

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLMAND HALL.

Continuation of Foreign News.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Lannes, general of division commander-in-chief of the army of reserve, to general Berrhier.

Head-quarters, Aosta, May 16. We arrived this morning at Aosta, at 10 o'clock, with the 6th light and 2nd regiments. We found the enemy on the heights of the town. A battalion of the 6th had orders to turn it; they did not expect this movement; they returned into town and made their resistance on the bridge. They were overthrown by the bayonet; they had twelve killed and one officer mortally wounded. They left us three prisoners. Four of our men were either killed or wounded. (Signed) LANNES.

Berrhier to the First Consul.

Head-quarters, Aosta, May 19, 9 A.M. I give you an account citizen consul, of the affair which took place yesterday, at 6 in the evening, at Chastillon.

General Lannes arrived an hour before night full before Chastillon, and found the enemy on all the heights which surround it. He fought to annihilate them in the perfection that general Muller would arrive time enough to turn them; but the obstacles which that general had met with retarded his march. General Lannes decided on a warm attack. The grenadiers of the 2nd carried the village at the point of the bayonet. One hundred men of the 12th regiment of hussars had received orders to charge. We made 6000 prisoners, killed or wounded 1000, took two four pounders and four waggons laden with ammunition.

General Watrin is with a part of the advancing guard, more than half way from Chastillon, at the fort of Gard. General Lannes went to-day, at day break, with what troops he had, to carry the heights of the Castle. I shall be there myself, with the artillery which I have sent off this night. (Signed) A. BERTHIER.

LONDON, May 29.

Buonaparte, of date the 8th, writes to the minister of the interior, that in three days all would be over in Piedmont. We may therefore from exact important news from that quarter. General Melas, thus formidable threatened, must assemble all his forces; and if he has not already taken Genoa, he will probably be induced to abandon the enterprise, for his forces do not admit of being divided into two divisions, sufficient both to cope with the army of Buonaparte, and to withstand the combined efforts of Massena and Suchet. To this theatre of war, therefore, every eye is directed. The events which it is about to exhibit, will involve the fortune of the campaign and of the war.

The Minister states, that the Austrians are preparing to quit the Grisons, and to re-entrance the Tyrol. Should this prove true, the French, as the same paper asserts, must soon be masters of all the passes leading into Italy.

It is also stated that the corps of Condé is to embark at Leghorn for the Adriatic, and that England is to send 20,000 troops under general Abercromby. If this intelligence, which comes from Frankfort, be correct, it explains satisfactorily the destination of the troops lately sent to the Mediterranean.

The journals throw some light on the mysterious affairs of an expedition having taken place between Kleber and the Grand Vizier. As far as our materials enable us to form an opinion, the following appears to be the fact: Our commander in the Mediterranean, until he should receive instructions from our government refused to pass to any ships from Alexandria; in the interim the Grand Vizier expressed the French to evacuate Cairo, and to set off as if the passports and guarantee from the Allies of the Porte had been already procured. Kleber, however, thought otherwise, and before the concurrence of our cabinet could arrive, matters had proceeded so far as to occasion the misunderstanding which brought on a renewal of hostilities.

A letter from a gentleman attached to Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, and which was brought by the bearer of the last overland dispatch from India, gives the following detail respecting this affair: Hostilities were unexpectedly renewed by the French, when the Grand Vizier, had advanced without suspicion with a very small body of troops, within five leagues of Cairo. His defeat was I fear, a serious one; though his infantry are said to have taken possession of Cairo, while the French were pursuing the Turkish cavalry. His Highness has, I hope, since this reached Giza.

The Capt. in Pacha will sail from hence on Sunday with a superb fleet for Egypt (seven of the line, four frigates, and six frigates) with many troops on board. Fresh levies are ordered for Egypt from every side of the empire, and it is hoped they will be able to terminate a war which has been so long and so disagreeably protracted.

June 2. Our Plymouth letter of this day states the arrival of the Hawcock fl. op. war, captain Bushington, who was fallen in with by a lighter, from which he learned that the combined fleets were under fire on Tuesday last, and that thirteen of them were completely out of the harbor of Brest, and the remainder getting out as fast as possible. As the channel fleet passed Plymouth on Tuesday, the squadron in Calcutta by was ordered immediately to move up with them; and we begin to see no one certain any doubts as to the result of such a meeting.

There are private letters in possession of a French agent, which mention that Buonaparte had written to the two consuls. He says that in three days from the date of his letter he should be at Milan; and in a fortnight all would be over. It would be very idle in us to attempt to explain the meaning of this expression; all that we can vouch for, is that letters of this tenor have come from Paris.

