

because expeditions, otherwise productive of nothing but disgrace, disaster, and dishonor, have been undertaken without a knowledge of the actual condition and force of the enemy, and performed without any prospect of either solid advantage or fleeting glory.

Austria is now perhaps fighting her last campaign as the het of an Imperial House, whilst Prussia possibly aspires to the honor of giving a Chief to the German Empire.

Russia on whom the ministers of Great Britain once so vainly relied for complete success in their war of extermination, has at this moment an ambassador in the capital of that very republic which these ministers fought to exterminate.

This subject is capable of very detailed consideration; but we have not essayed more than simply to illustrate the truth of the proposition, that "Europe has totally changed her political condition and habits since the days of the first Chatham."

It would be a consequence of universality of assent to this proposition (which we consider irrefragable) that in all discussions on the rights and duties of the governing and governed, we should instantly renounce our old-fashioned prejudices, and proceed in the enquiry, "how may nations be benefited by an alteration of their systems of practical government, so as to adapt them to the obvious changes of political constitution and habits of the years experienced by the European Commonwealth."

An alarm has been excited both at Genes and Jersey, in consequence of some military movements which had been observed on the opposite coast of France. This is certainly the only season of the year in which an invasion or an attack may be apprehended from the enemy, as the vigilance of our cruisers may be more easily eluded. The islands are in excellent state of defence, and the effective force in them, composed of regular troops and militia, does not amount to less than 20,000 men. The most vulnerable points, particularly those of the island of Jersey, have of late been considerably strengthened by additional fortifications. It is these alarms that the dispatches we yesterday stated to have arrived from the islands are supposed to refer.

Before Sir Ralph Abercrombie quitted Gibraltar, he made dispositions for sending a considerable number of troops to the West Indies. He took with him up the Mediterranean just 15,000 men. Those whose services were confined to Europe, must return to Lisbon.

Report says, a court martial will be had upon certain officers engaged in a late expedition, at the express desire of those officers, who feel they have been very unjustly calumniated.

It is affirmed that in the full powers granted Augereau, for treating separately with the Princes of the Empire, the Ecclesiastical Princes and Imperial Cities are excepted.

We formerly observed, that judging from appearances, it was extremely probable the ambassador extraordinary from the Swedish monarch to our court, would be the bearer to his government of the most satisfactory intelligence as the result of his mission. It is now known that our ministers have fully recognized the claims of Sweden in regard to the seizure of the frigates at Barcelona. A condition, as it is true, been talked to the engagement of ministers. They have provided—"if your complaint should prove to be well founded." The first moment when the capture was known to us, having the Geneva state paper of the Spanish minister before us, we perceived that the laws of nations had been outraged by our cruisers; and we demanded, in the name of the country, that ministers would instantly enquire into the whole transaction, and bring the officer to a court-martial, to whose intemperance we have to attribute it, that a great injustice was committed, and the flag of a neutral nation outrageously insulted in the bay of Barcelona.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 18—21.
From the Court Gazette.

The treaty of two English ships in the harbor of Navos, on the arrival of a military force to put them under arrest, in consequence of the embargo laid on them, being made resistance, fired pistols, and forced a Russian sloop into the water, and threw reds which she had on board, and called away, but Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order that the remaining vessels in that harbor should be seized.

The Imperial Majesty having received from his Chamberlain Iturbide, at Palermo, an account of the king of Sicily, has been pleased to direct that the

following note shall be transmitted to all the Diplomats residing at his court, by the minister residing in the court for foreign affairs, Count Kollowrat, and the Vice-Chancellor of the Court. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having received the circumstantial accounts of the surrender of Malta, by which it is fully confirmed that the English general, notwithstanding repeated representations of his Imperial Majesty's ministers, and of the king of the two Sicilies, have taken possession of Valetta, and the island of Malta, in the name of the king of Great Britain, and hoisted the English flag aloft; his Majesty is filled with just displeasure, and has resolved that the British vessels in the harbors shall not be taken off till the conditions of the convention in the year 1763, shall be punctually fulfilled.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

The general in chief, Moreau, to the minister at war.

