

FURTHER DETAILS

By the late arrivals from England.

FRANCE.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Turin, 7 Messidor, June 25.

The army of reserve and that of Italy form no longer but one and the same, under the name of the army of Italy. General Massena is commander in chief of the whole.

General Berthier has arrived at Turin, to organise the government of Piedmont.

General Suchet took possession of all the fortifications of Genoa 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 openness, dignity, and honour.

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 have found there immense magazines. In one alone there are more than 8000 pair of blankets for the hospitals. The citadel of Turin is superb—it contains more than 300 pieces of cannon.

It is calculated that the artillery of all the places surrendered by the convention of the 7th Prairial amounts to more than 2000 pieces, and the gunpowder found in them to two millions of pounds.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letter from General Moreau, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister of War.

Neresheim, 5 Messidor, June 24.

I send you a copy of my dispatches to the Chief Consul, respecting the battle of Hochstedt. General Kray abandons Ulm. This success is of the highest importance; but it was an arduous task to obtain it. Represent to yourself a river passed without boats, without bridges, in a word, only by swimming and courage.

MOREAU.

A true copy.

CARNOT.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Consul, by General Moreau, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine.

Head-quarters, Dillengen, 3 Messidor, June 22.

At length, Citizen Consul, we shall compel General Kray to abandon Ulm, his chief support. A decisive success has just procured us the double advantage of almost deciding on the fate of Germany, and of vindicating French honour from a defeat at the beginning of this century. I fondly hope, that it will have some influence in the negotiations which your victories in Italy are on the point of opening. Observing that the Austrian army kept close to its camp at Ulm, which gave it the advantage of easily debouching on both banks of the Danube, while it consequently prevented us from making any material progress in Germany; and not having been inclined to give battle at Blauberger, lest the enemy should avail himself of my movement, in order to advance upon Memmingen, connect himself with the Tyrol, and send down into Italy a corps of troops that might have much embarrassed you, I determined to make General Lecourbe execute several manoeuvres upon the Lech, in the hope that I should thereby force General Kray to march to protect Bavaria, but he continued to manoeuvre in our rear. The battle of the 16th (June 5) which he lost, obliged him to retrace the Danube. I then formed a project of passing that river below Ulm, that I might thus separate him from his magazines at Donawerth and Ratisbon, and, by this means, cause him to withdraw, or come to a battle. This movement was both difficult and dangerous, and we had neither bridges nor boats, the enemy having destroyed the former, and sunk the latter. I reinforced General Lecourbe's corps with five battalions and five regiments of cavalry; and I charged him to take possession of one of the bridges on the Danube between Dillengen and Donawerth. Lecourbe executed this movement with an intrepidity worthy of the highest praises.

After having secured the posts of Landberg and of Augsbuurg, and left in them a sufficient force to protect his rear against the corps of the Prince de Reuss, stationed in the Tyrol, and whom Generals Nansouty and Molitor have defeated every time he attempted to debouche, he advanced towards Dillengen,

Blenheim, and Hochstedt. I advanced the right wing of General Grenier's corps to the Danube at Gunzburg, and the left Kifendorff. General Richepanse, placed upon the two banks of the Mier, covered the road from Ulm to Memmingen, and protected our communications with Switzerland, which were much threatened by detachments of the enemy. The three divisions of reserve, under my immediate command, were between the Kamlac and the Miedal, destined to support the attacks of General Lecourbe in case he should succeed, and the attack which General Grenier was to make upon Gunzburg, in case the former should fail.

