

Having had several partial actions with the Neapolitan army consisting of 80,000 men, has driven them entirely out of the territory of the Roman Republic. The Neapolitan troops were beaten at Ponto-Fermo, Terni, Civita Castellana, Monterosi, Otricoli, Calvi, Rieti, Civita, Deltrone, Contalupa, and Storta, and have retreated in disorder to the Kingdom of Naples. Gen. Championet advanced on the 22d Frimaire, (Dec. 12) to give battle to the Neapolitans, but the King, and Captain General Mack, preferred abandoning their army, and flying with precipitation to Naples, where the agitation of the public mind is so great that a general insurrection is dreaded. This General Mack is, however, called a great man. In the present instance he has proved that his intolence is only equalled by his cowardice. (Here his letter states the number of prisoners, &c. taken, as in the message of the Directory.) The retreat of rather thought of the Captain Mack, was precipitate, that he forgot to give orders to a corps of 4000 men, posted in the environs of Civita Castellana, to retire. The corps, in attempting to pass the Tiber, at Rieti, was attacked by the French troops, who took all the cannon, and 1800 prisoners, and killed and dispersed the remainder." Redacteur.

### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, January 1.

The President announced, that he had received a message from the Executive Directory, containing the happy news of a victory gained by the French army in Italy. At these words the Hall resounded with cries of *Vive la Republique*.

The Secretary read the message: "Eighty thousand Neapolitan invaders the Roman territory. The French army having been attacked without any declaration of War, and unable to obtain any other possession than the castle of St. Angelo, said to the Romans, 'in twenty days we will again be within your walls.' Seventeen days did not elapse before this promise was performed. Rome is again become free. Porto Ferra, Civita Deltrone, Civita Castellana, Terra Storta, Terni, and several other cities, have in their turns seen our warriors fight and conquer. Twelve thousand prisoners, ninety nine pieces of cannon, twenty one standards and flags, three thousand horses and mules, and the baggage and the chests of the flying enemy taken, are the fruits of a twenty days campaign. The Neapolitan army is completely routed. Mack and the King were the first to fly. The French army are on their march against Naples."

New testimonies of joy manifested themselves on the reading of this message, which was ordered to be published.

Edouard, the elder and Portier, in succession, paid the tribute of gratitude to the republicans who had distinguished themselves by new triumphs. The council orders their speeches, to be printed, and declared, that the French army which had conquered the Neapolitans in the Roman Republic had deserved well of their country.

January 14.

General Championet has addressed the following letter to the Roman Consuls:—

Monte Rotondo, 24th Frimaire, December 14.

"Rome is free, but it is not yet worthy to receive the French within its walls. I have demanded that the guilty should be given up to me. Rome, distracted by the spirit of fury and of revenge, ought not to present a spectacle of sorrow to its lawful Representatives. For you therefore, Citizens' Cousins, nor to return to that capital, till tranquillity shall be re-established, and Rome shall be worthy to receive you."

CHAMPIONET.

Head Quarters, Rome, Dec. 16.

Championet, general in chief, to the army.

Coverades, "Whilst you were beating the Neapolitans, the army of Italy dethroned the king of Sardinia. The king of Naples also was fall from his throne. To-morrow we shall again advance."

"In every engagement with the enemy you have constantly beaten him. Another march of six days, and Naples will be conquered, &c. The General in Chief orders that every individual employed in the

army, subject to the requisition of the conscription, shall immediately resign his office, and be incorporated in a demi-brigade or in a regiment of cavalry. The Generals, the Ordons, and the Commanders of corps, are charged with the execution of this order."

Extract of a letter from citizen Wil-

larious Point, General of Brigade.

Aquila, 25th Frimaire, Dec. 18.

"The provinces of Abruzzo are in our possession; and yesterday, at 9 o'clock at night, we entered Aquila, the capital of this province, driving before us the Neapolitan levy, and that is to say, the deluded volunteers put in requisition in these provinces, Lemoine, general of division sent a flag of truce to the commander of the Neapolitan troops, with a declaration, that he should consider him responsible for all the evils which should befall this city. But his answer not being received at the appointed hour, the troops advanced, forced open the gates, and we entered the city. All the posts were taken in possession of; the inhabitants were forbidden to appear at the windows, and the majority of them were imprisoned, on the next morning, to find that we were masters of the place. The fort surrendered this morning at discretion; we have found a great quantity of ammunition there, and have placed a strong garrison in it.

