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Late Foreign News.

FRANCE CONSULATE.

Arrete of the 6th July.

The Consuls of the Republic, desirous to give a particular proof of the satisfaction of the French people to general of division Victor, commanding the left wing of the army in the battle of Marengo, who conducted himself with equal bravery and intelligence, decree as follows:

The Minister at War shall cause to be presented to Victor a sabre, on which shall be inscribed the following words: "Battle of Marengo, commanded in person by the chief Consul—Given by the government of the republic to general Victor."

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

H. B. MARAT, Sec. of State.

Similar decrees have passed in favour of generals Murat, Lannes, Warrin, & Gardanne.

PARIS, July 8.

The Americans who are in Paris met on the 4th of this month to celebrate the anniversary of the independence of the United States. At this meeting many toasts were given in honor of our invincible armies, and the speedy re-establishment of good harmony between the two republics.

The Americans viewed with much emotion general la Fayette, who was present, and who so powerfully contributed to the establishment of their independence. They shewed him the most impressive marks of respect and attachment.

July 9.

General Bernier is arrived at Paris. For these two days past, the report has been in circulation, that Carnot was to be employed on a very important mission. It is now stated that he is to proceed to Vienna. We have no authority to induce us to accredit this report—*Journal du commerce.*

July 11.

The Duke of Wirtemberg is in despair, he is not even yet disposed to make peace. Moreau demanded that he should recall his troops from the Austrian army, and pay the three millions that he owes to the republic since the fourth year. It is said that he has rejected this proposal. Citizens Porcy, Lecourbe's aid-de-camp, arrived the 8th, with the colours taken from the enemy at the passage of the Danube.

It is said that new armies are immediately to be formed, to cover the flanks and to support the rears of those which advance triumphant; and generals, darlings of victory, are even named, who are, as it is said, to take the command of them.

General Marmont, commander of the artillery of the army of Italy, is returned to Paris.

The ci-devant chevalier de Coigny, has been arrested and lodged in the temple, as minister of Louis XVIII. for the police of Paris.

ARMY OF ITALY.

TURIN, June 26.

The army of Reserve, and that of Italy, form no longer but one & the same under the name of the Army of Italy. Gen. Massena is commander in chief of the whole. Gen. Bernier has arrived at Turin, to organize the Government of Piedmont. Gen. Suchet took possession of all the fortifications on the 4th the whole of the artillery we left there remains, together with some pieces belonging to the Austrians. The English were only able to carry off ten pieces which were stationed upon the Mole. The Austrian troops which formed the garrison of Genoa, marched out on the 4th and 5th, at four in the morning, M. de Hohenzollern, who commanded in Genoa, conducted himself with open-

ness, dignity and honor. Savona and Ceva are occupied by the French army. The chief Consul arrived here to day: he alighted at the citadel, which he inspected, and having surveyed it, immediately departed. We found there immense magazines; in one alone are more than 8000 pair of blankets for the hospitals. The citadel of Turin is superb, it contains more than 600 pieces of cannon; it is calculated that the artillery of all the places surrendered by the convention of the 7th prioral amount to more than 2000 pieces: and the gunpowder found in them to two millions of pounds.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Paris, 16 Messidor, (July 5.)

Gen. Moreau, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, has defeated the Austrian Armies in the battles of Neresheim, Nordlingen, and Oberhausen, where gen. Kray commanded in person. The enemy were driven beyond Ingolstadt on the 9th Messidor, (June 28). The result of these different actions was the taking of Munich, whence the Elector of Bavaria has been obliged to fly, with all his Court, the victim of his avidity, which has induced him to betray his interests, and those of his country, for some millions which the English had given him in the form of a subsidy.—Latour d'Auvergne, first grenadier of the Republic fought in the foremost ranks of the grenadiers of the 49th, and was killed.

Copy of a letter from the General in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister of War.

Augsburg, June 29.

"The enemy, citizen Minister, wishing to prevent our penetrating by Raab, had concentrated his army at Neuburg. As in his retreat he had a march ahead of us, as we had three defiles to pass, the Vernitz, the Danube, and the Lech, and as the re-establishing a bridge on the latter took up near 12 hours, the general movement was retarded; however, the corps of gen. Lecourbe was able to pass on the 26th in the evening. On the 8th, he pushed forward into Bavaria the division of General Guadin to Poemolt, and that of gen. Montrichard to Neuburg. The latter found at Oberhausen a very considerable corps of the enemy, commanded by gen. Kray in person, which commenced a very obstinate battle. General Lecourbe flew in an instant to the spot, where our troops were forced to give way before three times the number, and sustained the combat until the arrival of the brigade of General Grandjean, which had passed the Lech, and proceeded to support the division of Montrichard, which still maintained itself with great valour. A battalion of the 14th light, two of the 46th of the line, and two of the 57th, had attacked the enemy with an intrepidity of which there are few examples. The enemy were defeated notwithstanding their great force, and retreated during the night towards Ingolstadt, by the two banks of the Danube, after having burned the bridge of Neuburg. The brave Chief of the 46th, Forti, and the first Grenadier of the Republic, Latour d'Auvergne, who combated in the ranks of the first company of that corps, were killed, as well as two other captains. All the troops performed prodigies. The 84th, the 37th, the 19th, and a battalion of the 10th light, forming the division of Montrichard, withstood the effort of the whole Austrian army till the arrival of reinforcements. The Austrian Generals said at Neuburg, when they retired, "This army is invincible; the French never fought so well." There were also some charges of cavalry by the 4th and 9th hussars, and the chasseurs of the 11th, who dis-

played particular instances of bravery, an account of which will be given you by the Chief of the Staff.—You will also forthwith receive interesting details respecting our marches and battles at Neresheim and Nordlingen, and the attempts made by the enemy to bring us to a negotiation for an armistice, under a pretence of the Convention entered into by the Armies of Italy, and which would have given them time to establish themselves in Bavaria. This I foretell, and Gen. Decaen set out with his division by forced marches for Munich, which he entered yesterday morning. Health and fraternity.

