

ITALY.

MILAN, JULY 20.

The following are the particulars relative to the mutiny which took place at Turin on the 13th of this month:—Some soldiers who were ordered to march for Tuscany refused to set out till the arrears of their pay were discharged. General Delmas appeared among them, and endeavoured to appease the tumult; but at the sight of a soldier who spoke louder than the rest, and who threatened him with his musket, he was unable longer to restrain his indignation. It is thought that on this occasion he employed too much rigour. The mutineers, intimidated by this action of their General, set out on their march. About mid-day, however, they returned to the town, and joined several other soldiers, who likewise demanded their pay, but without committing any other act of insubordination, and continuing to do duty. The first revolted proceeded to the citadel, in which they wished to enter; here was a new scuffle, in which one of the mutineers was killed, and the commandant of the garrison also lost his life in the tumult. After this the whole garrison joined the mutineers. On the following day General Delmas wished to have a review, but he was forced to retire; the soldiers with loud shouts renewed the demands of their pay. Gens. Jourdan and Colli conducted themselves with such prudence, that they at length succeeded in restoring tranquillity, and to pay the troops that are under the command of the latter. General Jourdan has given orders for a contribution of three hundred thousand livres to be levied on the merchants, besides another sum on persons of property, for the payment of the troops. Already we are informed that those in this place have received a part of their pay. This unfortunate circumstance has prevented the Count and Councils of Lghorn from enjoying the fetes which were prepared for them at Turin. It has been found necessary also to defer the celebration of the festival of the 14th of July.

The following proclamation has been addressed to the French troops here in garrison:

Soldiers,
“You demanded your pay, and you have received it. Your grievances are at an end; and any further signification of discontent would be a crime which would draw upon you punishment by the French government. Agitators with guilty intentions are now digging the mine in which they hope to overwhelm you. Hear your leaders; hear the voice of honour! hear Buonaparte, who through us, thus addresses you—“Soldiers! he says, whose courage has fixed the admiration of all Europe, who have acquired rights to the gratitude of your country—Soldiers! you have erred—Beware! but one step farther—and you are rebels—enemies to the Republic. The army—the nation—have their eyes upon you. One step farther and you are dishonoured! Your laurels are tarnished. You are no longer the children of your country.”

“Soldiers! we would gladly hope that this language would awake in your breasts those sentiments of honour which have ever distinguished the defenders of your country—that you will erase by future submission to your chiefs the remembrance of the events which are passed; but had the spirit of insubordination proceeded to such lengths as to render other means necessary, we should have said—Soldiers! recollect, that in the 7th year of the Republic, the enemy took advantage of the disorders of our retreat, and the fields of Italy were deluged with the blood of your comrades in arms. The French government pardoned the leaders of that insurrection. Its generosity, however could not command their gratitude. They still cherish a spirit of hatred and revenge against the French. They are even now almost ready to carry into effect their guilty purpose.”

“Soldiers! while you are ready to die in tumults against your commanders, they are, on the other hand, watches for your good. The greatest dangers now surround you. A great conspiracy is formed against you. The conspirators know, that in union with your chiefs you are invincible. They excite you to insurrection, and watch the moment to assassinate your officers, with all the agents and the friends of the French government. They will then attack you; when, without leaders and stung with remorse, you must easily fall before them.”

“Soldiers! this statement is distressing, but it is true. Every consideration requires your immediate

return to your duty. Swear fidelity and obedience to your commanders, as they engage with due care for your safety and your wants.”

This proclamation is to be printed and read at the head of every company.

JOURDAN,
MERLE.

LEGNORN, JULY 24.

Every thing is at present in motion here for the purpose of reinforcing the troops employed in the siege of Porto Ferrajo, so as to compel that place to surrender. Eight privateers are fitted out to serve as transports, and to act offensively against the enemy. The besiegers have been supplied with provisions, ammunition and some heavy artillery. It is the division of Vatin that carries on the siege of Porto Ferrajo. General Vatin set off yesterday to superintend the operations. It is not true that an English Squadron has appeared off Porto Ferrajo. The only English vessel seen there was the Rose cutter, the commander of which after some communication with the chiefs of the city, proceeded on his destination.

FRANCE.

The following copied from a Paris paper, are said to be the leading articles of the Treaty of Peace lately concluded with Portugal:

1. By the first article Portugal cedes to Spain all the country this side of the river Guadiana, and this river for the future is to be the limits of the two kingdoms.

2. Portugal obliges herself to indemnify Spain for all the expences incurred since the declaration of war.

3. All the fortifications and strong places which the Spaniards have taken, other than those ceded, shall be demolished; that is, all those that are beyond the limits.

4. Portugal shall pay to France four millions of dollars, as an indemnification for her expences.

5. She cedes to France an establishment in the Brazils.

6. The fleet of Portugal shall be placed at the disposition of Spain and France, who make use of it in the projected expedition.

7. All the ports of Portugal shall be guarded until a general peace with England, and at the expence of Portugal, by 20,000 Spaniards and 10,000 French.

