

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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Late Foreign News,
Received by the ship Active, Capt. M'Dougall, arrived at Philadelphia, in 29 days from Liverpool.

PARIS, 7th Floreal, April 27.
The Journal de Paris of the 6th inst. announces that the Army of the Rhine has made a general movement, and that it is at this moment engaged. [Gaz. de France.]

Hollilities have begun on the Rhine, and the army is at this moment engaged. [L'ami des Loix.]
The Publicist states the same fact as does several other journals, and mentions the momentary expectation of important intelligence from the Rhine.

VIENNA, April 10.
A courier arrived here on the 5th from Petersburg, brought an account of the arrival there of the Landgrave of Furtemberg. This minister, in a private audience which he had of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, delivered the dispatches with which he was charged.

The same courier also announces that Prince Suwarow had also arrived at Petersburg, and that he had been received in the most gracious manner by his Sovereign, who had caused apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial Palace, which fully belies the reports spread of the death of that warrior.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.
Official intelligence has at length been received from the commander of the Oldenburgh, stating, that that ship had been lost in a violent storm in Table Bay, on the evening of the 6th of November, last year, by getting upon the sands. The English ship Sceptre, of 74 guns, Capt. Edwards, foundered at the same time, at the distance of two or three cable lengths, besides four or five other English and American ships. The English government has given all possible assistance to the Danish sailors on the occasion, most of whom are quartered in Cape Town.

LONDON, April 22.
In the two houses of parliament last night, the three first resolutions of the Union were moved and agreed to. The fourth resolution relative to the representation will be moved in the house of commons this evening. Probably the 5th, respecting the church, will also be moved. The sixth article which relates to commerce, is likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion.

The Hamburg mail has at length resuscitated Marshal Suwarow and restored him to the good graces of the Emperor Paul, or which it had deprived him. In confirmation of this intelligence, we are assured that Count Woronzow has received letters which positively assert, that this celebrated warrior was in a fair way of recovery on the 22d of March; that he had previously, even to that date, dispatched two couriers in succession to Petersburg; and that he would soon be able to pay his respects to the Emperor in person.

The reinforcement of the French army in Italy seems to be one of the principal objects of the Republicans. It is their intention to penetrate into Italy by way of Swis Alps and the Valteline, to make a diversion in the rear of the Austrians, and to give vent to Gen. Massena. Gen. Moreau is to penetrate into Suaba at the same time, and it is even thought that the first consul will march from Dijon to Italy, to establish the principal theatre of war in that quarter.

April 23.
According to letters from Venice and other places, it appears that the Austrian government has endeavoured to soothe the resentment of the Emperor Paul, by offering to him the fortresses of Ancona and its dependencies.

Sir Home Popham is dated in the Monitor, to have failed, altogether in his mission to St. Petersburg; and in another journal, under the

article Berlin, it is added, that the Russian troops in Guerafey and Jersey are also to be withdrawn.

The official journal gives further but imperfect extracts from the correspondence relative to the evacuation of Egypt. An artful arrangement, under distinct heads & numbers, attempt to mislead and perplex the French people. The spirit is given instead of the text, the opinion of the commentator instead of the instruction. It is impossible to form an opinion more decided than we have hitherto submitted upon a subject respecting which our own gazette has persevered in unbroken silence, and which the official paper details only by peace words. Sir Sidney Smith still appears in the character of Turkish negotiator. The partial, perhaps false citations of his letters, given in these extracts, show great prudence and caution upon his part, and his frank declaration to General Kleber, does honour to him and to the nation.

April 24.
It is said, that the expedition to the Mediterranean is given up; & that it is also mentioned, that Gen. Sir Charles Stewart is going out to succeed Earl Balcarras, as commander in chief of Jamaica; and he is to take with him a number of troops from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are to be replaced by the troops now embarked here.

