head of the Bohemian levy EN MASSE, to which will be united all the reserves of troops in that kingdom.

Before his Majesty and the Archduke John set out for the army, they received the sacrament in the Palace Chapel with an exemplary devotion. Last night all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family, together with the Archduke Ferdinand of Milan, had assembled in the Imperial Palace to take leave of the Emperor. This farewell was the most tender that can be imagined, particularly on the side of the Empress and the Queen of Naples.

FRANCONIA, Sept. 9. On his Imperial Majesty's arrival at Alt-Ottingen on the 7th, he immediately reviewed his troops. General Lauer gave the word of command.

LONDON.

SEPTEMBER 3.

On Saturday arrived at Plymouth the Assistance man of war from Halifax, in which came passenger His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

His Royal Highness landed at Plymouth on Sunday evening, under a Royal Salute from the Forts, the ships in the Sound, Cawland Bay, and Hamoaze, and set off immediately for Weymouth to pay his respects to their Majesties.—While we rejoice in his safe arrival, we cannot but regret that ill health should again have been the cause of his Royal Highness's return to this country, especially when we reflect upon the motives which induced him to quit England, which were so honourable to his character.—Before his Royal Highness was created Duke of Kent, with a suitable income, he had unavoidably incurred some considerable debts, not through any extravagance, but from the great expence he was subjected to, in so often removing from one place to another, and from having been peculiarly unfortunate in repeatedly losing great part of his baggage by captures or shipwreck during the war. On his returning to England, and finding that he was unable to live in any degree suitable to his rank, and at the same time to discharge his debts, he generously resolved again to go to America, though the climate never had agreed with him, and to remain there, living solely on his pay as an officer, till his debts were entirely liquidated; to which purpose he gave up the whole of his income allowed him by government, and in this Resolution he persisted, till severe and repeated bilious attacks compelled him to quit that country.—It is said of the Duke, that he never was known to be intoxicated, or ever won or lost a farthing at any kind of play in his life; and that his rigid adherence to his word is so remarkable, that no consideration has ever induced him to swerve from a promise he has once given.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The Paris Journals represent the preparations of Spain against Portugal as immense. The Spanish army, they say, is already to march; it consists of 70,000 infantry, and 8000 cavalry. The General in Chief is M. d'Uratia. It is asserted that he will be able to commence hostilities by the middle of October; and the Court of Lisbon has nothing to oppose to such a formidable army.

Extract of a Letter from Vigo, dated September 1.

"You will have heard no doubt, before this reaches you, through the medium of the public dispatches, of the failure of our attempt upon Ferrol. Our being detained off the coast of France so long, by unfavourable winds, had given the Spaniards an opportunity of throwing in very considerable reinforcements, and otherwise strengthening the place; but had it been consistent with the views and orders of the commander of the expedition, to have persevered in his attempt, after having gained the heights, no doubt rests in the mind of any officer of our ultimately carrying the town."

SEPTEMBER 22.

Letters from Amsterdam of the 9th September, contain the following intelligence:

"The conclusion of a Peace is now

very much doubted here, as the conditions proposed by the French Government to the Cabinet of Vienna, will be scarcely accepted. The following, it is positively said, are the terms of the Chief Consul:

1. The Emperor shall retain every thing ceded to him by the treaty of Campo Formio: but the fortresses of Mantua shall be raised.
 2. Salzburg, Berchtholsgaden, and the city of Passau shall be ceded to the Emperor.
 3. The Emperor shall in no manner whatever interfere in the affairs of the King of Sardinia, Rome, and the King of Naples.
 4. The country from the right banks of the Danube, and the country from the left banks of the Iller to the source of the Danube, shall henceforth constitute a part of the Helvetic territory.
 5. The Ecclesiastical States shall be secularised.
 6. Germany shall receive a new Constitution.
- "These conditions have been rejected by Austria, and all hopes of peace are vanished."

Extract of a Private Letter, dated Lisbon, September 3.

"We have taken Vigo; and, if the Portuguese accounts are true, about 15,000 of our troops have marched to take Ferrol in the rear. Sir R. Abercrombie is shortly expected in this country; his army is to land in Algarva, and from thence to march into Spain, and against Cadiz. War is now certain, according to report. The Portuguese will fight with great courage against the Spaniards, and if the French do not cross the Pyrenees, we shall give a good account of the Dons."