June 4. The King of Sardinia's fleet of the 17th of July last, having sailed for the Valais or other departments, has been recently dispersed in favour of the French merchants, whose bills upon Sardinia will benefit be paid in specie.

FALMOUTH, May 24. Sailed the June packet, the Jones, for Halifax and Liverpool, with the 1st of the 5th Infantry.

Also the American ship Marion, Sherry, with flour, rice, &c. from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, May 28.

Sailed to join the channel fleet, the Mars, of 74 guns, rear-admiral Alcockley; Atlas, of 98 guns, capt. Jones; and the Ajax, of 80 guns, captain Courtenay. The channel fleet from Torbay, passed the Solent this morning to the westward, bound on a cruise off Brest.

POWERSMOUTH, May 20.

The homeward bound East-India fleet passed by last evening for Downs.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

The American brig Columbia, Le Veacock, from Lisbon to Gibraltar, is captured by the Esperance, French privateer, and carried into Algiers.

AMSTERDAM, 24th Plural, May 14.

The Bonaire republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, consisting of 18 ships of the line, two of them of 80 guns, and a great many frigates and other vessels. This naval force will be formed into two divisions; the principal of which will be commanded by admiral de Winter.

FRANCE.

The project of the Department of the War, the Municipal Agents.

Daguingham, 12 Plural, May 9.

Temporary measures, due to numbers rather than to courage, have opened to the enemy the road of our frontiers. They were those of the department. They were not to be feared, they had had their trials, of this they have several times had fatal experience; but it might be possible that malice or some other cause, might induce our enemies to execute a new plan. You are magistrates of the people; you ought to know what are your duties and what your responsibility. It is in difficult moments that our faculties ought to be enlarged, and that our devotion ought to be multiplied; we must take the example of sacrifices. Prepare your fellow citizens to defend themselves with the energy of a free people; should our sacred territory be profaned, let every man become a soldier; let every thing be used for arms, should we be want of them. Our mountains, our position, our hills, in a case of defence, our own hands, should be our weapons; we should be invincible, for it is our freedom that we defend. Your voice let that love of the country which produced our first successes, awake all hearts; let every one rise, and be ready to do what terrible cry which I am about to cause to be heard—to arms!

(Signed) G. FAUCHET.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

The General in Chief, to the army.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head-quarters, St. Brancher, 26 Plural, May 16. I have the honor to inform you that the army of reserve, the army of the interior, and the army of the coast, are all united in the same spirit. It is for you, my companions, to show them in glory, and to reconquer beyond the Alps that brilliant theatre of French valour. Confide! the hour of battle is come; your hearts burn to meet those of soldiers, for many times conquerors; you will learn with them to repulse privations, and to brave the fatigues inseparable from war. Never forget that valour is only sustained by valor and discipline—soldiers! compare us now to you: enjoy your own triumphs; you will prove that you are not the idle men who have rendered themselves unworthy in the armies of France and humanity demands peace from you, and you are going to conquer it.

PARIS, May 24.

According to letters arrived yesterday from Rome, the French have got Bregenz. May 19—After the battle of Muenchingen, Kray retired to Muenchingen, from whence he removed to Linz. On the 15th he occupied the entrenched camp of Pilsch, half a league from Ulm.—On the same day a league was in the neighbourhood of Bregenz, a league from Ulm on the left of the Iller. A general battle will decide the fate of Ulm. May 24—A letter from the Officer of the right wing of the army of the Rhine gives the following details of operations: Muenchingen has been evacuated by the Austrians, and the French, are in possession of that place as well as Heidenberg. The French troops passed the Rhine on the 14th, at three in the morning, at Sandshoffen, eight leagues beyond Pilschburgh. On the 15th they appeared before Pilschburgh.

Postscript to the Monitor of May 23.

Vienna letters announce that Kieber has entirely defeated the army of the Grand Vizier. This unexpected news is given as certain; it will appear probable if we recollect that the treaty obliges the Turks to furnish the French with passports for the coast of power, and that the refusal of Kieber tendered this engagement impossible to be executed. It is in itself possible that under such circumstances, Kieber would be constrained to employ force, to oppose the occupying of Cairo and the peninsula, which would guarantee the safety of the army.

The ratification of the treaty reached lord Keith at Legh on the 13th Plural (10th March) it will not have been known in Egypt till long after the event, announced by the Vienna letters.

May 26.

Letter from the Chief Consul to the Minister of the Interior.

