

invested already the environs of Cuneo, a strong city on the conflux of the Shira and Gesso.

Gen. Vukassovich's advanced guard had entered Carmagnola, Alba, and Cheraccoa; in the latter, he found several metal and heavy iron guns with various ammunition.

The siege of the strong citadel of Turin, is continued most vigorously with guns of the city.

General Lusignan was sent against the French division at Fenestrelle, on the river Cluson; and Alciati has begun to bombard the citadel of Tortona. The fortifications of Ceva, taken by the armed peasants, almost surrounded with French troops, was victualled for thirty days, when the French collecting their force closer, began to bombard it, and re-occupied Mondovi; but the advanced guard of Vukassovich forced them to quit both places a second time.

Field Marshal Kray, at Castelluccio, on the 4th, writes of having reinforced Gen. Ott, who had taken such positions near Fernova, (famous for the severe battle between Charles VIII. of France, and the Duke of Milan, with his allies) as completely to cover Parma and Piacenza. The siege of Mantua is continued with the most vigorous perseverance.

General Count Bellegarde, after taking, with unexampled bravery, the famous St. Gotthard's Mount, embarked, with his own division, on the Lago di Como, to proceed by Milan, and Pavia, against Tortona, to join the Italian army—leaving behind him Gen. Haddick to maintain the communication between Field Marshal Suwarrow, and the Archduke Charles, which is now facilitated by St. Gotthard and Turin.

The Archduke's troops passed in haste through Zurich, to pursue the French, and leave them no time to take post again. Hence the whole eastern parts of Switzerland are evacuated.

Private letters from Vienna state, that Cardinal Ruffo had re-entered Naples and was pursuing Macdonald very closely; others say he was approaching Rome.

From Venice on the 6th of June they write, that the Imperialists had entered Cesena, on the river Savio, and Rimini, on the river Marrecchia, where they took 5 cannon, 60 prisoners, and the French Consul of Sinaglia.

June 29.

By the Vienna Court Gazette Extraordinary, of 16th June, the junction of Generals Moreau and Macdonald's armies is officially announced. From the above official as well as private accounts, it appears that Gen. Macdonald's march was effected through the mountain defiles in upper Italy, and along the sea coast, which enabled him to join General Moreau on his retreat to the valley on the river Tonaro, and near Savona, on the Genoese coast. Here they expected also to be joined by Generals Montrichard and Gaultier, from Tuscany and Bologna.

To oppose the combined forces of the French, without hindrance to the close siege of the citadels of Turin, Tortona, and Alexandria, the corps under F. M. Lt. Generals Bellegarde and Ott; the divisions of Generals Frolich and Hohenzollern, the brigades of Generals Seckendorff and Alciati, have all been united into a strong army of observation, ready to act every instant in support of the grand army of F. M. Suwarrow—Hence the news of a general and bloody engagement may soon be expected; and which, no doubt, will decide the fate of the French in Italy.

The official accounts from Switzerland only come down to the 9th; under which date the Archduke Charles wrote to Vienna, that the French left 94 pieces of cannon in Zurich, and that the progressive movements to Mount St. Gotthard and the Devil's Bridge, had been stopped by Col. Prince Rohan, Generals Herbert and Haddick.

Direct letters from Switzerland say, that Gen. Massena disputes every inch of ground, and had obtained some trifling advantages in the engagements since the 9th, which, however, were soon returned by the Imperialists, whose head quarters, on the 15th, were still at Klatten, where Gen. Hotze and other chiefs held conferences every day.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Frankfort, June 18.

In six weeks we expect the Russian troops in our neighbourhood.

Nuremberg, June 13.

A Russian army of 40,000 men, under Gen. Kimskoy Kofahow, passed Josephhof, in Westgallicia, May 27th. The 25th June the van will be at Prague. It is expected to march through Franconia.

Milan June 3.

In a magazine in this city, the Austrians have found in a vault the following effects, which the French were not able to carry away with them: 1. A great many chests with valuable paintings from Rome; 2. The great field repository of medicines, of considerable value; 3. Fifty chests with church plate; 4. A great many bales of cloth valued at 2,000,000; 5. A small coffer with gold bars; forty carriages, one finer than the others, which belonged to the French Commissioners.

