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From Bordeaux papers to the 17th August received by the Henry, capt. Allen.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7.

All the princes, counts and other states of the empire who are not named in the act of confederation, and whose possessions border upon those of the allied princes, or are included in them, entirely lose their territorial sovereignty, that is to say, their right to maintain troops, tribunals to act in their name, their right to coin money, to have political agents, &c. in a word, they lose the rights of sovereignty in its genuine acceptation.

The kings of Bavaria and Wirtemburg and the elector of Baden, acquire the greater part of these little sovereignties. The states of the prince of Furstenburg, those of the princes of Linage which reckon 80,000 subjects, are divided between the king of Wurtemburg and the elector of Baden. Those of the prince of Schwartzenbourg, scattered in Suabia and Franconia are divided between the kings of Bavaria and Wurtemburg—the former gets what that prince possessed between Ulm and Memmingen and his earldom of Schwartzenburg in Franconia; the latter the neighboring states of Schaffhouse, known by the name of Kleggan. Those of the princes of Holenhohe, in six branches, are subdivided between these two kings. His Bavarian majesty retains the sole sovereignty of the states of the courts of Sigger, the princes and counts of Oettingen, Castell and some others with the city and territory of Nuremberg. Those of the prince of Tour Taxe in Suabia, are divided between the king of Wurtemberg and the elector of Baden. There are many branches of the sovereign houses of Vassare, Hohenzollern, Salm and Ysenburg, whose power is more or less circumscribed: there will be henceforth two sovereign princes only of the house of Salm, that of Salm Salm and Salm Kirburg. There will be two only of the name of Nassau, Nassau Dietz, son of the last stadtholder, will be no longer sovereign of the principality of Fulde. The states of the prince of Hohenzollern, Seginaringen, those of divers branches of the house of Isenburg will acknowledge the sovereignty of the prince of Isenburg, Bendingen, &c. They calculate the number of subjects with which the three principal members of the Rhenish confederation will be augmented thus: the population of the states of the king of Wurtemberg and the elector of Baden will be increased about 200,000 persons each; and the Bavarian states 300,000 at least. It is added that the king of Prussia, in acknowledging these changes in the constitution of southern Germany, has reserved to himself a right to effect similar alterations in the northern parts of the empire. Thus this constitution, so often attacked, will disappear; but it would not have been destroyed so easy, had not its decay preceded the measures which are now adopted.

From the Moniteur.

PARIS, *Aug.* 1.

"His imperial highness prince Eugene, viceroy of Italy and commander in chief of the French army in that kingdom, has sent an account from Venice, dated the 21st of July, that a Russian squadron having, in the month of June, disembarked a considerable force at Cataro, to which 10,000 Montenegrins and Creeks joined themselves. General Lauriston thought, that with the 2000 men which he had, he could not make head against 16,000 enemies, especially as the Turkish commandant of the fort of Zarina had permitted his neutrality to be violated. He therefore judged it proper to shut himself up in the town of Ragusa.—This place was speedily invested. Gen. Lauriston caused the position of St. Mark to be occupied, and erected a battery of 40 pieces of cannon on the side towards the sea. He had procured provisions for six months, and was abundantly provided with warlike stores. The Montenegrins spread themselves over the Ragusan territory, and there committed the most horrible excesses. Nothing could equal the rage which these Greek sectaries displayed towards the christians, and the inhabitants of the republic of Ragusa. The women were violated, infants burned, and the old men beheaded. After 20 days of blockade the Russians and Montenegrins commenced the siege.—Twenty pieces of cannon were landed as well as mortars; the cannonade and bombardment lasted 17 days. The Ragusans gave every assistance which circumstances demanded, with a devotion and activity without example. They knew that the Montenegrins would murder them all. They discovered for the French an attachment extremely affecting. Their houses were destroyed by the bombs, without their zeal being either altered or diminished.

"In the mean while general Molitor had advanced to Stagno, with all the force that was not necessary for the defence of Dalmatia: and in the beginning of July had collected a considerable number of troops on that point. On the 4th of that month he marched from Stagno: terror and desolation were then at their height in the Ragusan state. On the 5th he arrived over against the road of Maffi, where he discovered the advanced guard of the Montenegrins, who were immediately attacked, overthrown and driven into the sea. The animosity was terrible. Before he found himself, on the 6th, in the face of the enemy's army, which was intrenched in impregnable positions, general Molitor made the following dispositions: the battalion of chasseurs of the east, and the 79th regiment, formed the advanced guard, commanded by colonel Minal: general Melzans commanded the line of battle, and colonel Bome the reserve. In this order general Molitor marched towards the canal of Ombla. The Russians commenced a very brisk fire from their gun boats to interrupt his passage, but we suffered no loss from it. The French got round the bay. The left of the Russian and Montenegrin army was flanked by some Russian ships of the line and frigates, and had its right defended by the mountains. Behind its front, not a mile in extent, were two positions commanding each other, and occupied by 3 lines of these barbarians.

