

question of Catholic emancipation. The motion that stood for Thursday last was postponed at Mr. Pitt's desire, under pretext of a touch of the gout; and upon that day the dissolution of Mr. Pitt's ministry took place. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville and Mr. Widdham, resigned.

The following are rumoured to be the arrangements which are to take place in consequence of Mr. Pitt's resignation:

Mr. Adington, the Speaker, to be first Lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

The Earl of Clare and Lord Hobart Secretary of State.

The Earl of Westmoreland, first Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Pelham, Secretary at war.

Lord Macartney to be President of the Board of Control.

Sir John Milford to be Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lord Hobart, it is said, is to succeed the Marquis Cornwallis, who is expected to retire upon the same grounds as the ministers were. Lord Chelmsford has also resigned.

Mr. Pitt will continue to discharge the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer till the loan has been settled and the budget opened.

Such is the important intelligence (important indeed!) which transpired yesterday. Of the new ministers we shall forbear from giving any opinion, until the arrangement is finally settled. One observation, however, we will venture to make—it is this, that if the new administration is to consist of the men mentioned above, it is by no means likely to be permanent.

A message was this day sent from the Directors of the Bank to the Stock Exchange, informing them, that notwithstanding a new administration was now forming, Mr. Pitt would not continue in office till the business of the loan and the budget is settled.

Another article of importance (of great importance indeed!) brought by the mails, that the Russian Ambassador Gen. Funnars, has presented to the sublime Porte note, by command of the emperor, demanding the British troops should not be permitted to act or to land in Egypt, and conveying an intimation, that their doing so would be looked upon by the Court of Petersburg as an action of hostility against Russia on the part of the Turks. The above note made a very considerable impression at Constantinople, and a Divan was immediately held: the deliberations as not transpired, but it is evident, that Turkey, in her present state of debility and decay, will not think it safe to risk the displeasure of Russia.

The Emperor Paul has ordered 3 armies to be formed on the frontiers of Austrian Poland—each army is to consist of 100,000 men. The motives of this great armament are not known.

The Emperor of Russia not only dismissed the Danish minister from St. Petersburg, but recalled his ambassador at Copenhagen.—Letters however, from the latter place, of the 24th ult. express a belief that the amity between the two courts will be preserved. Gen. Count Loewendahl set off on the 22d, with the rail-

which disaffected 6 sail of the Turkish line at Rhodes. It is not represented that any of our ships had suffered; part of them had landed 6000 troops at that island, were an account, not so clearly stated, mentions that 1800 British troops had arrived.

The Danes are equipping a fleet with all possible expedition; it is to consist of 2 ships of 84 guns, 10 of 74, 9 of 63, 4 frigates, 4 brigs, 7 bombs, 10 guns boats, and 4 flat-bottomed boats.

Telegraphs have been formed along the Danish coast and artillery-men stationed at each. Volunteer corps were formed throughout the kingdom for its defence.

Some of the Vienna letters mention, that Baron Thugut has resigned; an event that will occasion as much joy at Vienna as the resignation of Mr. Pitt will produce in London.

A new convention is said to have been concluded between Austria and France, by which the French troops are to evacuate the Austrian territory, and retire over the Inn.

The Channel fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday evening, and sailed again on Monday morning.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Brune, Councillor of State, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, Buonaparte.

H. Q. at Verona, Dec. 30.

Citizen First Consul, After the passage of the Mincio, and the brilliant and obstinate actions which followed Gen. Delmas was ordered to make a movement on the left in order to detach the enemy from the enormous works which had been constructed under an idea that we would attempt the passage of that river towards Ponti. This operation was attended with complete success. The four redoubts which form the heights of the Mincio were taken, and the heights of Castle-Nuovo.

To form a good communication, it was necessary to get possession of Valleggio.

Gen. Delmas had orders to occupy that place, at the same time that the brigade of Gen. Lessire should attack the tete-du-pont of Borghetto; Lieut. Gen. Dupont continuing to attract the attention of the left of the enemy to Pozzolo, before Molino and la Volta. This combination was likewise attended with complete success. The Generals of Brigade Cassagne and Bisson, charged with the attack by Gen. Delmas, supported by the reserve of the head quarters, commanded by Gen. of Brigade Seras, carried Valleggio, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance. Gen. of Brigade Cassagne took four pieces of cannon, and 1000 prisoners. The castle of Valleggio surrendered to Gen. of Brigade Bisson, who found in it three pieces of cannon and 300 men.

Gen. of Brigade Lessire, however, attacked Borghetto with a brilliant boldness; he had with him the brave 72d, who are worthy of the highest praise. The enemy taken in rear, and attacked in front, offered to surrender; Gen. Lessire took 900 prisoners; almost all of the regiment of Kray. He found the tete-du-pont guarded by 5 pieces of can-

drate General Boudet. Adj. Com. Dalton was severely wounded; we have just lost him. The army regrets this young officer, of whom great hopes were entertained.

At the break of day, on the 27th I caused the redoubts of Salionze to be invested; I attached great importance to this place, as being the intermediary point of Castle Nuovo, and covering Peschiera. Gen. Sacket was in their front, and Gen. Delmas in their rear. The latter tired out with their slowness in surrendering, hastened in person to the principal, and calling for the Austrian officer, Lieut. Comandant, act in such a manner that you shall have no cause to regret the time you have made us lose before your posts. Come—march out, your officers shall be allowed to keep their baggage. The Austrian, without replying a word, caused his corps to march out. Gen. Delmas on this occasion took 1200 men, two standards, and 14 pieces of cannon. General Quafnel took possession of Goito, and in that affair displayed great vigor and activity. Thus the army obtained two good points of communication with the Mincio.