The army was situated on the 29th Prairial (June 18). After several actions, in which the enemy was compelled to fall back upon Ulm, General Lecourbe, on that day, made several demonstrations on the bridge of Dillengen, and in consequence of the report made by his reconnoitring parties, he determined seriously to attempt the bridges of Grentsheim, Blenheim, and Hochstedt. Eighty naked swimmers, armed with muskets and knapacks, which were sent over after them, in two very small boats, took possession of the villages of Grentsheim and Blenheim, and made themselves masters of some pieces of cannon, which were manned by artillery-men who had passed over on ladders placed upon the wrecks of the bridge; all of them maintained themselves with extraordinary courage, while a number of miners and bridge-builders were employed, under the enemy's fire, in repairing the bridges, over which a force was passed to oppose the reinforcements which the enemy were marching towards the points where the object of the attacks could be no longer doubtful. The 94th demi-brigade passed over after the swimmers, and boldly maintained themselves in the villages of Grentsheim, Blenheim, Langenau, and Schavingen, where General Marigny was slightly wounded, but this demi-brigade would have found it extremely difficult to maintain these positions, notwithstanding the exertions of the most heroic courage, were it not for a vigorous attack of two squadrons of the first regiment of carabiniers, conducted by Citizen Grimblot. They had just passed, one by one, over the bridge of Grentsheim; they were joined by hussars belonging to Gen. Lecourbe's escort; they overpowered a body of the enemy's cavalry three times their number, took six pieces of cannon, 250 horses, and several stand of colours; four pieces of artillery, which the enemy sent as a reinforcement, were also carried away. The whole of the corps that came from Donawerth was almost destroyed. The brigade of General Laval set out in pursuit of them; it remained to make head against the corps that was coming from Hochstedt, Dillengen, and Lavingen.

After several charges, in which the carabiniers, cuirassiers, the 9th and 6th of the cavalry, and the 9th of the hussars, distinguished themselves, we took 2000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon and stand of colours. The enemy's forces had been considerably increased; the troops from Ulm began to arrive; but the bridges of Dillengen and Lavingen being re-established, the divisions of Dacean and Grandjean were enabled to join with their cavalry, and to concur in a last charge of about 4000 horse. They drove the enemy beyond the Dronz, and left us masters of the position of Gundelshingen. The 6th of the chassiers, the 13th cavalry, the 4th hussars, and the 11th chassiers, particularly distinguished themselves in that affair. The rest of these divisions, and that of General Leclerc, rapidly crossed the Danube, and on their arrival formed themselves as to be able to repulse the attacks which we presumed the enemy would attempt the next day. General Grenier had likewise prepared himself to pass the Danube at Gunzburg, but the enemy, who antecedently cut down some arches of the bridge, covered the part remaining on his side with straw, tar, and other combustible materials, that were to consume it at the moment of our attack. This the enemy did not fail to execute the moment they saw our swimmers plunge into the water. Some of the latter had the hardihood to attempt extinguishing the fire, but it was impossible.

The next day the corps of General Grenier advanced to Lavingen. General Richepanse made preparations for investing Ulm, at soon as the hostile army should abandon it. The hostile troops took place on the too famous theatre of Hochstedt. General Lecourbe, who displayed upon this occasion the most distinguished courage and talents, was perfectly well seconded by Generals Gudin, Montrichard, Despage, Laval, Schinor, and Putod. The corps of cavalry, conducted by Generals Hauspoult and Deniguc have done

prodigies of courage. The conduct of the swimmers, commanded by Citizen Degrometri, is a trait of intrepidity of which there are few examples. Citizens Caban and Galbori superintended the operations of the artillery and engineers, and displayed equal skill and bravery.

The Chief of the Staff will send you the colours by Citizen Vadelay, Aid-de-Camp to General Lecourbe, and by the officer who commanded the swimmers. The 10th and 37th light brigade, the 1st battalion of the 57th and 58th; in a word, the whole of the troops who were engaged in this battle have given reiterated proofs of their courage and intrepidity. The loss of the enemy, without including killed and wounded, is about 6000 prisoners, 26 pieces of cannon, and five stand of colours. The following day the 6th regiment of chassiers took a convoy of waggons loaded with corn. Kray has just quitted Ulm, and is reported to be advancing to attack us. We intend to save him half the way.

MOREAU.

A true copy.

CARNOT,

Minister at War.

The Chief Consul, to the Consuls of the Republic.

Lyons, 10 Messidor, June 29.

I am arrived at Lyons, Citizen Consuls. I stop there to lay the first stone of the Facade of the Place Bellecour, which is about to be rebuilt. Nothing but this circumstance could retard my arrival at Paris; but I could not refuse the ambition of accelerating the re-establishment of that place which I had formerly seen so beautiful, and which is now so hideous. I am flattered with the hope that in two years it will be entirely finished. I hope that before this period, the commerce of this city, the pride of all Europe, will have recovered its former prosperity.

CONAPARTE.

STASBURGH, JULY 6.