"At the moment that the enemy perceived the French division, they advanced against it, but they were defeated and forced to the Russian ss. The village of Bergato was immediately occupied by our troops. The Russian camp was then discovered on the heights in the form of a square battalion: but the moment they perceived our troops advancing against them, they began to retreat, abandoned their artillery, and embarked in great confusion on board their ships. We took from them 20 pieces of cannon, 6 mortars, a number of cannonades, and a great quantity of ammunition. At 7 in the evening general Molitor was at the gates of Ragusa, where nothing could be heard of the arrival of the French division, so heavy was the cannonade by land and sea on the part of the besiegers, and which was redoubled by them to prevent the inhabitants of the town from hearing any thing.

"No time was lost in pursuing the barbarous Montenegrins. They were driven to the mountains.

"The Russians, after sustaining a great loss, and leaving about 60 prisoners behind them, succeeded in getting on board their ships.

"This brilliant expedition cost the French *only two killed and seven wounded.*

"The greatest order prevailed in all these expeditions.

"General Molitor particularly mentions general Delzons, adjutant commandant Montfaucon, colonel Minal, captain Battaile, aid de camp to the vice king, and colonel Balthasar.

General Molitor gave proofs of sagacity in his dispositions, and of bravery and resolution in his attack.

"General Lauriston praises particularly colonel Triquenot of the artillery, and Delmas, captain of engineers.

"During the whole of these movements, the Austrian division, under the command of general Bellegarde, which was to deliver to us the mouths of the Cataro, remained at anchor at Curzola, without taking any share in these actions. The Russians retired to Corfu, and the Montenegrins to their mountains."

PARIS, Aug. 10.

This day, Sunday, a deputation from Dalmatia was presented to his majesty the emperor and king, by Mr. Marescalchi, minister of foreign relations for the kingdom of Italy.

This deputation was composed of Messrs. Garagnin, Lanfemo, Stratico, and Begna.

Mr. Garagnin delivered the following address in Italian.

"*Sire,*

"The homage of the submissive sentiments, the fidelity and the filial love which Dalmatia offers to your majesty, might have been presented you with more pomp; but never can they be more sincere or more profound.

"Its deputies swear in the presence of your splendid throne; they swear it before the people whom you have saved from the storms of anarchy, whilst they place themselves for shelter under your wise and liberal government.

"Most august emperor and king, elevated by Providence, by your courage, and by your wisdom, to the direction of the greatest of nations; your actions announce to the universe that you alone are worthy to govern them all.

"Sire, your faithful Dalmatian people, delivered from hostile calamities which have oppressed them during so many ages, this day are raised to a new station. Your clemency, like your greatness, animates their hopes.

"Already certain of your kindness, they offer you at once the purest sentiments of acknowledgments, and fidelity, with which all their hearts are filled, & their deputies exult in being permitted to express them, with the most profound respect to Napoleon the great; a sublime name, which certifies the happiness of fifty millions of subjects, which insures that of Europe, and which will command the admiration of all posterity."

The same deputation had the honor also to be presented to her majesty the empress and queen. They delivered the following address.

"*Madam,*

"The people of Dalmatia penetrated with sentiments of the most profound veneration, have the honor to present to your majesty the most humble homage of obedience and fidelity.

"Queen of the greatest of monarchs, happy mother of a prince who by the brightest and most amiable virtues, unites more and more the ties which bind the Italian family, only model of benevolence and virtue; will you accept, madam, the protestations of the most respectful devotion from the Dalmatians

"Your beloved name will always remain engraved upon their hearts, & upon that of their children."

The deputies of the Venetian departments who had the honor to be presented to his majesty on the 15th of June last, yesterday had their audience of leave.

At the same audience his excellency the count of Motteraich, ambassador from the Austrian Emperor to the French court, presented his letters of credence to his majesty.

On the 15th of August, the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded between his majesty the Emperor, and the king of Italy, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, are to be exchanged.

The news makers have been rejoicing for several days, and each class of dreamers or speculators has made his tale according to his imagination or his interest. Some have put the armies of Austria and Prussia in motion; and it is impossible to say what has been detailed concerning these two powers; but they have not said that France and Prussia are united in the strictest amity; that the difficulties between France and Austria, which were excited upon the subject of Cattaro, are vanished by the treaty of peace concluded with Russia, and that the Rhenish confederation is now acknowledged by the Austrian emperor and all the German princes.