We do not know whether there are any secret articles or not.

From the *Moniteur* of August 7.

At day break on the 4th instant, Admiral Lord Nelson, with 30 ships of war of different sizes, appeared before Bologne. A division of our light flotilla was at anchor at the mouth of the harbour. Its three sub-divisions were placed close together, without any interval between either the 1st and the 2d or the 2d and the 3d. A firing was commenced from the British bomb vessels, and briskly returned by ours. But the enemy kept at a distance of 1000 fathoms from our line. The British fleets made several attempts to advance. Our soldiers then asked leave to go on board the three sub-divisions. The other divisions of the flotilla were also in readiness to support the van division. The flotilla kept up a brisk and uninterrupted fire; so that by noon, the enemy were obliged to retire to their first position, beyond the range of our guns. But they continued a discharge of bombs. In the course of the day they threw above nine hundred. Not a single person was either killed or wounded on our side. Two of our gun-boats were damaged; but so slightly that they were the next moment completely repaired. In the morning of the 17th, the British fleet anchored off. Had the weather been calm, Rear-Admiral La Touche might have done them more mischief. The British Admiral's intention was to force our van division, and to enter the harbour. He has failed of it. This engagement took place within sight of both the French and British shores. It is the first of this nature that has happened. Its consequence may render it more important than any circumstances with which it was immediately attended, in the estimation of posterity.

BRUSSELS, JULY 25.

We learn from Dunkirk that measures have been taken there to place the vessels which are in that port beyond the reach of an attack from the enemy, who have received considerable reinforcements, with fire-ships and bomb-vessels.

General Angereau is expected here to-day or to-morrow from Paris, and after a short stay he will continue his route to the Hague. As soon as a junction shall be formed betwixt the French and Batavian squadrons, this General will take on him the chief command of both nations, which will be embarked. Their number is stated to be not less than 30,000 men. The first of

these fleets will consist of not less than 180 sail, and it appears almost certain that Scotland is the point against which its attack will be directed.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUG. 8.

Yesterday morning a courier arrived here from Lord Eglon at Constantinople, to the British Ambassador Lord Minto; and in the afternoon the latter made known the official account that the town and forts of Cairo, and all the French troops that lay there partly in garrison, partly in entrenchments, had given themselves up on capitulation to the combined Turkish and British forces. The French troops are made prisoners of war, and will be transported to France. The joy of the inhabitants on the signing of the capitulation cannot be described; and had it not been for the presence of the British, the people had committed the most barbarous outrages upon the French prisoners of war.

Since the middle of June, already the Grand Vizier, with the assistance of General Hutchinson, had surrounded Cairo, and the remaining parts of the combined force had approached the forts and threatened them with storm. The French, however, observing the superiority of force against them soon concluded quietly to lay down their arms.

The number of prisoners is stated to be 5000, amongst whom are many Greeks, Armenians, &c.

In consequence of this capitulation, all Upper and Lower Egypt have fallen into the hands of the Turks and English. The French retain nothing more of Egypt but the town of Alexandria.

After the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Cairo, that General, together with the English, had determined to draw all the force they could spare towards Alexandria; and it was expected that General Menou would soon follow the example of his comrades at Cairo, and endeavour to obtain a decent capitulation.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Yesterday the public were gratified with a demi-official notice of pleasing intelligence having been received from Egypt.

Mr. Hugden, a domestic of Lord Minto, brought accounts of a messenger having passed through Vienna, who was the bearer of dispatches from Constantinople, containing an account of the surrender of Cairo. Government gave full credit to the report, having received similar intelligence the preceding day from a Mr. Frotte, who had come out with Sir Sydney Smith, and was called back to this country by some family concerns. He stated that news of the fall of Cairo had reached Constantinople before his departure. In consequence the following notice was issued in the afternoon from the Treasury:

“A messenger arrived this morning from Lord Minto, at Lord Minto's office, by whom we are informed that the Grand Seignior had received dispatches from the Grand Vizier, containing an account of the fall of Cairo, with 6000 prisoners.”

A letter from Brussels, of the 2d inst. states, that all the armaments in the ports of Picardy and Flanders are ready to put to sea at the first notice; and that several naval officers have arrived in consequence from Brest and Toulon, to aid in a grand expedition. The number of armed vessels now ready at Bologne and Dunkirk are said to exceed 150 sail, on board of which 25,000 troops will take their departure against Great-Britain with the first fair wind!

Of the landing of troops by Gantheime, Government, it is said, have not received any confirmation. The overland dispatches from Bussorah, mention the capture of seven French transports and a xebec, off Alexandria, with troops on board. Were these troops carried out by Gantheime? Or is it true that he landed them at Derna or Durasso? This reinforcement, however, even if he has debarked in Egypt, will scarcely now be of any decisive benefit to the French, if the account of the surrender of Cairo and the 6000 prisoners be true.