"The king of Naples did not expect this visit to town; the high and rugged mountains which encircle Abruzzo, serve as a natural barrier to this country. To each Aquila, we marched thirty-six miles through very difficult passes and defiles, and crossed the highest of the mountains. The volunteers of these provinces, however, occupied the heights, and harassed us on our march. We detached, in pursuit of them, some companies of sharpshooters, who climbed the heights and dislodged them, and thus we arrived at Aquila. We are now on the great road to Naples, where we shall doubtless very soon arrive.

"We found posted up in the city of Aquila a proclamation of the king of Naples, particularly addressed to the inhabitants of the provinces of Abruzzo, and dated about five or six days before from the head quarters at Rome. It commands them in the name of their king, their holy religion, and the honor of their wives and daughters, to take up arms and to rush upon the French, who, it says, in twice twenty-four hours will no longer exist. Among other flattering exhortations, 'brave Samnites, worthy race of heroes, imitate your ancestors, you amount to seven hundred thousand inhabitants—march and the business is finished, I am master of Rome, from which I have driven those miserable Frenchmen who dared not to make any resistance, being convinced that they had to do with a numerous and brave army, that forwards only would suffer themselves to be beaten, and that we had only to march against them.'"

"Had they been as courageous as they were numerous, they might have given us a good deal of trouble; but this mass did not long continue to resist us."

"We have enlarged several patriots who were confined in the Liberte of this place on account of their Democratic opinions, among whom was one Jordan, who has been four years in prison, on an accusation of having resided at a certain club in Naples. He is a young man of talents, and a great mathematician."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, addressed, 3d Nivose, (Dec. 23) to one of his friends at Paris.

General Kellerman being sent by the General in Chief of the army of Rome against Viterbo, to punish the inhabitants for the cruelties exercised by them on our sick, found his march opposed by the Neapolitan General Dawas, who, with a great body of troops composed of runaways, fortuitously rallied, was making his retreat slowly and in good order. Kellerman overtook him at Mont-alto, and attacked him. The combat was an obstinate one. Dawas, formerly a Colonel in the French service, is the bravest Officer in the Neapolitan army; he has displayed, amongst the enemies of his Country, to whom he has sold himself, the French courage. His defence was a fine one, and covered with glory, his Conqueror, Kellerman, who, tired of the extraordinary resistance, threw himself, at the head of his soldiers, into the ranks of the enemy, where he spread death and terror, made a whole battalion prisoners, took all the artillery which remained in the hands of the fugitives, and drove them in disorder to Orbitello, from whence Dawas fled, leaving part of his jaws behind him, which had been carried away by a shot.

"Kellerman, triumphant, then returned to Viterbo; he found the walls covered with the rebels in arms,

and writhings with cannon. They refused to surrender at the first summons; the following was addressed to them by the general in chief, Championet: "Viterbo will open its gates, or Viterbo will be only a heap of ashes." It is thought that this vile rebel, too criminal to hope for pardon, has listened to no other counsel than his despair, and has braved the terrible menace which has been put in execution. I shall have certain intelligence to-morrow, which I will send you.

"Championet, notwithstanding the force remaining before Viterbo, has continued the rapid course of his success, and his arms contradict the stupid falsehoods with which the seditious pen of the Frankfurt Journalists daily fills his paper, smothering the republicans; & exciting the contempt of those of his readers whose reason has not been destroyed by a foolish art-tocracy."

"Championet advances and puts to flight the Neapolitans from all the posts in which they were entrenched in order to take Viterbo. Terracino, reduced, recognizes the laws of the great nation, and the republican flags, flying on the borders of the Stangliano, carry terror even to Naples, from whence their colours may be perceived."

P A R M A, December 29.

The king of Sardinia arrived at Placonza at three in the morning of the 17th, with a train of twenty carriages and three chariots escorted by 120 French hussars, and 30 Piedmontese dragoons, who wore the French cockade. He set forward yesterday for Borgo San Domino, and he passed through this city about two this afternoon. Our duke paid him the highest honors.

The first column of the Russian troops has already arrived at Brune.

LEGHORN, January 4.

On the 2d we learnt that the French had relaxed the expedition of their march; that in the evening they had agreed to evacuate Tuscany whenever the Neapolitans evacuated Leghorn, and the blockade of the port should ease. Yesterday there was circulated a copy of the ministerial note communicated to all the diplomatic agents, couched nearly in the following remarkable words: "Peace between the Emperor, the Empire, and the French Republic, being concluded, the neutrality of Tuscany is guaranteed by the contracting parties!" You may judge of the sensation produced by this intelligence, in a country which, from the brink of the precipice on which it stood, feels itself restored to a state of safety and prosperity.

