

Hostile Positions of the French Armies.

BAVARIA. MUNICH, 25th Nov. General Moreau this morning dispatched a courier to Paris.

Our city is so full of troops, that not a house is exempted from quartering them. The garrison of this city is ordered to march to-morrow.

The troops which arrive here are successively sent on in advance. The divisions which have been stationed in our environs will form the centre of the army, under the orders of Generals Dedean, Richepanse, and Leclerc. Those, which will form the left wing are to be commanded by Lieut. General Grenier, are the divisions of Ney, Legrand and Grandjean. The right wing will be commanded by Lieut. General Lecourbe, and be composed of the divisions of Generals Gudin, Molitor, and Montrichard. The operations of the army of the Rhine will be supported on the Danube and l'Altmühl, by the corps of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of Lieutenant General Saint Sugonne, and by the Gallo Balerian army upon the Meir; and on the right towards the Tyrol, by the army of the Grisons, under the orders of General Macdonald, which is composed of the divisions of Baragazy, d'Hilliers, Rey, Grouchi and Morlot.

PARIS, December 6.

The Court Gazette of Petersburg, of the 14th November, contains an article of which the following is the substance. That the embargo laid on English vessels in the Russian ports will be continued until the Convention concluded the 30th December shall be executed. This convention says, that immediately after the capture of Malta, that island should be surrendered to order of St. John of Jerusalem—of which the Emperor is Grand Master.

News from Germany announce that the Emperor left Vienna the 14th Frimaire, after having issued a Proclamation, in which he enforces to his subjects the necessity of continuing the war.

STRASBURGH, Dec. 3.

The Archduke CHARLES, who commands all the Austrian and Imperial troops on the left bank of the Danube, will soon transfer his head-quarters to Eger, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatine. The French army is concentrated near the Inn, and waits with impatience the signal for the renewal of hostilities.—General Moreau has returned to Munich. He had broken off all negotiations with the Archduke JOHN, and was preparing to open the campaign. Several attempts were made by the Archduke to induce Moreau to agree to further propositions, but the latter declared that he would not allow of any communication between him and the Austrian head-quarters.

DIJON, Dec. 2.

General Murat arrived here on the 26th ult. in the evening. He was followed by General Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the Army.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.

Baron Sprengporten, Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, is charged on the part of the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA to receive the Russian Prisoners which are in France; they are to be embarked at Antwerp for Riga and Revel. This circumstance proves that Russia and France are upon good terms.

AUGSBURG, Nov. 23.

The last troops cantoned in Suabia during the continuance of the Armistice, march to-morrow for the Inn, where the army is in readiness to go forward on the first signal. Near 8000 cavalry have to day been reviewed by Moreau, who has informed them of the resumption of hostilities, and expressed his hopes that they would display the same valour as in the last campaign. A Council of War was held immediately after the review, and orders were sent off to several points of the army. A corps of reserve is to be formed of the grenadiers and carabineers, under the immediate command of Moreau. We leave this city to-morrow for Munich, where the head-quarters are to be established.

They write from Ulm, under date of the 18th, that the French troops in that neighbourhood had marched forward, leaving only sufficient men for the demolition of the fortrefs. The different

articles in the arsenal have been put in requisition.

Nov. 27.

A letter from Munich, dated the 25th, says,—“Yesterday evening the Armistice was prolonged for three days. In the mean time a courier is expected to bring from Paris the final decision, with respect to War or Peace.”

RIGA, Nov. 10.

A letter received at this place from General Paklen, has given rise to many conjectures. This General, who is a Governor of Petersburg, was at dinner with the Emperor, when on a sudden his Imperial Majesty proposed the health of the greatest man in Europe. He thought it was the health of the Emperor himself.—“No,” said Paul, “it is to Bonaparte I allude.” The courtiers present immediately cried out, “Long live Bonaparte!” Since that time it has become fashionable to drink the First Consul's health at the principal tables of Petersburg.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 5.

“The last post from Petersburg, which was anxiously expected, is not yet arrived; but by several ships which reached Lubeck from the Baltic, we have certain intelligence, that not only all the property of the subjects of Great-Britain in Russia has been put under sequestration, but that seals have been put on every warehouse suspected to contain British goods and property. The owners are obliged to declare in an inventory the different goods their warehouse contains, under pain of confiscation, and being sent to Siberia. They must also swear to what property is their own, and give up the names and places of residence of the persons of whom they hold any in trust.