June 5.

On the 2d inst. the great park of artillery went from hence to Pavia. The siege of Tortona began on the 23d; a great number of hands are working at the

trenches, which are much advanced. The garrison was returning a smart fire, but without effect. A great number of persons are just arrived here, who were arrested at Pontrimoli and Sarzana, owing to their attachment to the French.

Count Cocastelli is hourly expected here, as Imperial Commissioner, to organize our government.

June 7.

The following letter has been received here from General Vukassovich:

Ceva, June 4.

"I have this day entered Ceva, where I made prisoners 1800 Frenchmen, and the wives of Generals Moreau and Fiorella; but as I do not wage war against women, I shall send them both back to-morrow, to the French out posts, attended by my adjutant.

"As I was marching through Mondovi, I saw a nursery, where the French committed excesses before their retreat: They cut in pieces some of the nuns, the rest they crushed to death with blows of the butt end of their muskets: The French are now all at Cuni, which fortress being very strong by nature, will rather retard the progress of our troops."

Serious troubles have broken out in the South of France, and the recruits sent thither desert in great numbers.

A small corps of Austrians and Piedmontese has entered the province of Maurienne, in Savoy, where the inhabitants are very ready to support them.

Modena, June 2.

A severe Imperial mandate has been addressed to the Jews, injunction to restore within the space of three days, all the church plate, relics, statues of saints, &c. which they bought of the French, while the latter were masters of this country. If they have disposed of them they must pay their value in money, so as to enable the churches to purchase new vases and ornaments, in lieu of those they have been robbed of.

Venice, June 3.

The Imperial marine has now commenced its operations against the coast of Italy, on the Adriatic, by the taking of Cassena.

Verona, June 9.

This moment we receive advice, that the French began on the 6th inst. to bombard violently the city of Turin, from the citadel.

Stuttgart June 15.

The famous patriot Welter, of Herilau, was sent on the 1st. inst. under a strong escort, where a military commission will decide his fate.

The Helvetic Directory intends, it is said to quit Bern, and to return to Bienne.

Hamburg June 25.

The Redacteur of the 11th June, contains the important official account that the Toulon fleet after having landed troops and provisions for the French army in Italy and in the Ligurian Republic, and after having evaded by a very skilful manœuvre, coming to an engagement with a superior force, passed by Toulon on the 9th inst.

The Moniteur of the 17th. states that the Toulon fleet landed 16,000 men at Leghorn, had victualled sundry ports in Italy, had arrived safe at Carthage, joined the Spanish fleet, and thus forms a force of 30 sail of the line.

Both false.

The British force now in the Mediterranean, consists of FIFTY-EIGHT sail of the line.—The Turks Russians and Neapolitans make the combined forces 73.—The French and Spaniards have SIXTY-THREE sail of the line.

The English East India Company has voted Lord NELSON 10,000l. sterling.

June 20.

The English have closely blockaded all the ports of the North sea.

The Court of Prussia is said to have refused the French Republic a passage for 10,000 horses through the line of demarcation.

Our readers will be glad to see his Imperial Majesty's Declaration to the Diet at Ratibon, dated the 6th inst. relative to the horrid murder of the French Ministers near Rastadt. It is couched in a style of just candor and dignity, worthy the Chief of a great Empire, which will no doubt convince every candid, tho' hitherto prejudiced mind, that proper justice and punishment will be inflicted on the assassin.

ARMY of the DANUBE.

MASSENA, General in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, at Zurich, June 2.

Citizens Directors,

General Callaud, commanding the division of the Lower Rhine, gives me an account that on the 15th Prairial, (May 30,) at two o'clock in the morning, he caused an attack to be made by General Darnaudat, commanding his advanced guard, upon the enemy's positions at Schriesheim, near Ladenbourg, upon the Right Bank of the Neckar. The enemy were beat in every part—our cavalry particularly distinguished themselves in this affair; they took from the enemy 130 horses, and made besides about 50 prisoners, among

whom are 38 Hussars of Zwickers, a captain and a lieutenant of the same regiment. The peasants of Odenwald had united themselves to the enemy. Their common loss in killed and wounded amounted to about 300 men.