The Monitor has published an Analysis of fifty-nine Papers, relative to the Capitulation of Egypt and to the Negotiations which preceded it, in which the politeness of Sir Sydney Smith to Gen. Kleber is much praised. If we may give credit to the letters from Constantinople, the recovery of Egypt will not be so advantageous to the French as that power flattered itself. From being able to carry into execution the new plan of Government which it has formed, that part of its Empire, it seems that the Egyptians will obtain possession of their own authority, and claim their rights with arms in their hands.

April 20.
A London morning paper gives the following as a private letter from

Paris, April 14.
"I cannot bear to know that Buonaparte, that he has an opponent truly republican. In his brother Lucien, the Minister of Interior, whose offices are filled with bold Marcellists, as those of you he are with Jacobins. It is publicly known that Lucien having professed a sort of assent for Prefects in the First Consul, the latter found it Jacobinical, that he threw it into the fire. Lucien immediately threw up his post to his brother's head and set out for Senlis, where he remained for several days. The Consul wrote to him to return, and threatened that if he said a day longer, he should be dismissed from his office. The Minister obeyed, and resumed the duties of his office. During the reign of Robespierre, Lucien was a keeper of a magazine, near Marseilles, and was so violent a Jacobin, that he was imprisoned as a Terrorist after the 9th Thermidor.

Bernadotte is also known to be one of the most determined enemies of Buonaparte, and has just retired to serve under his command in the army of reserve. In a late conversation, he addressed him in the following language:—"I am resolved not to act under an Usurper; you may be the tyrant of those who will stoop to it, but you shall not be mine, while I wear a sword by my side." Bernadotte makes no difficulty of telling this story to his acquaintance. As long as places remain to be given away, the Republicans and Aristocrats will be enthusiastic in favour of Buonaparte, but when they are disposed of, the spirit of party, and the passions of different factions will break out. Sieyes procures as much as he can the admission into the tribunate, of men who are inimical to Buonaparte.

Letters from Dijon state, that there is not a single franc in the Military chest, and that want of specie occasions great confusion.

Gen. Vial, who held a command under Buonaparte in Italy, and on the Egyptian expedition; was a son of a decayed mechanic in a small market town in Norfolk; and a few years ago was serjeant in a regiment of dragoons, from which and his country he fled with a sum of money he had obtained for a draft on the agent of the corps, to which he had forged his captain's name while on the recruiting service in his native country. Having had the good fortune to land safe in Flanders, he entered into the service of the French Republic, where his address soon procured him advancement to the rank of General of brigades. He is now for having appeared of late, it may be presumed, that he has met the fate he merited, and that his head may have been one of those which after the defeat before Acre, graced the barrets of the Great Signior's Saraglio.

The new Pope has been required to revive the order of the Jesuits, the abolition of which is represented as one of the chief causes of the French revolution. But such a revival has been rendered unnecessary by that very event, for it produces the order of the Jacobins who are distinguished by all the artifices usually imputed to the Jesuits, united with a degree of cruelty, of which the most bigotted followers of Loyola were incapable.

Yesterday morning Earl St. Vincent set off from London for Plymouth, where he will visit the flag on board the Ville de Paris, and with all convenient speed proceed down the channel to meet Lord Bilsport in the command of a fleet. His lordship is to have forty-one sail of the line under his command, which he is to watch the enemy in the Bay.

A letter from Leeward by yesterday's mail, dated March 10, says that 200 men were going to the Queen Charlotte, and that 2000 others were to be sent to the island of St. Vincent, which might have been expected.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the Paris journal of the 27th inst. inclusive. The contents of the hour, but as our hands, the red having been concealed this day, to contain ourselves with giving the following extracts:

ARMY OF ITALY.

Telegraphic dispatch.
Albenga, 20 Germinal, April 20.

"The Commander in Chief, Gen. Marilliers, commanding the 7th division.

"Cause all the troops coming from France to lie off by forced marches towards Albenga."