(Signed) MOREAU.

A true copy. (Signed) CARNOT.

Telegraphic Dispatch from Fort Molo, 17 Messidor, (July 6)

General Tilly to the Minister at War.

"The English effected a landing at Beauvoir and Barbaire, in the department of La Vendee; our troops immediately marched against them, and forced them to re-embark. This disembarkation cost them two Hundred men taken prisoners.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, June 25.

This afternoon a courier arrived here from general Melas, with dispatches to the Aulic council of war, and another from admiral lord Keith, to the English ambassador lord Minto.

We learn that after an extremely furious and obstinate battle fought on the 14th of June, near Alessandria, in which our troops displayed incredible bravery, and our artillery and cavalry did very great execution among the enemy, though their infantry was greatly superior to ours in numbers, an armistice was concluded by general Melas, which waits the ratification of our court. We are anxious to know whether the conditions of this convention, which we understand to be, that general Melas shall evacuate the fortresses west of Italy and withdraw to the vicinity of Mantua, to preserve a communication with the hereditary states will be ratified, whether the armistice will extend to the army in Germany, and whether it will be followed by negotiation for peace.

Couriers have been sent off by most of the foreign ministers residing here, with intelligence to their respective courts, of the Provisional armistice concluded in Italy.

The report that count Cobenzel had already set out for Italy, to commence negotiations for peace, is unfounded.

The accounts from general Melas, published in the court gazette of this day, only come down to the 8th of June, & are dated from Alti. According to dispatches from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Nukasso which, dated from Castelluccio, the 17th of June, major general Nicoletti, in a sally from the citadel of Milan, had taken 2 pieces of cannon and some provisions from the enemy. An assault made by the enemy on Pizzighetone was unsuccessful; the brave commandant major Taubenheim, having repulsed the enemy with considerable loss.

General Kray, in dispatches to the 19th of June, mentions that the French had passed the Danube, and that he was making dispositions to compel them to repass it. In an action on the Lech, on the 13th the Prince of Lichtenstein was wounded and taken prisoner.

We entertain hopes of peace, and the more as the recruiting which had been commenced, has been intermitted.

According to the latest accounts from Italy, the French general of division Vaubois, who commands at Malta, has made proposals for the evacuation of that island.

July, 15.

It appears certain, that the Archduke

Charles refuses to take the command of the Austrian army. General Storrax, it is said, has resigned his command under Kray. Several other generals are likewise desirous to resign; and gen. Kray himself has, it is said, repeatedly solicited his recall.

ITALY.

ROVEREDO, June 24.

After the armistice had been concluded in Italy, Gen. Melas announced it to the army in the following manner:—"In consequence of a convention having been concluded, all acts of hostility are to cease for the present moment. The posts remain at their present situations, and preserve tranquility. At the advanced posts, however, meetings of privates or officers with the enemy will not be suffered, and of course mutual professions of friendship and familiarity are not admitted.

(Signed)

MELAS, General of Cavalry.

Head Quarters at Alessandria, June 16, 1800.

Public prints say: "The impending peace will create a Republic in Italy, for greater extent than the Cisalpine." The King of Naples has appointed the Prince Belmonte his ambassador at Petersburg, for which city he has already set out; the Duke of Mendragone has been appointed Neapolitan Minister with the Pope. The vessel on board of which the Queen of Naples arrived at Leghorn, on the 14th instant, was a ship of the line of Admiral Nelson's squadron.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Foreign Subsidies.

Mr. Pitt brought up the following message from his Majesty, relative to the treaty with the Emperor of Germany—

George R.

His Majesty thinks it proper to lay before this House the copy of a treaty which has been signed at Vienna between his Majesty's Minister at that court and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the emperor of Germany, duly authorized for that purpose. His Majesty has directed a ratification of this treaty to be immediately prepared and transmitted to Vienna, to be exchanged in due form with that of the Emperor; but on account of the present advanced period of the year, his Majesty has thought it best not to delay communicating to Parliament the engagements thus entered into, and he recommends it to this House to adopt such measures as may be necessary, in order to enable his Majesty to fulfil them. His Majesty doubts not that he shall see in the conduct of Parliament in this conjuncture an additional example of that faith, firmness and determination which have uniformly actuated the councils of this country; and he is persuaded that his Parliament will concur with him in thinking, that, by furnishing the means of prosecuting the war with vigour, they best promote the attainment of peace, on grounds consistent with the security and honor of this country, and with the safety and independence of Europe.

G. R.

Referred to the committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought up the following copy of the convention entered into between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, which was ordered to lie on the table, and is as follows—

CONVENTION

Between his Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans, signed at Vienna, June 20.

His Majesty, the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the interest of the crowns, and to