

the mountains round Genoa are covered with dead bodies. Massena with the remains of his late powerful army is shut up in the famished city of Genoa. The 18th of April decided both his fate and that of Genoa. Yesterday he made a proposal to set at liberty 3000 Austrian prisoners, having no provision for them, which was accepted. As soon as the battering artillery shall be landed from the English ships, Genoa must fall, and Massena, with the 12,000 men he still has with him, surrender. Yesterday arrived a courier from Field Marshall Lutzenitz, with an account that the French had attacked him on the 19th near Finale, but were repulsed with great loss. The citadel of Savona must soon surrender from want of provisions. The greater part of our cavalry is encamped near Acqui. The English closely blockade the sea coast and with their gun boats, on the 10th, did great damage to the French in their retreat from Varragio to Voltri.

LONDON, May 10.

The public attention is now drawn from the military operations in the Genoese to the successful opening of the campaign on the part of the French in Germany. It is by victories in Suabia that the French expect to counterbalance and probably to repair their disasters in Italy, and to draw off General Melas from the western coast of the Genoese. We shall examine upon what grounds this expectation appears to be founded. It is necessary, however, first to follow the career of the French army of the Rhine, from their effecting the passage of the Rhine to their defeat of the Austrians, and the capture of the important post of Stockach. Desolite's dispatches leaves nothing doubtful, involves nothing in obscurity; his details are simple, and his descriptions clear:—there does not appear to be any desire to exaggerate successes, nor any wishes to conceal reverses. His account, therefore, seems to be worthy of implicit credit.

The army of the Rhine crossed that river in three great divisions [we do not include Lecourbe's corps] and at three different points. The 1st division, under St. Suttane, crossed at Kehl, and the 2d, under St. Cyr at Brissach, on the 25th of April. The former proceeding to Offenburg, engaged a strong corps of the Austrians, and a warm action ensued, which lasted 11 hours. The second directing its march to Rriburg, entered that town with little resistance. The success of this second division paved the way for Moreau's crossing the Rhine at Basse, with the third division on the 27th of April. His first object was to join and support St. Cyr. A part of his corps forced the entrenched passage of the Alb, and another part drove the Austrians from St. Blaize. Moreau and St. Cyr then effected a junction and passed the little river called Wutack, on the 30th April, the Austrians retreating before them. Meanwhile the first division had not advanced beyond Offenburg, and the movements of that body were made only with a view to keep the Austrians in the valley of Kenzig. The second division therefore made a show of acting in concert, and connecting its operations with the first. This plan, which seems to have been well concerted, and ably executed, was attended with complete success. On a sudden the first division received orders to fall back by Kehl, to recross the Rhine, proceed by forced marches, return by the left bank of the Rhine to Brissach, and hasten to Rriburg. These orders were executed with great celerity. The Austrians in the mean time appear to have been ignorant of the real intentions of Moreau, and not to have known whether it was his design to divide his army and make separate attacks, or to unite his force and make one grand attack. They delayed therefore concentrating their force and were kept in the Kenzig. The principal dependence however of Moreau was on Lecourbe's forces, which was not to cross the Rhine till Moreau and St. Cyr's divisions had passed the Wutack. Lecourbe's corps then crossed with great rapidity between Shaffhausen and Stein, and joined the commander in chief, and enable him to make a grand attack. It was not till the Wutack had been passed, and Lecourbe had pushed his

force across the Rhine that the Austrians appear to have been well acquainted with Moreau's intention, and to have seen that his design was to turn Donaueschingen. They then fell back to the line of Stockach. Desolite's dispatches come down no later than the 2d when he states that the army was marching to give the Austrians battle. —On the 4th this battle took place, a great victory was gained, and the important post of Stockach, together with all the banks of the Lake of Constance, were taken. The result will be, to compel the Austrians to quit their position at Donaueschingen, where they could not be attacked without great difficulty and hazard.

But what influence will this victory on the Rhine have upon the war in Italy? It enables Buonaparte to draw the whole army of reserve from Langres and Dijon, from whence it could not safely be removed till it was known whether the French were in sufficient force in Suabia to cope with the Austrians, and whether it would not be necessary to reinforce the army of the Rhine. Accordingly we find that the army of reserve is marching to Geneva, where the headquarters are fixed, and to which place the chief consuls, and probably Carnot, are gone. One division of the army of reserve, amounting to 18,000 men, is already on its march by the Alps, and is to enter Italy by the Alps. Buonaparte's object seems to be to make a diversion in the rear of the Austrians, and to pour a strong force into the north of Piedmont. Should he be able to make this diversion immediately, General Melas will probably not think it advisable to persist in his designs against Genoa.