Spain having united her armies, and France drawn her's towards the Pyrenees, has given occasion to some to say that there is a misunderstanding between the two powers. *But what they have not said is that they are more than ever united in the common cause of the freedom of the ocean.* The negociations with England have been the cause of these extravagancies! According to some, a French army is directed to march into Poland, to crown a king in concert with a great power. According to others, British and French fleets are about to attack the Americans, &c.—Then they ſay that peace is concluded, but that the accompliſhment of theſe great deſigns demands myſtery; ſome ſay that the plenipotentiaries have already been preſented to his majeſty; but they have not told, that although negociations with England began in March laſt and have had ſufficient time to be matured, yet the beſt informed politicians cannot conjecture the reſult. The diſpoſition of France is uniform; that of its enemies depends upon health or ſickneſs, upon the preſervation or loſs of a miniſter who holds the reins of Engliſh politics. Since the illneſs of Mr. Fox has hindered him from aſſiſting in council, it is natural that negociations ſhould proceed ſlowly; but if this celebrated man ſhould die, and if his death ſhould prolong the calamities of war for the two nations, never will a loſs cauſe more regret, never can there be a more ſuperb funeral oration for a ſtateſman.

DUSSELDORF, July 31.

An ordinance of our ſovereign was publiſhed here by our ſovereign on the 26th, commanding his forces to take poſſeſſion in his name of the earldoms of Bentheim, Steinfurt, Horſemar, and the country of Looz. It is remarked that his highneſs has aſſumed the title of Grand Duke of Berg. This title not being uſed in Germany, our politicians have conjectured what will be the future ſtate of our country; and ſome think that the German princes, in the vicinity of France, will take this ſame title, and detach themſelves from the Germanic empire.

The confederation of the Rhine will maintain 76,000 men, at the diſpoſal of France: and France engages to aſſiſt them in caſe of need, with 200,000 of its troops.

AUGSBURG, July 30.

The French garriſon of Braumare will be conſiderably reinforced. Large bodies of troops are aſſembling at Ratiſbon. The French army in Bavaria will be much ſtrengthened. The Bavarian regiments have recalled all upon leave of abſence. A camp of 30,000 men will be formed between Straſburg and Pfalter.

The Prince of Naſſau Atingen has iſſued a proclamation, in which he declares that the conſtitution of Germany being no longer able to inſure the repoſe of Southern Germany, many ſtates of the empire have placed themſelves under the protection of his majeſty the emperor of the French and king of Italy; that in conſequence his highneſs has ſigned with his majeſty a convention by which he declared himſelf inveſted with the country of Neuwild Holzappelze, that he as chief of his houſe takes the title of duke, and claims the obedience of his ſubjects. This act is dated Biderich, and ſigned Frederick Auguſtus, duke of Naſſau.

RATISBON, Auguſt 2.

The following note was yeſterday ſent to the diet:

"The miniſters and envoys underſigned, delegated to the general diet of the empire, have received orders from their high employers, to communicate to your excellencies the following declaration:

"The events of the three last wars which have disturbed the peace of Germany almost without interruption, and the political changes which have thence resulted, have strongly proved this sad truth, that the bond which formerly united the different states of the Germanic corps, could not secure this end, or rather that it is already dissolved. This truth has long been felt by every German; and however painful the experience of several years has been, it has not only shewed the weakness of the constitution, respectable in its origin, but become defective from the want of stability, attached to all human institutions. It is to this only that the schism in the empire, of 1795, can be attributed, and which in its consequences caused a separation of interests between the northern and southern states. From that time, all ideas of country and common interest have disappeared; the expressions, *war of the empire, peace of the empire*, have become unmeaning; we seek in vain Germany amidst the Germanic body. The princes in the vicinity of France, denied all protection, and exposed to all the evils of a war of which they could not by their own power foresee the end, in the means furnished by the constitution, were forced to withdraw themselves from the confederation by a separate peace.

"The treaty of Luneville and the recess of the Empire in 1803, were apparently sufficient to renew the strength of the Germanic constitution, seeing that the feeble parts of the system were banished by it, and its fundamental principles confirmed. But the events which have occurred within the last ten months, under the eyes of all the Empire, have destroyed every hope which they had, and irresistably proved anew, that the constitution which had until now existed, could no longer stand. Determined by these important considerations, the sovereigns and princes of the south and west of Germany have judged it proper to conclude a new confederation, which is adapted to their actual situation. In renouncing, by the present declaration, their union with the Germanic body, they only follow the system established by anterior events, and also by the declaration of the most powerful states of the Empire. They would willingly have preserved the shadow of the constitution which has ceased to exist, but they thought it more conformable to their dignity, and to the purity of their views to make a frank and open declaration of their resolution and of the motives which actuate them. They would have flattered themselves in vain to have attained their desired end, if they were not assured of the most powerful protection, which the same monarch whose views had always agreed with the true interests of Germany, had engaged to them.

