

...be them to foreigners, or persons not having a fixed residence, shall suffer two years imprisonment in irons, and for the second offence transportation.

7. The Printers, hawkers, or billstickers who shall be arrested for any of the above offences, cannot be brought to trial nor discharged, until the author shall have been tried, or all endeavours to apprehend him shall have been declared fruitless.

Their resolutions were all adopted.

April 25.

*The General in chief of the army in Italy to the Executive Directory.*

*Head-Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.*

"The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of Montenotte.

"After three days movement to deceive us, general Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

"The general Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 90th half brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterises the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered the general Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back by a forced march, and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madonna de Savona.

"On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army has been supported; at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte-Lezino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defend it. The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterises a soul great and formed for brilliant actions, made his troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt.

"The enemy passed the night within pistol-shot.

"During the night, Gen. Laharpe with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte-Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I departed with the Gen's. Berthier and Melena, the commissioner Salicetti, and a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Altare, upon the flank and the rear of the enemy.

"On the 22d at the break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when Gen. Melena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded; the route of the enemy was complete; two of their Generals, Rocca-vini and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between 3 and 4000 men, of whom more than 2500 were made prisoners; a Colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be less engaged, I will send you a detailed account, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgement.

"Generals, Officers and Soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair the glory of the French name.

(Signed)

"BOUNAPARTE."

The success of our army in Italy has not stopped here. In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of yesterday the following message was read by the President from the Executive Directory:

Citizen Representatives,

"The fortunate battle of Montenotte, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only for the invincible army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant.—We have to day to announce to you a victory, decisive and

most memorable, gained by that army at Monte-Lezino, over the united Piedmontese and Austrian armies.

"The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost also 40 pieces of cannon, with horses, mules, and ammunition waggons, 15 stand of colours, all their equipage, and several magazines.

"Our troops, generals, officers, and soldiers, are all covered with glory, and have shewn themselves worthy to defend the name of liberty.

"The General in Chief, Bounaparte, again directed this attack. The other generals, who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angoteau, Melena, Cervoni, Coffe, Monarde, and Coobert. This last was wounded in leaping into the entrenchments of the enemy. Two generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"The Gen. Provera, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having evinced the most gallant resistance with two regiments which were taken with him.

"You will declare, without doubt, that the Army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

This declaration was made upon the instant by acclamation; and the Council resolved, that in two hours it should again read the message of the Directory, which should be printed, posted up, and sent to all the administrations and the armies.

L O N D O N, April 27.

We this morning received the Paris Journals to the 25th inst. inclusive. They bring the important intelligence of the commencement of hostilities in Italy.—Two battles must have been fought between the French and the United Austrian and Sardinian armies, both of which we are sorry to say, terminated in the defeat of the latter. By the message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred it appears, that the latter victor, that of Morise-Lezino, was very decisive, the Austrians and Sardinians losing 10,500 men, with 40 pieces of cannon ammunition, waggons, colors, &c. &c.

The executive directory have, at length sent an address to the armies, in which they tell them that the time is come for the renewal of hostilities;—and, in a style of bombast well suited to their exorbitant pretensions, proclaim their determination to force their enemies to accept the ignominious terms of peace which they have proposed, and which they have the modesty to denominate the most just and moderate.

Advices were received this morning of the capture of another French frigate, (La Virginia) by Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron. The Squadron fell in with the Virginia on Wednesday last, four leagues from the Lizard and chased her till 12 at night, when the Indefatigable, Sir Edward Pellew, came up with her, and brought her to action. The action lasted two hours, when the Virginia struck. The loss on board the French frigate was 17 men killed and 30 wounded. The Indefatigable had only three men slightly wounded.

Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron, it is added, has captured part of a convoy of merchantmen from Breil.

Advices were also received yesterday from Leghorn, of the re-capture of the Nemesis frigate, and of the capture of a French ship of war, of 20 guns, by the Barfleur of 93 guns in the bay of Tunis. The Nemesis was the frigate that was taken by the French in the port of Smyrna.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) May 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated the 21st. inst.

"The English batteries were opened on Monday last, the 19th inst. at St. Lucia—their first fire was very successful in silencing that of the Vigie, and several batteries, the latter of which have been evacuated by the republicans, who have retired into

Morne Fortoux. One of the magazines in the Morne has been blown up by the falling of a shell.

"On the night of the 16th inst. the town of Castries was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as a very great part of the shipping lying in the road—it is added, that at Castries, 7 or 800 persons, men, women, children and old men, were put to the sword by the British—it is pretended that it is owing to the Houlans and some other troops entering the town, and finding two sailors and an Heulan nailed on crosses—one of those unhappy men was still breathing—at this cruel fight the troops were seized with such fury, that it was impossible to check their resentment.

"The same night a fortie was made on the Grenadier, Lahathe, and La Vigie French batteries—the first was dismantled without opposition—37 soldiers and a serjeant had already reached the second battery, when the Colonel who commanded the expedition being wounded, ordered a retreat to be beat whether they should advance or retreat were at least obliged to obey—this retreat has proved unfortunate for us—the republicans having notice of it, hurried to the cannon of the Vigie, fired on a column of the British troops with case shot, and killed 200 on the spot—the guide, an inhabitant of St. Lucia, has been very severely wounded.

"The fire of our batteries is always very well kept up; we are approaching Morne Fortune and crossing the line. We expect the Morne will shortly be reduced.

"The republicans in the Morne sent 100 negro women under the escort of a detachment of negroes, in order to take off some provisions from a plantation situated a few hundred paces from the fort—a detachment of Malcolm's rangers were ordered to oppose this folly, which they did, and destroyed the whole detachment, except as it is said, four negro women. Some of our men were killed in this engagement.

"We learn this moment by a little schooner just arrived from St. Lucia, that the Vigie was taken by storm the 16th inst. and that 600 republicans were bayoneted."

Half a million sterling in dollars has been imported in his Majesty's ship Thunderer, from England, for the payment of the army and navy in the West-Indies.

MAY 31.

The Louisa Bridger, arrived this day from Martinique, and brings the pleasing intelligence of St. Lucia having surrendered at discretion to the British arms on Thursday last. That the white people found in Morne Fortune had been shipped off the island, and the coloured people left to be disposed of as Gen. Abercrombie might think proper. That five English inhabitants were found in the fort, and executed, and thirty others were in the same predicament waiting their fate. Several deserters from the emigrant corps, lately arrived from England, were also there, and will doubtless meet their deserts.

A considerable body of our gallant troops had embarked for Grenada and St. Vincent, which islands we hope and trust will soon be in a state of tranquility, and the extreme sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants be at an end. The gallantry and good conduct of the different corps of militia in either of those islands is spoken of in the highest terms.

The long expected fleet under Admiral Pole, it is said, is certainly arrived at Barbadoes with 6000 troops more.

N E W - Y O R K, June 13.

Extract from the official letters from Havre, addressed to the minister of the marine, dated April 18.

[Received by the ship Lion, from London, via Bermuda.]

"We held, at last, Sydney Smith, that English incendiary, who burnt our ships at Toulon, the same man who lately endeavored to set fire to the magazines of Havre; he in short, who had sworn and promised to Paris, to make of our seaports and our fleets nothing but heaps of ashes. Anchored in the night in this road with the Diamond, which he commanded, he came to carry off the Vegeant, and after a brief encounter