The following is a literal transcript of the last dispatches from the First Consul to General Moreau:

"Since the Emperor has not accepted the proposed preliminaries of peace, upon the receipt of the present, you will immediately declare the armistice at an end, and re-commence hostilities at the expiration of 12 days."

Count St. Julien, who signed the preliminaries at Paris, has been ordered to retire to the fortresses of Carlsbad in Croatia, and will no more be employed on similar missions.

The harmony which subsists between Prussia and France is said to be rapidly declining, in consequence of the fresh exaction in the Empire, especially in Franconia, Suabia, and Bavaria.

This morning arrived the mails from Halifax, New-York, and Jamaica.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday last, arrived yesterday, and brought us a confirmation of the prolongation of the armistice between France and Austria, the intelligence of which reached us on Wednesday in the Paris papers. The Emperor, according to the Vienna article, has sent to Paris a modification of the terms proposed by Buonaparte, and this circumstance has considerably revived the hopes of Peace at Vienna. While the expectation of a favourable issue of Negotiation prevails, the means of defence are not however neglected, and his Imperial Majesty is making great and important changes in his army, where he now commands in person. Nor is it, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, or the strength of the Austrians alone, that the Politicians of the Continent, calculate for the defence of Germany. Two large Russian armies, it is officially announced in the Petersburg Gazette, amounting together to not less than 130,000 men, were collecting on the Russian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the co-operation of Prussia is also expected. A few days will shew us how far the assistance of these powers will be necessary.

The Archduke Charles, we are sorry to find, still continues too ill to join the Emperor, but he has written to say, that it is his intention so to do as soon as his health will permit.

In the Packet which brought over the mail a messenger arrived, with dispatches from Lord Minto at Vienna.

The following intelligence was brought by the Hamburg Mail that arrived yesterday.

"Riga, SEPT. 10, 1800.

"The Emperor of Russia having learned that the English have made a violent attack upon Denmark, and have impeded the passage of the Sound, by sending a squadron of men of war to

Elfsineur, whereby the commerce of the Baltic Sea appears to have sustained an interruption, is hereby pleased to order, that English property or capital in his Imperial Majesty's dominions be sequestered or detained, and that no part of it be suffered to be remitted or sent out, until his Imperial Majesty shall have ascertained what the real views of England are, or that his Imperial Majesty shall have given his special permission to the contrary.

"None of the property of the English shall, however, be taken from the possessors; nor shall any interruption be given to the private concerns of the Merchants, possessing British property."

OCTOBER 3.

The Flag of truce which arrived at Dover on Wednesday morning, brought dispatches in answer to those sent from London on Friday last. They reached town on Wednesday evening, and contained the answer of the French Government. To the dispatches sent off on Saturday, no answer has yet been received, but it is hourly looked for. Till something definitive is agreed on, or the matter entirely abandoned, no information on the subject can be expected to be published officially.

Extract of a letter from Riga, Sept. 14.

"We have to communicate the pleasing intelligence, that the embargo provisionally laid on English ships in Russian ports, as well as the sequestration on all property belonging to English subjects, is taken off, in consequence of some information being received, that the differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are amicably settled."

The accounts brought by the Hamburg mail, confirm the departure of His Imperial Majesty for the Headquarters of the army of the Danube, attended by his brother the Archduke John, and General Lauer (previously promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal). The Emperor left Vienna at six o'clock in the morning of the 6th instant, and arrived the next day at Alt-Ottingen, where he reviewed the army.

Last night another set of Paris Journals, to the 22d ult. were received: by which we find that the grand anniversary festival of that day passed off very quietly; that after the expiration of the second armistice, Moreau gave no orders for the armies to march, that on the evening of Monday Buonaparte announced in Paris, "that Peace was signed with the Emperor, and that a plan of negotiation was arranged with England, and would immediately commence;" and concludes with stating, that it is reported that M. Otto has received powers to treat with his Majesty's Ministers!

A Russian fleet of 25 sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and cutters, is fitting out at Petersburg to cruise in the Baltic.

Very active naval preparations are also making in Sweden; and Lord Whitworth has sailed from Copenhagen, in the Visitor sloop of war, for Stockholm, in order, no doubt, in the first instance, to come to an explanation with that Court upon the subject. Some accounts add, that his Lordship again returned to Copenhagen on the 11th instant.

OCTOBER 4.