We have received the important intelligence that our troops, after having taken possession of the Bishopric of Eichstedt, have entered the Upper Palatinate, and compelled General Szarry's corps to retire to Lagenfeld. Our soldiers display a courage and energy of which history can furnish few examples. They pursue the enemy wherever they appear, and continually compel them to retreat without daring to risk an action.

VANNES, JUNE 28.

Belle-Ile is surrounded by thirty English men of war, several transports, cutters and luggers, and the communication with the continent cut off. The English block up the mouths of the Villaine and the Loire. Several boats have come, within this few days, to take soundings within cannon shot of Fort Penthièvre. A camp of 10,000 men is established in the Isles of Houat and Hédie. The regiments of Welch, La Chartre, and two other emigrant regiments, in English pay, have received orders to repair to their camp, as well as four regiments of light dragoons. It is this circumstance which has determined Lieutenant-General Debelle to raise the camp of Ploermel, and to order the troops to Vannes. A camp is established at Conthvi, and a park of artillery at Josselin, with a regiment of chassiers.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

General Kleber has, according to the most recent accounts from Egypt, reinforced his army very considerably with recruits from among the Jews, the Greeks and the Copts, who are more zealously attached to the French than ever, since the invasion of Egypt by the Grand Vizier.

JUNE 30.

The new army of Reserve is rapidly organizing. General Brune is the commander in chief, and Matthieu Dumas chief of the staff.

A Turkish ambassador has arrived at Genoa from Leghorn, on board an English frigate. He has informed Lord Keith of the events which have taken place in Egypt, and of the deplorable situation of the Grand Vizier, who was driven beyond the desert.

On the 25th of June, the Austrians completely evacuated the Grison country, and retired into the Tyrol, afraid lest the French should cut off their retreat. General St. Suzanne was at Mentz, forming a new army of 30,000 men, who, it is said, are to enter Franconia, which is the only retreat left for Kray.

JULY 2.

A large quantity of colonial produce has arrived at Antwerp, so that within the last ten days the custom-house duties, to the amount of 400,000 livres, (20,000l.) have been paid at the custom-house, a proof of the importance of the opening of the Scheldt to France.

The answer from Vienna is not yet arrived. In the mean while Moreau pursues his brilliant career; and we have no doubt that if Austria does not immediately meet Buonaparte's pacific intentions, Austria, or rather its government, will be no more.

We are assured that the Chief Consul has written with his own hand a very impressive and forcible letter to the Emperor, respecting Peace; and that he has taken every possible measure for having the letter forwarded directly to his Imperial Majesty.

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 to 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.

GERMANY.

INGOLDSTADT, JUNE 28.

The battle which was fought yesterday in the neighbourhood of Neubourg was most sanguinary and obstinate. The French occupied in considerable force the wood of Burgwald; they sustained for a long time the attacks of the Austrians and Bavarians, who at length drove them out of it at the point of the bayonet. The Austrians then advanced to Burghelm. At ten in the evening the action recommenced, and the French having received reinforcements, recovered the position; they had lost; this morning they are at present in our neighborhood, encamped on the plain, which is at this side of the Danube. Its head quarters were established here this day.

RATISBON, JUNE 30.

The French army continues to advance. The column which penetrated into Bavaria seems to be directing its course towards the Danube along the Iller. The French entered Munich yesterday.

The Austrian army quitted yesterday the position it occupied in the environs of Ingoldstadt; the head-quarters have been transferred to Riehbouurg. According to the movement of the Imperial troops, it appears that the greater part of them will proceed towards Landshut.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 24.

The direct communication between this country and England grows daily brisker. A great quantity of English goods are imported, in exchange for which provisions are exported at any price, which renders every thing very dear. Our government now encourages and promotes as much as possible, the importation of useful commodities.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Accounts from Calais and Dunkirk were yesterday received in town, they announce on the authority of telegraphic bulletins the return of Buonaparte to Paris on the 1st inst. Capt. Simmons, of a Dutch passage boat, which on Friday evening arrived at Dover from Calais, reports, that on Wednesday and Thursday nights Calais was brilliantly illuminated, in consequence of intelligence communicated by the telegraph, that Buonaparte, previous to his leaving Italy, had signed the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria, established on the basis of the treaty of Leoben, with the exception of the Ecclesiastical States, which Capt. Simmons understood were to be confirmed to the Pope. It is stated, that by this conveyance, Ministers have been possessed of a copy of a bulletin and a Paris paper, containing confirmatory intelligence.