"So powerful a guarantee is soothing in a double view. It gives the assurance that his majesty the Emperor of the French for his own glory, as well as for the interests of his empire, will have at heart the maintenance of the new order of things established in Germany, and the confirmation of its internal and external tranquility. That which evidently proves that this precious tranquility is the principal end of the confederation of the Rhine is, that the confederated states of the Sovereigns in whose name the present declaration is made, acceded to it according to their own proposition to be admitted into it.

"In acquitting ourselves of the orders which we have received, we have the honor to be, with esteem and devotion, your excellencies, &c.

(SIGNED)

Baron de Rhueerg, for Bavaria,
Baron de Seckendorf, for Wurtemburg,
Baron de Albini, for the Arch Chancellor,
Baron Albert, for Baden,
Baron de Taumbein, for Hesse,
Baron de Schmitz, Gwelenbourg, for Hohenzollern,
Bishop de Wolf, for Hyrbourg,
Bishop de Mollenburg, for d'Yernbourg.

NAPLES, *July* 16.

The English have at length executed the descent with which they have so long threatened us. But this time their attempts, directed against Calabria, have turned to their disadvantage tho' at first they had marked success. It is afflicting to have to say, that they induced part of the inhabitants to rise, and that act of revolt has forced the generals to inflict all the rigor of the laws of war upon the villages and the inhabitants. The following is the first report published relative to the bloody affairs:

On the first instant, the English disembarked 6000 troops in the Gulph of St. Euphemia, in Calabria, and at first succeeded in defeating general Regnier, at the head of the 42d regiment and the Polish regiment. Gen. Cembere was badly wounded, and 300 Poles taken prisoners. The English, being afterwards reinforced by 3000 men, and from 3 to 4000 rebellious Calabrians, ventured beyond the protection of their ships; but they had not proceeded further than an hour's distance from Cozenza, before they were attacked by gen. Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The English were soon thrown into confusion, and put to flight; and when the news came away, 1800 of them had been brought prisoners to the head quarters—Gen. Verdier was in pursuit of the remainder—and it was supposed, that but few of them would reach their ships. On the other side general Regnier had advanced to the coast of the opposite bay towards Cotrona, had given the village of Lissola to plunder, and caused 500 rebels to be cut to pieces.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, JULY 23.

If the Gazette of Clagenforth may be believed, the inhabitants of Cataro have refused to give up that place to the Austrians for the latter to surrender it to the French, and have declared that they will in no case consent to come under the government of the French.

The federative league of several German princes with France was, we are assured, signed on the 17th of this month, by the respective ministers, and sent by a courier to the courts interested for ratification. We may consequently soon expect the official publication of this important act, which will cause a great change in the south of Germany.

ALTONA, Aug. 1.

In the July article of the Political Journal is the following:

"*Neuremberg, July* 18.

"There is generally read here the following letter, from his Roman imperial majesty, to the elector arch chancellor, in relation to his making choice of a coadjutor.

"Dearly Beloved——You are already informed that your mission, dated the 24th of the foregoing month, on the subject of the resolution you had taken to chuse a coadjutor, has been submitted to me for perusal. I cannot but be greatly surprised, that when the first intimation was given me of the resolution which you had taken, you yourself immediately communicated it to the diet of the empire, by means of a rescript, and by an arbitrary disregard of my approbation, as head of the empire, you have already adopted those arrangements, as if that approbation had already actually followed. In your capacity of arch chancellor, you know the constitutional relations too well for me to think it necessary to recall to your recollection those which have been established for the maintenance of the old statutes of the German empire, and for the regulations of the peace of Westphalia; what also had been confirmed with regard to the maintenance of the Metropolitan church of Mentz, by the last fundamental law of the empire, according to a resolution of the diet, and which his holiness the Pope confirmed in a consistorial act at Paris, on the 1st of Feb. 1805, and finally, what has been so often prescribed in the election capitulations of the Diet of the empire. You should never have lost sight of the high and weighty interests which arise out of the subjects, and which merit distinguished and primary consideration.

(Signed)

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, July 18, 1806."

BORDEAUX, Auguſt 16.

CELEBRATION.

The anniverſary in honor of his Majeſty the Emperor and King of Italy, was celebrated yeſterday with great ſolemnity. After the pontifical maſs ſung in the metropolitan church of St. Andrew, and at which the civil and military authorities were preſent, Mr. Rangan delivered an oration ſuitable to the occaſion.

At the Prefect's Palace, a dinner was given, to which all the civil and mili