(Of the same date.) "General Souchet, commanding the centre, has taken 2,500 prisoners, among whom are Gen. Baron d'Aligre, and several officers of distinction. The Commander in Chief continues his success."

(Signed) **SOUCHET.**

General Souchet, Lieutenant of the French Republic.

Head-quarters at Melogno, 20 Germinal, April 16.

General—For ten days the army of Italy has been engaged with the enemy. Finding myself detached from the army of the Commander in Chief, I have just joined me. I am in Chief, Massena, and having an opportunity of being able to give you intelligence of the army, I have just arrived. We are going to attack the enemy directly, and to double our efforts for a general & decisive attack!

On the 16th Germinal, Gen. Medici advanced in person the heights of Savona. Lieutenant Gen. Souchet, who commanded them, withstood during the whole day, the attack of the enemy on Cadurata and Montemotte, in order that he might be able to send in the fort of Savona what was necessary for its defence, and to effect his retreat to Genoa; for at the commencement of the day he could easily perceive that the enemy had each a superiority of forces, that he could not hope to overcome them. He threw a garrison of 700 men into the fort of Savona, and in the evening effected his retreat to Albisola. The same day Gen. Miollis was attacked on the river di Levante. He was first obliged to fall back; but on the 17th Gen.

Massena advanced hither in person, and on the 20th he took from the Egyptian prisoners, among whom were Gen. Baron d'Aligre.

On the 20th Gen. Massena attacked the enemy at Saffello and Albisola. The affair continued the whole day, and on the 21st Gen. Massena bravely repulsed the enemy and took from them a great number of prisoners.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th, Gen. Massena, had the engagements, the result of which are constantly in our favour. He took from the enemy 4,500 prisoners, 7 Italian and 6 pieces of cannon.

On the 17th, however, I have advanced to the line of Borghetto. The M. coms de la N. were taken, and several lines. The Hungarian grenadiers offered considerable resistance, where they were vigorously repulsed. The 17th, and the grenadiers of the 34th distinguished themselves in a particular manner. Observing that the enemy were endeavouring to turn me, I determined to advance to the line of Borghetto. During this time, Gen. Zabolowski completely beat the division of the enemy, which was debouching by Canaro, and had already arrived at Pieve; he took from them 500 prisoners.

On the 10th, having received orders from Gen. Massena to attack the enemy, I advanced on the 20th. The troops took by assault and destroyed the tower and redoubt of Melogno, with 400 prisoners, 12 of whom were officers. The chief of the division of Vedal, belonging to the 34th demi-brigade, was killed that day in the entrenchments. The Col. of the Austrian regiment of Orange was killed.

The numerous routs of the enemy were on the 21st. Gen. Souchet, with a part of the 7th division, the grenadiers of the 34th and 10th, favoured by a very dark fog, surrounded the enemy, and took 1200 prisoners of the regiment of Hoff, and of the Prince of Orange, and a woman of M. Souchet's staff, and two lieutenant Colonels. One standard only fell into our hands, the red having been concealed among the rocks.

My division in different actions does not exceed one hundred and thirty wounded and thirty killed.

The loss of the enemy, independent of prisoners, has been much greater.

Among the brave men whom the army has to regret, is Glavel, a battalion, of the 10th. General Clausel, who commanded the division, is entitled to much praise. The 7th division, particularly distinguished themselves.

On the 20th, Gen. Clausel was engaged the whole day, on the small hills in the neighbourhood of St. Jacques. He took prisoners, 1500 Hungarian grenadiers. Chevalier General du Battalion, Assistant to the Adjutant General Salignac, was killed. We fought the whole of the 22d. Gen. Solignac was wounded.

General—General Oudinot, Chief of the Staff, who was the bearer of intelligence from the Commander in Chief, has just joined me. I am in Chief, Massena, and having an opportunity of being able to give you intelligence of the army, I have just arrived. We are going to attack the enemy directly, and to double our efforts for a general & decisive attack!

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