January 11.

Advices received here from Palermo, in four days, state, that the king and queen of Naples, and all their suite, had reached there on the 25th of December, after a very dreadful storm. The Vanguard had only her lower masts standing upon reaching the harbour. One of the king's children of six or seven years of age, is said to have died on the passage. Prince Pignatelli remained at Naples, to hold the reins abandoned by government.

BERLIN, January 12.

The court Gazette of this day contains the following article, dated December 20th, from the frontiers of Turkey:

Letters from Constantinople, dated December 15th, received by the way of Belgrade, say, "that the Pacha of Syria had already come to action with Buonaparte. The combat was bloody, and several Frenchmen fell in the engagement. The result, however, was not decisive, as no more than the advanced guard of the Turks were engaged."

"The French find themselves therefore hemmed in every day. The Porte looks to something more decisive, when the troops that have been ordered to join the Pacha of Syria shall have arrived at their destination."

PARIS, January 16.

Gen. Berthier, with Buonaparte's youngest brother, is arrived in Corfica. He comes to concert measures with the Directory. Buonaparte still remains master of all Egypt.

It is said that the commandant of Ehrenbreitstein has called for succours both from the emperor and the king of Prussia, and that both the one and the other have said; that they cannot assist him. The garrison makes daily signals, which are believed to be signals of extreme distress.

The French government having complained that the Batavians continued to supply the English with provisions, the Directory of that republic has proposed to prohibit the exportation of wheat and flaked provisions.

The king of Sardinia is at Cologne, in the territory of the Grand Duke of Parma, and it is affirmed he would not go to Sardinia, but that his subjects would allow him a pension.

The Neapolitans had evacuated Leghorn, and it is believed that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had obtained an arrangement of peace with the French Republic.

The capture of Malta by the English is fully contradicted by the last letters from that quarter.

LONDON, January 10.

The intelligence from Germany is of a pacific complexion. The Emperor, so far from indicating any hostile intention against France, has sent a secret agent to Paris, to confer with the Directory; and such is the confidence placed by the French in the pacific disposition of the Empire, that they have withdrawn the greater Part of their troops from the right bank of the Rhine.

Paffawan Oglon has obtained some further advantages over the troops of the Grand Seigneur.

January 18.

The Senate of Hamburg has refused the application of Citizen Maragon to set Napper Tandy at liberty. The French minister has accordingly ceased to have any further communication with the magistrates of that city and waits for further orders from the Directory.

January 23.

The Court of Spain has categorically refused the demand made by the Directory for the passage of an army of 80,000 cavalry destined against Portugal. It is expected that this refusal will produce a total change of measures on the part of the Spanish Government.

According to private advices received by the Hamburg Mail, it appears probable that Sweden will join Russia in the war against France; and in this case it is likely that Denmark will not remain neutral. The King of Sweden having refused to accept of Citizen La Marque as French minister, the Executive Directory has threatened to break off all communication with the Court of Stockholm. Since then the alliance between Sweden and Russia has become more close. The King of Sweden depends on the powerful assistance of Russia to keep the states of his kingdom in awe, should they show any signs of tumult at the approaching meeting of the diet. It is probable that this may be the cause of the king's refusal to receive Citizen La Marque, leaving the intrigues of the French government.

January 28.

By the advices which were transmitted by Lord Nelson to Earl St. Vincent, and brought to England in the Revolution lugger, Lieutenant Wellerin, the accounts of the victories of the French, which we formerly received through the Paris papers, are not only confirmed, but we are informed that, pursuing their success, the republican troops have compelled the King of Naples to fly from his capital, and abandon the largest and most valuable part of his dominions to the enemy.

Lord Nelson's dispatches are dated the 16th inst. We understand that they state that the Neapolitan army, having experienced a continued succession of defeats, and that Gen. Mack having despaired of being able to protect the capital, their Neapolitan Majesties and about four hundred persons of the highest rank in the kingdom were under the necessity of taking refuge on board of the British fleet lying in the bay of Naples.

The King and Queen embarked on board the Vanguard, commanded by Lord Nelson, and the noble admiral was about to proceed with them to Palermo, or Messina, in Sicily.

