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VIENNA, April 30.

This day's Court Gazette, in supplement, contains the following account of the further operations of our army in Italy.

By Captain Count Scherbell, who arrived here last night, General Melas has sent further accounts of the military operations in the Riviera, in a report previously received from the General's headquarters at Voltri, April 29, he had already stated, that the operations mentioned in his last report, who had fled to the Armetta, the regiment Stuart having entirely cut off their communication with Voltri, and finding it equally impossible to encounter the three brigades which had arrived under Count Bellegarde on the first mentioned mountain had withdrawn from both these heights, from the former, by way of Lagozero, to Desfero, and from the latter, the Cabane di Voltri, while General Melas with the column under General Count Nicholas Palffy, ascended Monte Fajale on the 17th, ordering General Count Bellegarde to the heights of the Armetta and Desfero, General Count St. Julien to the position of the Nuzie, and General Leumann, to remain on the heights of the zola. On the 18th in the morning, the Marshal Lieutenant O'Connell, with his divisions of his division, had arrived at Monte Fajale, and Lieutenant Colonel Richey with three battalions of his army, and a company of the 10th battalion of Anzely, had re-established the communication with the heights of the Armetta, and the three columns, the enemy, who had assembled near Cabane di Voltri, while General Bellegarde descended from the Armetta, towards Desfero and Aezano, and effected a junction with General La Termas. The three columns directed against Cabane (of which that of Monte Fajale was led by General Melas, along one of the steep mountain roads against Voltri) succeeded entirely to our wishes: the enemy was not only driven from all their positions, but the wanted bravery of the Austrian troops forced to flee to Genova in confusion, and to leave the very advantageous position from Monte Fajale along Fante to Nichola, as well as the village of Voltri. Thus general Melas has, as the troops under general Melas blocked the entrance in the city of Genova, as Field Marshal Lieutenant Hohenzollern had likewise pushed his advanced posts as far as St. Pied' Arena. Major general Cotterheim stationed on Mount Fajale, his advanced posts extending to Bisagno; Field Marshal Lieutenant Elmitz also remained quiet in his position on St. Giacomo; and Captain Le Bruix, with a Division of Tezy, defended the Cattle on that Mountain, against the repeated and obstinate attacks of the enemy, with great skill and perseverance. Further accounts brought by the above courier, dated Selti di Ponente, April 21 and 22 state, that that position had likewise been evacuated by the enemy, at the battle of Voltri, and that they had fled to Genova. The General of Cavalry has since arranged the position of the my round Genova in such a manner that General Cotterheim, as before mentioned occupies Mount Fajale; Field Marshal Lieutenant Hohenzollern, Mount Dizzo; Field Marshal Lieutenant O'Connell the ridge of mountains of Medona della media; and the three brigades of St. Michel, and Pully, the heights close to the sea coast, in the district of Selti. The advanced posts on one side, extend to Cernogno, and on the other to the B. Ilango. The general of Cavalry ordered the brigade of general Count St. Julien to reinforce the corps blocking Savona; and three brigades B. Corais and Bellegarde to reinforce Field Marshal Lieutenant Elmitz on Monte St. Giacomo. But before the latter reinforcements could arrive, the enemy attacked Lieutenant Marshal Elmitz on the 17th, with 7000 men, in three columns. The fury and desperation of the enemy who, by this attempt, hazarded everything to give vent, if possible, to their rage, hemmed in at Genova, was beyond description, according to the Field Marshal's report; but the glorious perseverance, so frequently evinced by the troops, had the effect to draw the operations, the position was maintained, the enemy defeated, and pursued by the God of battles, whose number could not be estimated, when these accounts were sent off. By the reinforcements which have since joined the Field Marshal Lieutenant he will be enabled still better vigorously to oppose all further attempts which the enemy might make. The circumstantial details of the decisive battle of Voltri, &c. &c. the enemy's loss as well as our own, (the latter according to General Melas's own statement, is not very considerable) the trophies, artillery, and prisoners, taken from the enemy, and the names of such as have distinguished themselves particularly; are to be published presently.

Private accounts from Italy state, that Massena is determined to defend himself to the last, in the city of Genova, still expecting relief, on account of the great importance of that place to France. He has thrown himself into the citadel with the flower of his army, threatening the destruction of the city, if the inhabitants should give the least encouragement to the Austrians. It is said that general Melas on being informed of his menaces, had sent an officer to Massena, to ask him whether he was seriously inclined to carry those threats into execution. He ordered that officer to inform him, that a public proclamation had already been issued, in the protection of his Sovereign, which they should enjoy under any circumstances. He solemnly declared to Massena that he & his staff should be answerable to every calamity that the defenders should suffer from the French troops.

Since the 6th of April, the Genoese territory has been the theatre of the most obstinate and bloody combats. Battles have taken place, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, which has been glorious as the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, and has proved decisive, and has been generally considered by the fall of Genova.