"Head quarters at Auzing, 12 Frimire, Dec. 3.
"I have the pleasure, my dear general, to give you an account of an event very glorious for the army which I command, and of great advantage to the republic.
"By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th (Dec. 1) I announced to you the capture of the army, and my intention to send off fifty.
"Yesterday evening, the corps of general Gruener was surrounded by Hohenloeden and Hatleben. The division under the orders of general Grouchy, of which general Gruener had taken the command, surprised the left, and the village of Hohenloeden, the divisions of Richelieu and Decan, at Hohenloeden, and I had given orders to general Richelieu and Decan, to fire on S. Catherine upon Marépeet, and to fire with vigor upon the rear of his attack. This movement was executed with as much boldness as intelligence.
"The enemy commenced his attack upon Hohenloeden, about half past seven in the morning; we were contented to keep them in check until the instant when a moment of hesitation led me to conclude that the attack of general Richelieu had begun.
"I ordered general Gruener to commence charging, Ney marched with vigor into the defile, and general Richelieu followed upon the road to Marépeet. All who were wounded in the wood, which was large and half in extent, have been killed, taken or dispersed.—The attack of general Ney was followed by the division of general Grouchy, who received the retreat of the enemy's grenadiers, and had attempted to turn his right. His attack was directed by general Gruener and Hoyer.
"The movement of general Richelieu was executed with the greatest boldness.—Ordered to march by narrow roads, and entirely surrounded by the enemy, Richelieu found himself separated from the other corps with two or three battalions and a regiment of chasseurs; but without looking behind him, he marched into the midst of the enemy's army without feeling any impediment at the final level of his force, and joined the head of the division of general Ney which was led with vigor and intrepidity, by the adjutant, General Vais, was badly wounded in his neck. General Deauvergne succeeded in making the passage to the support of Gen. Richelieu.
"While the enemy was thus determining in our favor, we were ordered to send troops marching from Weissenburg to Ehrenbreitstein, general Decan to charge his front to the right in order to stop them. He obeyed, and threw them into the greatest disorder.
"The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to dispute to Hohenloeden, an effort was made in the left, the enemy having on the preceding evening had troops in the Valley of the Hen, between Gen. Gruener and the division of the divisions of Legendre, Bittouf, and the reserve of cavalry, who at the moment when they were about to reform the offensive were themselves struck. Some troops of General Ney, and other divisions which were at hand were motioned to their support.
"Generals Legendre and Bittouf, after having repulsed their attack, and after having themselves attacked the enemy with great vigor, routed them at length, with the loss of part of their artillery, General Bittouf was wounded in this attack, and was succeeded by General Bouquet.
"This affair was so general that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the same must inevitably have been the case in the part of the Austrian army. The howl fell in great numbers during the whole action.
"We have taken above 80 pieces of artillery, and 200 waggon, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three generals. The pursuit lasted till night. I estimate our loss at one thousand men killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty, nor can I show any particular eulogium on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deserve the highest praise.—The officers of the general staff particularly distinguished themselves.
"The corps of Gen. Lacombe, which had taken possession of Hofenheim on the 10th, (Dec. 1) were commissioned to cover the Inn, and to detour the castle of Tyrol.
"The chief of the general staff will give you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenloeden, a piece already well known for the convention which passed in possession of the three fortresses. The republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly distinguished themselves. He will also inform you respecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we have not paid much attention.
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FRANCE.
GALLO-BATAVIAN ARMY.
Report of Lieutenant-General Du Helleac to Augereau, Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, at Stoclach, Nov. 29.
I have the honor, General, to inform you, that the enemy, taking advantage of the fear inspired by the prospect given to evacuate Alshaffenbois, at the end of the armistice, sent out this day, at 4 in the afternoon, from that city, 12 or 1300 men, who suddenly attacked our advanced guards, were able to turn us, counting of 20 men, whom they made prisoners. Licur, C. J. Caulard, at the head of 200 Batauvian hussars, first repulsed this audacity by a very vigorous charge, made up of this body, and with such success as to take them prisoners.—But he afterwards was followed by 300 Batauvian chasseurs, who issued from their cantonments, he attacked them with vigor, and immediately made them flee the ground they had gained, and from which they threatened the highway. After a smart fire of mousquetry he obliged them to leave the Mayne in such a manner, that there is every appearance they will evacuate the place tomorrow, and that we shall not be able to find them. Citizen Cuard, notwithstanding severe wounds received during the fight, did not quit his field of battle till the enemy was driven from it. He is entitled to the greatest praise, as well as the Batauvian chasseurs and hussars, who on this occasion gave new proofs of their bravery.