The French Minister Alquier and General Berthier appear to have overcome the repugnance of the Court of Madrid to a French Expedition against Portugal. It would seem that our Government is not without its fears with respect to the present situation of our ally; for the Count De La Roziere, a General officer of artillery in the British service, received orders to set out for Portugal yesterday, and to cause a vessel to be got ready for him should he find the Packet failed. The occasion of this sudden order is said to be that information has been received that two columns of French troops have already passed the frontiers of Spain, and that they were preceded by twenty-four Staff Officers, who were going to Madrid to join General Berthier.

It is to be apprehended that the Equinoxial Gales, now about to set in, will force the Grand Fleet from its station off Brest. We know that Lord St. Vincent kept the sea for a whole year off Cadiz, a thing unprecedented in Naval History; but the violence of these gales in the Atlantic, with Brest perhaps for a lee-shore, may render his stay there impossible.

The following is said to be the state of the Brest fleet:—It is divided into two squadrons or lines; one without the

harbour, composed of eight three deckers, and four ships of 90 guns. The second consists of seventeen ships of 74 each. Both squadrons have springs on their cables. In the Bay of Biscay there are eleven 74's, and one ship of 80, with springs on their cables, to answer either line; and each ship has 400 troops ready to be disembarked, to reinforce the camp of Querne, which consists at present of 3000 men. The lines at Querne are 650 toises in length, and are defended by 72 pieces of artillery of large calibre. These intrenchments are remarkably strong.

The French army of reserve at Amiens seems about to change its position, and to encamp near the Maas, in Holland.

It is stated in the French papers, that the whole of our forces now in the Mediterranean, commanded by Sir R. Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, have orders to disembark in Italy, and to act under the orders of the Austrian commander in chief; it is said they are to land at Ancona.

The Emperor of Russia, dissatisfied with the manoeuvres of the Finland troops on the 1st ult. reprimanded Prince Gortichakow for neglect, with this remark, "that his conduct was of the same kind as that which had occasioned the loss of the battles in Switzerland and Holland."

Nothing certain has yet transpired with respect to the answer of the French Government to the proposal of our Ministers for a modified armistice; but the general opinion continues to be, that the enemy will admit of no restrictive terms. Any thing short of an unqualified cessation of hostilities by sea would be of no advantage to them, their object evidently being to equip their fleets and reinforce their colonies, with a view, no doubt, to attempt hereafter some serious enterprises against the possessions of England in different directions. Our Ministers, of course, refuse to comply with such extravagant conditions, though they are exposed to make some reasonable concessions in this respect. The profound secrecy observed in the Government circles on this subject renders it impossible at present to afford any satisfactory information with regard to the actual state of the negotiations. But if we may judge from the price of our funds, we must at least conclude that the obstacles in the way of adjustment are of a very formidable, if not insurmountable nature.

It is whispered that the First Consul has demanded as the foundation of a Naval Armistice, and as the price of our admission to the grand diplomatic display which is to take place at Lunenburg, and at the same time to serve as a proof of the sincerity of Ministers, that this country shall put the French Republic in possession of Twenty British ships of the line!!!

General Clarke, who is appointed to superintend the Congress at Lunenburg, is a native of Ireland, and a very confidential friend of Buonaparte.

The Grand Vizier's army is said to be again reinforced to 60,000 men, and that he is ready to advance against Cairo.

By report, in consequence of particular orders from Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, all Marines landed on service, under his command, are to share whatever prizes may be captured by their respective ships; this, though a new thing, is but just.

Lord Nelson arrived on Wednesday at his seat at Roundwood, near Ipswich. His Lordship left Vienna on the 19th of September, embarked at Cuxhaven, and landed at Harwich.

Another remarkable article of intelligence which the Paris papers afford us, is of an affair which has not employed a much shorter period of time than the blockade of Malta, a treaty of amity, and even of commerce, between France and America, concluded on the 29th ult. It was signed on that night, on the one hand by Messrs. Ellsworth, Davie, and Murray, the agents of the Congress, and on the other, by Citizens Joseph Buonaparte, Fleurioux, and Roderer. It is to be remarked, and it is singular enough, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand, has neither signed, nor even, it appears, negotiated this Treaty. Citizens X, Y, and Z, take this time, no ostensible share in the business; and there is reason to believe that it has been concluded at a rate somewhat cheaper than that for which the Directory formerly drove a bargain,