“All debts due to British subjects will, it is said, likewise be attached.

“The expected continuance of the war, and the gloomy prospect of affairs in the North, continue to depress more and more the course of exchange upon London, so that a guinea scarce fetches eighteen shillings.

“Considerable failures are expected to take place at Hamburgh and Lubeck, if the bills from England for money due in Russia, should return protested to those places.

“By respectable private letters from Vienna of the 26th ult. the Emperor is said to have changed his resolution of going to the army in Germany, till the arrival of an Austrian courier with dispatches of a decisive nature from Paris.

“All the government paper at Vienna had fallen very much. On the day when the letters of the 26th came away, the bills of five per cent. fell in their prices full three per cent. viz. with a loss from 26 to 29.

“The arrival of the Archduke Charles from Bohemia, which was expected in a few days, is said to have induced the Emperor to go to the army.”

WARSAW, Nov. 20.

All the advices which reach us from the Russian frontiers, as well as the reports of the few travellers that are sent out of that empire plainly shew that a rupture between the Cabinets of Petersburg and London is predetermined by the former. Besides the preparations made in the Russian Harbours, two armies of near 60,000 men each, are collected on the frontiers, a third corps near Riga, and a fourth, with a park of fifty pieces of artillery, was stationed near Cronstadt: the latter had orders some weeks ago to hold themselves in readiness to embark, but they have since been put in cantonments.

“All strangers, especially the English are narrowly watched, both in their conduct and conversation, by emissaries of the Court, who infest not only all public places, but also private circles.”

LONDON,

DECEMBER 10.

With regard to the injury pretended to be offered to the Emperor PAUL by our taking possession of Malta, the public must join with us in desiring to see the Convention of the 30th December, 1798. If such a paper exists, we are confident it contains no contract which can be pretended to have been in force at the date of the surrender of that Island. The violence, however, and injustice of the Russian Court could not be defended by the existence of the Treaty, and its acknowledged efficacy, at the present hour. Does the uncer-

tainty which this Cabinet professes to entertain—whether England will or will not perform a certain condition, authorize it to commit positive acts of injury and wrong? Is the possibility of our not complying with a specific stipulation to justify the previous violence and robbery of Russia? It was to be hoped that country had receded farther from barbarism during the last enlightened reign; and that having been (inadvertently, and as some think imprudently) admitted into the European system, she had by this time better studied and understood its general law and usages, and learned the value of moderation and good faith in her public transactions.

In this war, whatever inconveniences or difficulties we ought to prepare for, there can be but one common sentiment of its unavoidable necessity and its indisputable justice. Whatever may be the wishes of other Maritime Powers respecting the privilege of neutral flags or neutral keels, it were a libel to suppose any civilized Government can give its sanction or applause to the sudden and intemperate fury of their Confederates.

The Court of Stockholm has presented a Memorial to the Court of Berlin, in answer to a Note presented by the King of Prussia's Minister, respecting the use made by some of our cruisers of the Swedish ship in the capture of the two Spanish frigates at Barcelona. The King of Sweden does not scruple to admit that he does not expect any immediate redress for the supposed breach of neutrality on our part, but he reserves to himself the privilege of procuring satisfaction whenever a favourable opportunity shall present itself.

When the Prussian troops entered Ritzbittel, which is the town of the port of Cuxhaven, the English Postmaster and many others fled from the place, but soon after returned, in consequence of the proclamation of the Prussian Commander, which states as follows:—

“To cause a place so important to the States within the line of demarkation to be watched, and its neutrality to be strictly observed, is the only object of the arrival of the troops under my orders; and as their Commanding officer, it is my earnest wish to maintain the public tranquillity and security, particularly in whatever is attached to a system of neutrality. And I shall not only to the utmost, support the civil Magistrates appointed by the city of Hamburgh, but protect every individual, whether inhabitant or stranger coming to this place, in all his rights, lawful affairs, concerns, and business, and particularly commerce and navigation, which will not in the smallest degree be interrupted or embarrassed by the arrival of the troops, but rather be rendered more secure, by the quiet and undisturbed course of the same, in the best manner preserved, without the smallest alteration being made in the Constitution and regulations of the place.”