Marseilles, 25 Plural, May 8, at night. I am at the foot of the Grand Alps, in the midst of the Valais, the Great St. Bernard offered many obstacles, which have been far surmounted. The third of the artillery is in Italy; the army is descending by forced marches; Berrhier is in Piedmont; in three days all will be over.

This letter arrived last night; it contains a preface, in that it has been written in a war power. Postscript to the Monitor of the 24th of May.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

General Morgau to the Minister of War. Paris, May 21. There is nothing new in the army; every thing goes on well. June 1. The council for deciding on prize caules, yesterday ordered the American ship Pigeon, taken by the Concord and Bravour, to be relieved, with 6000 lbs.

St. Gall, May 13. The French entered Bregenz on the 10th at night.

Villeneuve, May 17. The Austrians are committing the fault of advancing more and more towards Nice. Perhaps they are there at this moment. Genoa holds out well. In the interval our divisions file off. The presence of the first corps has impelled an astonishing movement upon all operations. The artillery has passed St. Brancher. We do not doubt that to-morrow all the army will be in Piedmont. We learn from Lannes, that the field-marshal sets out the same day.

Corresponding particulars are being with activity on the fate of Bregenz and Feldkirch.

PARIS, May 27.

Office of the Minister of War. The chief of the general staff in the army of Italy writes to the minister of war from Nice, under date of 18th of May: I have the honor to inform you of the very agreeable intelligence which I have this moment received from general Melas.

In the night of the 3d and 4th, this general made a sortie on Voltri, completely defeated the enemy and took from them 1800 prisoners; in that of the 5th and 6th, which added to the 7000 that he had before taken, gives a total of 11,800 prisoners. His resources in provisions are not exhausted. He is besides perfectly seconded by the inhabitants of Genoa, who are in the best disposition towards him. The minister at war has been informed from other quarters, that the city of Genoa was visited for 30 days on the 15th May, and that different supplies continued to reach it.

A copy certified to be conformable. (Signed) CARNOT. It is evident on the one hand, that the army of reserve pursues its march with success, and on the other, that Genoa will hold out long; thus it is necessary to re-establish the fortune of our arms in Italy, which Moreau keeps in check, and defeats the Imperial forces in Germany; we receive intelligence that he is marching gainst Augsburg, he would be blockaded.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Bera, May 12. In a letter from general Lecourbe to general Moreau, the former states that in the battle of Loockbach, 6000 Austrians were taken prisoners. The town of Linz, a magazine, and a considerable artillery are in our power. The Austrian army is in full retreat to Ulm, to which we are advancing to give them a last battle.

(Signed) LECOURBE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 3.

Admiral's Office, June 3. Copy of a letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Lord Nelson, dated on board the ship Minotaur, off Genoa, the 7th May, 1800.

You will be pleased to lay before their lordships, the enclosed copy of a letter from capt. Dixon, of his majesty's ship Lion, to Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. containing a narrative of the circumstances attending the capture of the Gullionne Tell and a list of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships on that occasion. The honorable testimony borne by capt. Dixon on the meritorious conduct of the officers engaged with him in the pursuit and capture of this ship cannot fail to attract their lordships' attention, and diffuse the honors of their countenance and support. I have the honor to be, Sir, &c. &c. KEITH.

Lion, at sea, off Cape Passero, 31st March, 1800.

SIR. I have the honor to inform you, that yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Cape Passero bearing half E. distant 12 leagues, the French ship of war Le Gullionne Tell, of 80 guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of admiral Duquesne, surrendered, after a most gallant and obstinate defence of three hours and a half, to his majesty's ship Foudroyant, Lion and Penelope.

To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the signal rocket and commanding from our batteries, to be his, the midnight proceeding, with the favorable breeze, together with the darkness which favored it, the firing of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ships of war were attempting to effect an escape, and which was immediately ascertained by the judicious and truly able officer, capt. Edward Dixon, of the Penelope, who had received intelligence from the Lion and Valere, for the purpose of observing closely the movements of the enemy; nearly at midnight an enemy's ship was detected by the Lion and Valere, who were informed of its being chased by him, and supporting me by signal distressing signals; were immediately ordered to the forward tack. I did not on present in making the signal for the squadron to cut off the ship, and directed captain Miller of the Minotaur, to run down on the Foudroyant and Alexander with the intelligence, and to repeat the signal.

Under a party of canvas I gave chase till 7 A.M. fully guided by the commanding of the Penelope, and as a direction to the Foudroyant, to take the light were given every hour from the Lion. As the day broke, I found myself in such a distance of the

chase, and the Penelope within musket shot, raking her, the effect of whose well directed fire, during the night, had shot away her main and mizen top-mast and main yards, the enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head sails, going with the wind on the quarter.