LONDON, Dec. 30.
A letter from general Berthier, of the army of Italy, tells the extraordinary exertions and consequent hardships which that army has undergone, in striking its way through the mountains of Lombardy, and the march through the passage of Spilgen; the energy of the French troops, according to this official account, could be equaled by the indomitable industry of general Macdonald who went in every direction animating his men, by holding forth to them the most precious and soldier-like examples. It appears that this army has opened a communication between the Engadine and the Valley of Mont-Bernina, and the Valley of Padisera; this operation, however, was not performed without some loss; a good detachment of the 18th dem. brigade, and another of the 12th of dem. hussars, were taken and made prisoners on the occasion.
When the last accounts from Italy reached Paris, that army had advanced into the Upper Engadine as far as Ponte, and remained in quiet possession of the communication through the Valley of Padisera.
The Paris-Journals also contain more letters lately received from A. Menou. He continues to state, that the country is in the most flourishing condition, and that it has been able to combine the efforts of all the enemies of France; the cause is a long uncertainty of the Mameluk who murdered general Kiener.
The life of the first consul has been, it seems, again Presumptively saved. As he was going to the Opera, on the 24th, at eight o'clock in the evening, and as usual, by his pocket of cavalry, was a night into the Rue St. Nicaise, 2 small carts with a forty little horse in it, stopped the way.—The cartmen, though driven very fast, was lucky enough not to touch it; a few moments later, however, a most dreadful explosion broke all the windows of the consular carriage, wounded one of the soldier's horses, broke all the windows in the neighbourhood, killed three women, a man, and a child; the number of wounded, when the parliament Paris, was known to be fifteen; and fifteen more were very much damaged by the explosion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Wednesday, Dec. 31.
About half past three o'clock His Majesty came down to the house in his usual habit, and in his royal robes, being attended on his throne, gave the royal assent to the bill lately passed, and then put a period to the session, after delivering the following most gracious speech to the house:
My Lords and Gentlemen,
I cannot but with satisfaction observe, without regarding you my particular acknowledgments for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting object, which at the commencement of the session, I most especially recommended to your attention.
It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted, which could tend to relieve the pressure laid on the patient and the poor, and to secure a sufficient supply of the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use.
The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation, and the expedient measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and producing an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effect.
Much, however, must depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying on an execution my solemn recommendation and injunction, issued at your desire, for the adoption of all practicable economy in the use of the articles, which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects.
The time fixed for the commencement of the session of Great Britain and Ireland, will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper, on the first meeting of the parliament of the united Kingdoms.
The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have necessarily left unfinished, and of considering what measures may be adopted to allay the pressure on any people, or to prevent the danger of its recurring.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary, under the present circumstances, for the public service.
My Lords and Gentlemen,
The decision of the proprietors of my subjects, in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn treaties, and the imprisonment of British factors in that country, have excited in my sentiments, in which you and all my subjects, will, I am sure, participate.
I have already taken such steps as this occasion imperiously required, and it will afford me great satisfaction, if they prove effectual; but if it shall become necessary to maintain, against any combination, the honor and independence of the British empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which our prosperity and our security are always essentially depend, I entertain no doubt, either of the success of those means which, in such a case, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination

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