The Austrians, in possession of all the heights round Genova, and one of the suburbs of the city, General Melas confided himself certain of taking the town, as he has departed from his army a considerable body of troops to general Elmitz, to act on the 16th of April. He has brought the reinforcements of Mount Cenis, to prevent the French from penetrating on that side. There are at present numerous troops of relief in Lombardy, of which general Melas has not yet thought it necessary to make use.

Before the battle of Voltri, general Melas made the most effectual exertions to effect a junction with the French troops under general Soulet, near Finale, and towards Nice, but without success. General O'Connell now before the gates of Genova, in which the French have displayed many valuable effects.

From the Austrian headquarters at Selti di Ponente, a short league from Genova, April 21.

On the 18th inst. the French were entirely defeated by a general attack of the Austrians under the walls of Genova. Our headquarters were moved the night following to Voltri, and yesterday were transferred higher. The battle was terrible; the enemy defended themselves with the fury of desperation; but in the beginning of the action their center was separated. Even today the mountains round Genova are covered with dead bodies. Massena is shut up in the famous city of Genova. The 18th of April decided both his fate & that of Genova. Yesterday he made a proposal to a liberty 3000 Austrian prisoners, having no provisions for them, which was accepted. As soon as the battering artillery shall be landed from the English ships, Genova must fall, and Massena with the 2000 men he still has with him, surrender. Yesterday arrived a courier from Field Marshal Elmitz, with an account that the French had attacked him on the 16th near Finale, but were repulsed with great loss. The citadel of Savona had soon surrendered from want of provisions. The greater part of our cavalry is camped near Arquì. The English blockade the sea coast, and with their gun boats on the coast did great damage to the French in their retreat from Varragio to Voltri.

This morning, as the King was reviewing the Grenadier Guards in Hyde-Park, a ball, accidentally discharged from one of the muskets, wounded a man about seven yards from his Majesty, in the thigh; afterwards passed through the skirts of a French soldier's coat, and struck a button on his breast with so much force, as to occasion a considerable contusion. His Majesty, with his usual humanity, ordered a coach to be called for, and surgeon to attend the wounded man; and soon after quitted the ground.

May 16.
HIS MAJESTY SHOT AT.
The King, Queen, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Sophia and Mary, with their usual attendants, agreeably to previous arrangement, honored Drury-lane Theatre last night with their presence, to see the Comedy of She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not, and the Farce of the Humourist.

Just as his Majesty entered the box at the above Theatre, before he had taken his seat, and while he was in the act of bowing to the audience, a man, who had previously taken his station in the pit, close to the box, taking a direct and steady aim with an antique Pistol, fired at his Majesty, whose person was fully exposed to him, by the attitude in which he stood. His Majesty, without betraying the slightest emotion, turned round to one of his attendants, and after saying a few words in a low voice, took his seat in apparent tranquillity. The Queen and Princess had not time to come into the box before this shocking event took place; but having heard the explosion, and being made acquainted with the circumstances, they were dreadfully agitated. The firing of the pistol operated like an electric shock through the whole house. The smoke flew off towards the stage, and the miserable wretch who fired the shot stood exposed to every eye. The people in the pit and orchestra immediately joined in exertion, and he was dragged over the spikes into the latter place, where he was secured. The audience in their anxiety, and fearful of his escape, insisted that he should be brought before them on the stage. By this time he had been carried across the stage. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Bannister came forward and assured the audience of this fact; but the audience still appeared discontented, and it was not until after repeated assurances from Mr. Bannister and Mr. Jordan that they were at length satisfied he was in safe custody.

Mr. Sheridan, assisted by Mr. Wigstead, the Magistrate, proceeded immediately to examine the man, in the room into which he had been conducted, and where he had been searched to see if he had any other arms, or papers. He had none. Mr. Tamplin, a trumpeter in the band, who assisted in taking him over the Orchestra, recognized the man to be a soldier, and pulling open his coat found that he had on a military waistcoat, with the button of the 15th Light Dragoons. It was an old officer's waistcoat. On being questioned by Mr. Sheridan, he said "he had no objection to tell who he was—" It was not over yet—there was a great deal more to be done. His name was James Handfield—he had served his time to a working silversmith, but had enlisted into the 15th Light Dragoons, and had fought for the King and country." At this the Prince of Wales and Duke of York entered the room, to be present at the examination. He immediately turned to the Duke, and said—"I know your Royal Highness—God bless you. You are a good fellow. I have served with your Highness, and pointing to a deep cut over his eye, and another long scar on his cheek) said, I got these, and more than these, in fighting by your side. At Lincelles I was left three hours among the dead in a ditch, and was taken prisoner by the French. I had my arm broken by a shot, and eight sabre wounds in my head; but I recovered, and here I am." He then gave the following account of himself and conduct:—

He said that having been discharged from the army on account of his wounds he had returned to London, and now lived by working at his own trade. He made a good deal of money; he worked for Mr. Solomon Hougham, being weary of his last week bought a pair of pistols from one William Wakelin, a hair dresser and broker in St. John Street (Mr. Sheridan and Wigstead immediately sent persons to bring Wakelin and his master to the Theatre.) He told them that they were for his young master, who would give him a blunderbuss in exchange. That he had borrowed a crown from his master that morning, with which he had bought some powder, and had gone to the house of Mrs. Mason, Red Lion Street, to have some beer; that he went backwards to the yard and there fired his pistol. He found one of them good for nothing, and left it behind him. In his own trade he used lead, and he cast himself two slugs, with which he loaded his pistol, and came to the Theatre.