The Lion was run close along side; the yard arms of both ships being just clear, when a delirious broadside of three round shot in each gun was poured in, luffing up across the bow, when the enemy's jib boom passed between the main and mizen shrouds; after a short interval I had the pleasure to see the boom carried away and the ships disentangled, maintaining a position across the bow, firing to great advantage.

I was not the least solicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared in immense bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of miqueletty, which with the bow chafes, he could for a long time only see, I found it absolutely necessary, it possible to keep from the broadside of this ship; after being engaged about fifty minutes the Foudroyant was taken under a press of canvas, and soon passed hauling the enemy to strike, which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ships, broadside to broadside, was most gallantly maintained, the Lion and Penelope frequently in situations to do great execution; in short, after the hottest action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ship, opposed to three of his majesty, and being totally disabled, the French admiral's flag and colors were struck.

I have not language to express the high sense of obligation I feel myself under to capt. Blackwood, for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line of battle ships to the enemy, for the gallantry and spirit so fully conspicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigates; to your discriminating judgment it is unnecessary to remark, of what real value and importance such an effort would ever be considered to his majesty's service; the termination of the battle must be attributed to the spirited fire of the Foudroyant, whose captain, Sir Edward Berry, has justly added another laurel to the many honors gained during the war.

Capt. Blackwood speaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of capt. Long, of the Vincent during the night; and I beg to mention the services of capt. Broughton and Miller.

The crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant, made it necessary for me to direct capt. Blackwood to take possession of the enemy, take him in tow, and proceed to Syracuse.

I received the greatest possible assistance from lieutenant Joseph Patey, senior officer of the Lion, and from Mr. Spence, his master, who, together with the other officers and ship's company, showed the most determined gallantry.

Captains Sir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the same gallant and animated behavior in the officers and crews of their respective ships.

I am sorry to say that the three ships have suffered much in killed and wounded, and that the loss of the enemy is prodigious, being upwards of two hundred.

I refer you to the enclosed reports for further particulars of the capture of this and other ships, and have the honor to remain, Sir, &c. &c.

P. S. The Gullionne Tell is of the largest dimensions, and carries thirty-six pounders on the lower gun deck, twelve four pounders on the main deck, twelve pounders on the quarter deck, and thirty two pound carronades on the poop.

A return of the number killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships as undermentioned, in a ship with the Gullionne Tell a French ship of eighty four guns, on the 30th of March, 1800: Foudroyant—9 killed, 61 wounded. Lion—7 killed, 38 wounded. Penelope—2 killed, 1 wounded.

Officers killed or wounded: Foudroyant—captain Sir Edward Berry, knight, slightly wounded, but did not quit the deck; lieutenant J. A. Blinow, wounded; Philip Knight, boatswain, ditto; Edward Webb, midshipman, ditto; Granville Freby, midshipman, ditto; Thomas Cole, ditto.

Lion—Mr. Hugh Roberts, midshipman, killed; Mr. Alexander Hood, midshipman, wounded; Penelope—Mr. Damerel, master, killed; Mr. Sitthorpe, midshipman, wounded. MANLEY DIXON.

Extracts from Paris papers received at Philadelphia.

PARIS, June 2.

For three days we have had no news from the Chief Consul. He had informed the Consul Camaceras, that he should be some days without writing. This sudden silence announces the execution of some great military operation.—Until the present, Buonaparte has not passed a day without writing to his wife, to the Consuls, or to ministers who were in need of some repose.

The minister of war yesterday received a courier from Genoa. He brings intelligence that Gen. Melas in a battle modest level points, took 4700 of the enemy prisoners, and has procured provisions for 30 days.

They write from Delingen, that Gen. Moreau had sent an adjutant to get Kray, to inform him that France preferred peace to war; and if the Emperor would retire beyond the Lech, the French army would retire beyond the Rhine, in order that they might in the next time meet at an armistice. Gen. Kray is said to have refused to accept that proposition; and he has said that the population must be made at Vienna.

It was by a stratagem that the French got possession of the fort of Bregenz. They sent to the commandant a false order of the Duke of Wittenberg, in which he was informed of the expected arrival of a body of 600 men to reinforce the garrison. A short time after, a French corps, disguised in Austrian and Wittenberg uniforms, appeared at the gate of the fort. They were received, and the commandant, the duped of his credulity, was obliged to surrender the place. This fort is pointed towards the city and is situated on a high rock, 400 feet high, and is in the city.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

July 14, May 9.

General, Albers, May 9. In order to execute the details of his duty, which he had begun in Genoa, and to be able to concentrate his forces he had taken his departure from the