The loss of the enemy in the different battles of the Mincio, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month, is about 3000 prisoners, 2000 killed and wounded, 26 pieces of cannon, 3 pair of colours, and 2 standards.

On the 28th Gen. Delmas, by a rapid march, took possession of Castle Nuovo. I have removed my head quarters to Villa France.

On the 29th Gen. Delmas occupied Pastrengo and Bassolengo, points which ensured to us the passage of the Adige.—Lieutenant General Dupont and Minaud have troops within cannon shot of Verona.

The difficulty of transporting provisions has prevented the speedy arrival of our baggage materials.

The enemy is formidable; it would be necessary to name almost all the officers and soldiers in particular. I have a thousand instances of bravery to mention. I shall present you with a selection of them in my next dispatches.

Health and Respect,
(Signed)

BRUNE.

Brune, Councillor of State, Commander in Chief, to the Consul Buonaparte.

H. Q. at Verona, Jan 3.

Citizen Consul, We passed the Adige on the 1st, below Bassolengo. A false attack, a mile from Verona, disconcerted entirely the movements of the enemy. Gen. Rochambeau advanced against Riva, Torbole and Mori, to take in the rear the Austrian troops commanded by Gen. Rousseau, at Cortona; Gen. Schilt will attack Rivoli; and Gen. Boudet marches to Roveredo, to facilitate the passage of the Adige to Gen. Rochambeau. Thus the troops of Moncey, united by the manoeuvre, will march against Trent, whether I hope General Macdonald will carry his troops.

Yesterday the advanced guard crossed with cannon the mountains which separate the valley of Pantana from that of Polifella. This difficult march does the

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Commander in Chief, Buonaparte.

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tion the right bank of Tagliamento, from the sea to its source, near mount Maure. This line shall ascend on that point, and thence follow that marked out in the preceding article which shall be common to both armies.

V. The country comprehended between two lines of demarcation shall be declared neutral: no troops shall be stationed in it; posts and pickets shall be established along the avenues; and these posts shall never go more than half a mile from the lines.

VI. A line shall be drawn, dividing the neutral countries into two parts, for the armies to procure provisions from them. This line shall be marked by the river Zelina, as far as Barca, thence by Villafra and Porto-Gruano, and thence the Liavara to the sea.

VII. The strong places of Peschiera and Serrione, the castles of Verona and Legnago, with the town and citadel of Mantua, and the town and forts of Ancona, shall be delivered up to the French army, on the following conditions:

1st. The garrisons shall march out with the honours of war, and shall carry with them their arms, baggage, and property, in order to join the Imperial army.

2d. All the artillery of the Imperial foundries with their ammunition, as well as all the Imperial property not specified in the following articles, may be removed without molestation, and six weeks shall be allowed to the Austrian army for this purpose.

3d. All the artillery not of the Imperial foundries, shall be delivered up to the French army with their ammunition. In regard to the transportation, the French army engages to furnish boats for conveying the Imperial effects from the fortresses and places of Verona, Legnago, and Serrione to the sea, these boats shall be faithfully restored.

The French army shall furnish the means necessary from conveying from Verona the effects in the fortresses and places of Serrione and Peschiera, which shall be embarked on the Adige.

That part of the Flotilla, now in the Lake of Guard, and which was taken from the French at the time of the surrender of Peschiera, shall be alone given up into their possession, and that the remaining property of the Austrian army shall not be removed but on the Mincio and Po, by means furnished by the Austrian army. In case it shall not be possible to remove the Flotilla, during the period of six weeks agreed upon for the complete removal of the property belonging to the Austrian army, it engages to leave it entire as the property of the French army.

4th. The provisions for the different places shall be divided into equal parts; the garrisons shall have one half, the other half shall be delivered to the French army; the cattle shall fall to the share of the garrison entirely.

5th. These places shall remain till the conclusion of peace, as pledges, in the hands of the French army, which engages to maintain them in their present state.

VIII. Orders shall be immediately dispatched for the evacuation of the places to be given up, and the commandants shall march out with the garrison as soon as possible, and at farthest within 3 days after the reception of orders for that purpose, which shall be transmitted by Austrian couriers extraordinary.

The commissioners appointed for the evacuation of the strong places, shall remain there till the end of the operation, along with the Austrian guard necessary for pro-

French garrisons shall occupy the gates twelve hours before into the place.

X. The sick who remain given up shall not be accounted war.—The French army shall care of them, and send them at army, which shall keep an expence they have incurred.

XI. In case one or more of be given up shall have surren commander in chief, the garrisons shall be made in the capitul shall be executed in its terms.

XII. The fortresses of Mantua, blocked by French troops at the distance of 100 Italian miles, provisions may be sent every ten days. There shall be fixed at 15,000 rations of of forage, with other articles.

The citizens shall have property in France to the time necessary for them; but they shall be at liberty to take as it may think proper for the introduction of a quantity for daily consumption, which shall be according to the population. The communications for supplies with provisions shall be the Po, as far as Governolo, at Mantua.

XIII. The individuals of the Austrian government shall be well as their property, and no molested for political opinions.

XIV. The map of Dalbe shall be in regard to all discussion respecting the line of demarcation as above.

XV. The passports necessary for the garrisons shall be granted.

Done at Vienna, the 16th (Signed) Count de Hohenzollern, Lieut. Gen.

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