At this part of his narrative Sir William said, it was not material to ascertain the fact, whether the pistol was levelled at the sacred person of his Majesty, or fired at random, as the one case would be High Treason, the other not. He asked Handfield, what induced him to attempt the life of the best of Sovereigns? He answered that he had not attempted to kill the King. He had fired the pistol over the royal box. He was as good a shot as any in England; but he was himself weary of life—he wished for death, but not to die by his own hands. He was desirous to make an alarm; and wished that the spectators might fall upon him. He hoped that his life was forfeited. He was asked if he belonged to the Corresponding Society? He said, "No; he belonged to no political society; he belonged to a club of Old Fellows, and was a member of a Benefit Society." And being asked if he had any accomplices, he solemnly declared that he had none, and with great energy took God to witness, and laid his hand on his heart.

From this time he began to shew manifest signs of a mental derangement. When asked who his father was? He said he had been a miller to some Duke; but could not say what Duke. He talked in a mysterious way of dreams, and of a great commission he had received in his sleep; that he knew he was to die a martyr, and was to be persecuted like his great master Jesus Christ. He had been persecuted in France; but he has not yet been sufficiently tried. He knew what he was to endure; but he begged Sir William Addington to remember that Jesus Christ had his trial before he was crucified. He said many other things in the same style.

William Wakelin, the person from whom he had bought the pistol, being brought to the house, was examined. He said it was true that he had bought a pair of pistols of him, and that he had said they were for his young master, who would give him a blunderbuss. He knew very little of Handfield, but knew where he worked, and had heard a good character of him, but that the least drink affected his head.

Several persons from the house of Mrs. Mason, his acquaintance, confirmed this fact; and they said they ascribed this to the very severe wounds he had received in the head. The least drink quite deranged him.

Upon this evidence he was committed to Cold-Bath Fields for re-examination. All this did not delay the theatrical performance more than a quarter of an hour; but the appearance of the house during that interval, and the whole evening, was melancholy.

The King was principally engaged in conversation with the Marquis of Salisbury. At the conclusion of the Comedy, God save the King, was thrice sung, with ecstasies and plaudits of every part of the audience, and followed by Rule Britannia, with no less effect. After the Farce, God save the King, was again repeated; and Mr. Sheridan sat down in a state of exhaustion, and on the spur of the occasion, wrote the following verse, which was sung to the loyal air by Mr. Kelly, with the most happy effect, viz.

"From every latent foe,
"From the assassin's blow,
"God save the King!
"O'er him th'heavens extend,
"For Britain's sake defend
"Our Father, Prince, and Friend,
"God save the King!"

The Royal Party then departed, amidst the prayers and plaudits of the crowded circle, who while they thus manifested their sincere regard for a virtuous magnanimous Sovereign, sufficiently marked their indignation at the conduct of the treasonable assassin who lately dared to aim a blow at the life of a Prince so justly endeared to all his people.

Immediately after the departure of the Royal family from the Theatre, all the ornaments immediately adjoining the box were taken down and minutely examined. A flattened piece of lead, about the size of a ball or slug, was found in the orchestra, and one of the gut plaisters appeared to be pierced with a ball; but some were inclined to think the hole was a place of a screw.

It was most providential that at this Theatre the Royal box is elevated more than 15 feet above the pit; so that from the place where Handfield levelled his pistol, he was between 30 and 40 feet distant from his Majesty's person.

May 20.
Yesterday morning, an account of the Spanish Squadron, consisting of several ships of the line and frigates, which had for some time blocked up our ships at Camron, having landed their stores, and returned to Manila to refit. The watchmen in which the stores were deposited accidentally took fire, when they were all destroyed, which has left the fleet entirely destitute of sails and cordage.

Commodore Lofa's Squadron is stated to have captured fourteen vessels, of various denominations, off the Mauritius.

Accounts from the Mauritius state, that the Princess's frigate, with the Duke, Genoa.

LONDON, May 11.

This morning, as the King was reviewing the Grenadier Guards in Hyde-Park, a ball, accidentally discharged from one of the muskets, wounded a man about seven yards from his Majesty, in the thigh; afterwards passed through the skirts of a French soldier's coat, and struck a button on his breast with so much force, as to occasion a considerable contusion. His Majesty, with his usual humanity, ordered a coach to be called for, and surgeon to attend the wounded man; and soon after quitted the ground.

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