(Signed) MASSENA.

A private letter from the same General, of the same date.

The enemy not willing to attack the front of the line of redoubts which cover Zurich, have adopted the plan of turning us. It appears that a part of his line extends from Eglisau even to Rapperschweil, and he endeavours to cut off our communication and our points of retreat; but his attempt will be fruitless.

We hear a cannonade about a league hence—it is an affair of advanced post. The inhabitants of this Canton, and particularly the people of the country, revenge themselves, not on the soldiers, but on the provision waggons, and all those who follow the army for plunder.

Massena, General in Chief, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Head Quarters, Zurich, June 3.

Citizens Directors,

The enemy attacked me yesterday in force on my right: conceiving this movement a preface to a general attack, the next day I made, in consequence, all my dispositions to receive it. As I conjectured, the enemy commenced at day-break this morning, an attack on my whole line. After several hours contest, its principal strength and efforts were directed on my right, against the division commanded by Gen. Soult, I was there in person. The enemy were desirous to possess themselves of all the positions which cover Zurich—They advanced with great rapidity to the villages of Vittihon, Zolikon and Reibach; they were carried several times, and were as often retaken by our troops, at the point of the bayonet. The enemy resumed his attacks with constantly increasing boldness. I then made a general movement of the whole line, and charged them on all points. It was about five in the evening. The enemy sustained our shock with obstinacy, and it was not until within an hour of night that he yielded to us the field of battle, and withdrew from our positions, which have been consequently occupied by our troops. We have made about 500 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is very considerable.

This may be easily conjectured, Citizens Directors, from the length of the action, and the eagerness with which they exposed themselves to our fire. We have to regret 500 in killed, wounded and taken prisoners. I cannot sufficiently commend Gen. Soblt for his judicious disposition. He has conducted himself with a degree of coolness and courage to be rarely met with. All the troops have done their duty; but I must make particular mention of the zeal and energy displayed by the officers, and those of the staff, in leading our soldiers on to the enemy.

The General of Divisions, Cherin, is very desperately wounded by a musket shot. The reputation for bravery of this distinguished officer is made. The whole army regrets, with me, that his wound deprives us of his services: we hope it may not snatch him from his country. Adjutant Gen. Debilly is also wounded. Since the 13th of May, a day has not passed in which the army has not been engaged in general or partial engagements, either offensively or defensively. Health and respect,

(Signed) MASSENA.

From the Boston Centinel.

News! News!

By the arrival yesterday from Hamburg, we have received Very Late, and Very Important Intelligence. Another Revolution has taken place in the Councils of France; and as we predicted the 7th inst. has fallen on the Directory. Truilard has been ousted by the Councils, and Merlin and La Leveillere Le Poux necessitated to resign. They are succeeded by Gober, a former Minister, Gen. Moulins, and Roger Ducos, recently President of the Council of Antients. The Directory is now composed of these two, Barras and Sieyes. The Austrians have had hard fighting in Switzerland, but succeeded—Zurich is theirs. The army of Gen. Moreau, after experiencing a severe attack at Civa, retreated towards Genoa where it formed a junction with Gen. Macdonald.

The Austrians are in possession of all Piedmont, except the citadels of Turin, Tortona, and Alexandria. Naples is certainly taken by the Cardinal Ruffo.

The accounts from Buonaparte are various and contradictory. We believe he has been defeated in Syria, and has retraced his steps to Cairo.

The British grand expedition from Portsmouth was on the point of sailing.

From a late German Paper, printed in York county Pennsylvania.

A TRANSLATION.

We entertain the greatest hopes that the good cause of religion and rational liberty will gain a decided victory in York county; the quakers and all other well meaning and intelligent men, who consider the present situation of our country, are exerting themselves with an energy and activity that does them the highest honor. We wish other newspaper printers to mention