But every thing depends upon this circumstance, whether Massena is able to hold out for some weeks. He has failed in his object of re-establishing his communication with Souchet, and has fallen back upon Genoa, which is stated to be supplied with nearly 3 months provisions.—The heights round the city are occupied by French troops; but Massena, it is clear, is very closely pressed by the Austrians, and is harassed by daily attacks.

May 13. The combined Brest fleet consists, it is said, not of 32, but 40 sail of the line, and the force in troops which they had on board at the time they were on the point of sailing, when the appearance of the British fleet off Brest preventing them from carrying into execution their design, is made to amount to 24,000.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail; it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca, are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and, being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the south of France.

May 15. A letter from Palermo, dated April 8, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, a French ship, lately captured by the British in the road of Malta. She had on board millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in that island. The conflict was desperate, and continued four hours. The number of killed and wounded on board the French ship amounted to about 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell, chiefly of those belonging to the garrison, sick, and Malta patriots.

May 17.

We are told that a Cabinet Council was assembled at Lord Grenville's office yesterday, upon important business, and that the debate on the Income-bill was adjourned in order to prevent interruption to their deliberations, which continued during several hours. It is asserted, that the subject of their discussion was the last dispatch received from Lord Minto, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Vienna. His Excellency is said to have written home, that new overtures of peace were confidently expected in that capital from the French; and that if the proposals of the Chief Consul were rightly anticipated, they were of a nature so advantageous to the Roman Emperor, as to render it prudent to

be prepared for every alternative.
May 21.

The private letters in the Paris journals state, that the battles of the 2d and 5th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 11,000 wounded; the French 5,000 killed and 7,000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, it is said, entered Lindau, and another was preparing to attack Brezentz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to advance to Augsburg.

From Massena there is no direct news, but an official letter from Gen. St. Maurice, commandant of Marsilles, contains some accounts from Genoa as late as the 2d inst. Buonaparte arrived at Genoa late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the headquarters of the army were at Lantanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of General Luncey. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the brig Trial, Griffin, in 43 days from Liverpool. London papers to the 23d of May, inclusive, are received by her at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

From these papers we learn, that on the 4th and 5th May, two sanguinary battles were fought between the French army of the Rhine and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 21,000 men killed and wounded, and at an expence to the victors of 12,000 men.

No occurrence of moment appears to have taken place in Italy since the date of our former accounts from that quarter.

We are still in darkness respecting our commissioners; they are not mentioned in the papers before us. There is good reason to infer, even from this silence, that a good understanding prevailed between the commissioners and those of the Republic; and that the report by way of Boston, of their dismissal by the First Consul in consequence of correspondence between them and the British Minister, is a gross imposition on the credulity of the American people.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

By the ship Maria, John T. Thompson master, from Leghorn, the following information, useful for those who trade to the Mediterranean, has been received.

Copy of a letter from the American vice consul at Leghorn, sent circularly to the American captains at Pechenas, enclosing a consular letter also annexed.

Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure I inform you every thing is amicably adjusted with the regency of Tunis.—Annexed is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Eaton.

Yours, &c.

ROBT. TRUFREN, Junr.
Chan. and Vice Consul, for
the United States.

Leghorn, 25th April, 1800.

Consulate of the United States.

TUNIS, April 10 1800

Sir,

Having at length amicably adjusted the affairs of the United States, with the Bey and Regency of Tunis, I desire you would communicate this agreeable intelligence to the masters of American vessels, who may come within the limits of your Consulate.

The principal minister of the Bey, has pledged himself that the last clause of the 12th article of our treaty, with this Regency, inserted by Joseph Etienne Famin, shall have the same effect with respect to American Merchant vessels as the custom of all other nations at peace with Tunis, has established with respect to their own, and to others.—There is therefore no danger to be apprehended from American vessels visiting this coast. Perfect health prevails here.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WM. EATON.

Thomas Appleton Esq.

American Consul, Leghorn.