Capt. Simmons states, that on Thursday reports had reached Calais of further advantages obtained by the Republicans on the Danube, and that Ulm was in their possession. This account is in some degree supported by the intelligence yesterday received from Dunkirk.

JULY 7.

On the 18th ult, a courier arrived at Vienna from General Vukashovich, with intelligence of the retreat of the Austrians under the walls of Mantua, and of the untimely state of the fortresses in Piedmont and the Milanese. Orders were instantly dispatched for the supply of Mantua, Pefchiera and Verona. The Aulic Council after long deliberations, dispatched messengers to the two armies, and to

the respective Governments in all letters from other parts of the Empire announce the reinforcement and exertion, both to General Kray and the Mantuan, and the formation of two armies of reserve.

Whether the preparations making at Vienna will be carried into effect, or whether they are only meant as strong demonstrations of power and means to procure better terms of accommodation, we will not venture to decide.

Mr. Sheridan, in the debate in the House of Commons on the 11th ult. respecting a peace with France, said, "I believe, Sir, it will not be denied for a moment, that the general voice is for peace, immediate peace, if possible; the necessity of peace is felt throughout the country, both in this house and out of it. But I am sorry to say, that there is a degree of careless indifference and supineness that pervades all ranks of the people, which in my mind is the worst symptom of the declining liberty of a country. There is scarce a man whom you meet, who has known the extent of the calamities of the present war, yet in proportion to those calamities, has been a supporter of government in carrying it on, who has not received the news of the victories over the Austrians, our allies, with a smile; they observe that the victories of Buonaparte will lead to peace. (Hear, hear! from both sides of the house.) Look at the universal sentiment those victories have produced in the city; the funds have risen in consequence of them; the people feel that it is to the defeat of our allies alone they can look forward for an alleviation of their calamities. If the people have suffered by the continuation of the war, it is to themselves they must look as the cause of their sufferings. They feel the distresses of the war; they will not say we will have peace, but from the enemy, through the disgrace of our allies. I know the people have only to meet in a constitutional way, and express their determination to have peace in order to obtain it; but no, they will wait till they receive it by the defeat and loss of honour of those with whom we are allied in the prosecution of the war. It is this supineness I consider as a symptom of the decay of the spirit which once characterized the country. There never was a period when there appeared so little public virtue, so little independence of mind as at present."

LATEST NEWS.

By the ship Argo, arrived at Boston, in 17 days from London.

FRANCE.

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

Augsbuurg, June 29.

The enemy, Citizen Minister, with the intention of preventing us from penetrating by Rain, assembled their army at Neubourg. As he was one day's march before us in his retreat, and as we had three defiles to pass, those of Vernity, the Danube, and the Lech, the bridge over which took nearly 18 hours to repair, the general movement was retarded. The corps of General Lecourbe, however, effected a passage in the evening of the 26th, and on the 27th advanced into Bavaria; the division of General Gudin marching upon Poemeth, and that of General Montrichard upon Neubourg.

The latter found at Oberhausen a very considerable corps of the enemy commanded by Kray in person, with which a very warm action commenced. General Lecourbe came up at the moment when our troops were forced to yield to their own number, and maintained the fight until the arrival of the brigade of General Grandjean, who passed the Lech, and advanced with great rapidity to the division of Montrichard, which still kept its ground with distinguished valour.

A battalion of the 14th light, two of the 46th of the line, and two of the 57th, attacked the enemy with an intrepidity which has been seldom equalled. The enemy, notwithstanding his considerable force, was defeated, and effected his retreat during the night towards Ingoldstadt on both sides of the Danube, after burning the bridge of Neubourg.

The Austrian Generals observed at Neubourg, as they were retreating, "That army is invincible. Never did the French fight so well as now."

You will also soon receive, Citizen Minister, interesting details respecting our marches and engagements at Neresheim and Nordlingen, and the attempt made by the enemy to draw us into negotiations for an armistice, founded on the pretence of conventions entered into between the armies of Italy, by