About twenty thousand of the Neapolitan troops, it is said, laid down their arms to about 8,000 French, who were advancing against the capital. It is understood that the royal family have been able to carry with them the royal jewels, regalia, and many articles of value. There are, however, in the different arsenals of the kingdom great quantities of naval and military stores, which it is thought, cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is possible too that they may also obtain possession of some of the Neapolitan ships of war.

The next advices are expected to bring the news of the city of Naples, which ranks as the third city in Europe for riches and population, having been delivered up to the pillage of the French soldiery. After having laid the country under contribution till it can pay no more; after having emptied every store, and carried off every valuable furniture and picture, the Directory will be willing to sell the naked soil to the first rogue who will treat for the purchase of it.

On Saturday Messengers were sent off to His Majesty at Windsor, and to the different Cabinet Ministers, with the above intelligence; and on the following day the Marquis de Caxelles attended at the Admiralty to learn

the particulars which Admiral Nelson's dispatches contained.

We understand, that there is now little expectation of the Emperor being inclined to make an effort to retrieve the fortunes of his Neapolitan Majesty. Indeed, it is whispered, that Ministers have received advices both from Vienna and Berlin, which render the part which these Cabinets are to take no longer doubtful. They have, it is said, positively refused to join the Confederacy against France.

### Affairs of Ireland.

On Sunday morning about 9 o'clock, a king's messenger arrived at Burlington-house, Piccadilly, with dispatches from the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, containing the heads of the debate, and the divisions in the two Irish Houses of Parliament, on addressing his Excellency, thanking him for his speech from the throne, and promising to take it into the earliest consideration. As these addresses implied a kind of promise to support the union, the parties in each house tried their strength in this early stage of the business; though certainly it would have been more becoming, to have first heard the plan developed, before any decision was adopted on the propriety of it.

The House of Lords adjourned at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night; the division being for the address 46, against it 19. The debate in the Commons was as memorable for its duration as for its importance, the house having sat twenty-two hours. Never was a debate conducted with more animosity and violence, nor an instance where the parties ran so close, as, on the division, the majority was only two for the address.

In consequence of the small majority in the House of Commons, it is generally reported that Lord Castlereagh had declared that the consideration of the measure should be postponed until the country called for it more unanimously; but we have reason to think that this is not the fact. Well assured we are that Mr. Pitt is determined to submit his proposed plan to the consideration of the two Houses of Parliament on Thursday next. It will also be laid before the Irish Parliament, where it is expected the majority will increase on the next division in the Commons. Only 222 members were present out of 300, of which number the Irish House is composed. Of those absent, upwards of 40 are known to be favourable to the union.

Some persons are of opinion that the Irish Parliament will be dissolved, in order the better to collect the sense of the country; but we hope this measure will not be adopted in the present disturbed state of affairs. Both his Majesty's message, as well as the Lord Lieutenants' speech, declare in the most unequivocal terms, "that a spirit of disaffection still prevails in several parts of this Kingdom, and that the secret agents of the Directory are active in raising an expectation of fresh assistance from France." This promise of assistance is said to be coming from Dublin, where we know that the French have a fleet of fifteen sail of the line nearly ready for sea, whose destination is supposed to be for Ireland. Several thousand troops have been marched to that port for the purpose of embarkation. His Majesty's ministers are, however, fully aware of the designs of the Directory, as well as internal enemies of the country, and are prepared to frustrate their machinations. But in order to meet every possible exigency, more militia troops are to be sent to Ireland, and a circular letter has been forwarded to different Colonels of regiments, requesting they would propose to their corps to volunteer their services in the occasion.

Jan. 20. The mail which arrived yesterday from Ireland brought a very interesting report of the leading points, urged in the debate, in the two Houses of Parliament, on the opening of the sessions, which we have given at some length. From the concluding part of it, it appears that Lord Castlereagh, on being pressed by Mr. Pennington, to know whether he intended still to adhere to the question of the union, he replied, "That with respect to the time at which he should bring it again before the House, he would not at present say any thing—he must in that be guided by his own discretion—but that seeing the dislike which the House seemed to entertain of the measure, he would not press it speedily."

Be this as it may, we have grounds to hope, that though the consideration of the measure may be postponed in Ireland, it will not be abandoned. Mr. Pitt will, as we stated yesterday, bring forward his resolutions on Thursday in Parliament, containing the general outline of the plan of union, which will probably meet the concurrence of the Legislature of this Kingdom, more particularly when the report of the secret committee, now sitting, is published.