Bonaparte will doubtless enter a strong protest against the Emperor Paul's violation of the usages of nations, in seizing all the vessels and property of his ally which the confidence of this nation had placed under his protection in his own harbours and towns. We do not indeed pretend that this crime is so great as the publishing of negotiations with an enemy; but it must be admitted to be rather more fatal in its consequences, and of greater inconvenience to many Russian and English merchants, who may be ruined by it. It is some consolation that these two great men are “so formed to esteem one another.” The Consul entertains such an aversion for the violators of usages as will, doubtless, induce his new friend to relax from his innovations.

Lord ELDON, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last, made an observation, which does too much honour to his head and his heart to be passed over in silence. One of the Counsel in a cause, in the cross-examination of a witness, asked him some questions respecting his family, when Lord ELDON said, he would not suffer such investigations. A custom had been introduced at the Bar, of asking witnesses very improper questions; this had come from bad to worse. He did not impute blame to the Learned Serjeant who asked the question. It was a practice, and he, when at the bar, which he had very lately left, might have done the same; but fitting, as he

now did, as a Judge, he considered it his duty to interfere; and while he sat there, he would not permit improper attacks on witnesses characters.

The Petersburg Court-Gazette of the 14th ult. throws but too much light upon the late conduct of the Emperor, and upon the causes of it. It states the embargo to have been laid upon the British vessels as soon as the surrender of Malta to the British arms was known in that capital; and it justifies that unjust and violent proceeding upon the grounds of a Convention stated to have been concluded upon the 30th December, 1798, in pursuance of which the Island was to be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias is the Grand Master. This embargo, it is further stated, his Majesty is determined to continue, until the Convention shall have been executed in every article, and to its fullest extent.

It is the first time the world has ever heard of this Treaty; it is better acquainted with the solemn declarations of his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, in which he disclaims every personal interest, ambition, or indemnity whatsoever in the war which he had undertaken, with the pure, magnanimous, and sole intention of restoring the House of Bourbon to its just rights, and the ancient lawful Constitution of the Monarchy to France. It is very extraordinary that the Convention itself, if such a paper were in existence, did not find its way into the Court-Gazette of St. Petersburg.

The Hamburgh Mail contains many other interesting particulars, which will be found under their proper head. It is asserted, with considerable confidence, that an armed confederacy between Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, was actually signed at Petersburg before the 14th of last month. It is added, that the King of Prussia would superintend the operations of the confederacy by land, and that the proceedings by sea would be entrusted to the direction of the three other Powers.

Mr. Pitt intends, in the course of a few days, to move for a vote of credit to the amount of three millions and a half, to meet the present exigencies of the public service. The measure is merely an anticipation of the loan to be made in the Imperial Parliament; and the Exchequer Bills issued thereon are, we understand, to be repaid out of the first seven instalments of the loan of 500,000. each instalment.

The Moniteur of the 25th states, on accurate information, that in the towns of Spain, Cadiz, Isle de Leon, Port Royal, Chiclana, Port St. Maria, St. Lucar, Rota, Xeres, and Seville, the whole population of which amounted to 279,000, the victims of the malady raging there amounted, from the 1st of August to the 1st of November inclusive to 79,000. Happily the violence of the disease is much abated.

A letter from Franckfort, of the 21st, says, “The credit of Thugut is more extensive and powerful than ever. It is severely felt by Prince Charles and his dependants, some of whom are daily disgraced. It is no longer kept secret that Count Cobentzel has no power to negotiate; in short, the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna have become too manifest to be mistaken. The news of the rupture of the armistice will therefore be generally acceptable, as the only means of attaining peace.”

DEC. 11.

Unless the armistice, stated upon the authority of the last letters from Constantinople, to have been concluded between General Menou and the Grand Vizier, terminate in the evacuation of Egypt by the French, it is confidently reported that a force of 20,000 British troops, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, will be landed in that quarter, to co-operate with the Turks against the Republican army.

DEC. 12.

Proclamations to the armies of the Rhine and Italy have been published, drawn up in the usual style of such productions. In the first, General Moreau, alluding to the negotiations at Luneville, observes, that it could hardly have been expected that a negotiator would have presented himself without being invested with the powers of negotiation; and in a subsequent paragraph he gives his testimony to the fidelity of Austria, by informing the army that Count Cobentzel had declared he was not to treat for peace except in