The Elector of Cologne is dead. He was uncle to the reigning Emperor of Germany, and brother to two last Emperors, as well as to the unfortunate Antoinette, late Queen of France. His Court was once very splendid by the assemblage of the French Emigrant Princes and Nobility; but his States were overrun by the enemy at an early period of the war, and he never since recovered possession of them. The death of this Prince at such a conjuncture may perhaps facilitate the project of secularization, to which his influence was considered as a great impediment.

Buonaparte has at length thought proper to send a kind of equivocal declaration to the Russian Court, in answer to the note in which M. Kalitcheff communicated to him the convention of the 16th of June.—It is to the following purport:

“The First Consul of the French Republic acknowledges the receipt of the convention of Petersburg of the 16th of June, and takes this opportunity to assure his Imperial Majesty of the lasting good disposition and sentiments of the French Government towards his Majesty's person and government; and assures him, that he will do every thing that may be pleasing and agreeable to the Court of Russia; and this end would have been answered sooner, if the negotiations with England, the situation of affairs in Italy and Egypt, and the war with Portugal had not thrown certain invincible obstacles in the way of the business.”

It is understood that Lord Nelson will quickly take the command in the Mediterranean, in the room of Lord Keith, who returns to England, should affairs on our coasts admit of Lord Nelson's absence. At all events Lord Keith is expected home.

By letters from Copenhagen, of the 4th inst. it appears that many changes are about to take place in the Danish naval and military departments. The Danish fleet, now estimated at twenty sail of the line and ten frigates, fit for service, is to be entreated to 30 sail of the line and 16 frigates; the additional ships to be built at Copenhagen, Gluckstadt and Fredericksvar.

AUGUST 14.

The intelligence of the surrender of Cairo is confirm'd. Two messengers arrived yesterday with dispatches from Constantinople and Vienna to the East-India Company. The dispatches to Government are from Lord Minto, who continues to congratulate his Majesty's Ministers on the fall of Cairo. The dispatches, however, to the East-India Company, place the intelligence beyond all doubt. They are in substance as follows:

Extract of a letter from Peter Took, Esq. to W. Ramsay, Esq. dated Constantinople, July 19, 1801.

“I had the honor to address you on the 17th inst. [not received] by an express courier, in order to inform you of the reduction of the castle and city of Cairo by his Majesty's and the Ottoman armies, after some severe actions wherein the enemy had lost 2000 men in killed and wounded; and that the remainder, consisting of four thousand, had surrendered. I have only learnt since, that the enemy capitulated on honorable terms, and were to be marched to Rosetta, to be embarked for France, under the escort of British ships of war.”

The fall of Cairo enables us to concentrate our whole force, and to direct it against Alexandria, the last possession which the enemy have upon the Egyptian territory. Preceded by such an army on the land side, and blockaded up by sea; in want of provisions and of water, it is not probable that Alexandria will long hold out. Perhaps it is not now of much consequence whether Gantheime landed his troops or whether he landed any. If, while he was at anchor on the Egyptian coast, he heard of the surrender of Cairo, it is not unlikely that seeing of how little use such a reinforcement must be after such an event, he returned with the troops to France. If, however, he did actually land them, they will now only serve to swell the number of our prisoners, without being of any use to the enemy.

Lord Nelson sailed yesterday morning from Deal in the *Medusa* frigate, with several gun-brigs, cutters and bombs. Between eleven and twelve o'clock he was seen from Dover, standing from the French coast, and seemingly for Bologne Bay, under a press of sail. Each of his Lordship's vessels has flat-bottomed boats on board. It is supposed that another attack will immediately be made upon Bologne, at least the enemy appears to be apprehensive of one, for accounts from that town state, that on Thursday night the enemy made a movement, and moved 26 gun-vessels along shore, east and west of the harbour. A reinforcement of 17,000 troops is also said to have arrived within these few days from the interior.

A convention has been concluded by the French with the Pope, upon matters relating to the Gallican Church. The terms have not been published, but the *Moniteur* says, that “the Government has good reason to hope, that in a few months, the priests, who call themselves constitutional, those who have taken the promise of fidelity, and all the others united in sentiment and opinion, will peaceably occupy themselves with the cares of their ministry, of peace, concord and union.”

An article contained in a London paper some time ago, which sup-

posed, that under the present circumstances, the residence of the Emperor in this capital might not be secure, is noticed with proper severity in the *Moniteur*, which pays a merited tribute to the virtues of his Majesty, and attaching to Mr. Adington the title of respectable, expresses a belief that he was highly displeased with the article alluded to.

The skeleton of three regiments arrived in London last week from foreign service.—The scythe of war and disease has thinned them to about one-fourth. One regiment has lost 600 out of 700!

The Emperor of Germany has appointed a committee of some of the most skilful physicians, under whose inspection and care thirty children are to be inoculated with the cow-pox. The committee is ordered to report to his Majesty their manner of proceeding, their observations, and the result of them.

AUGUST 16.

In our last number we stated, that the negotiations for peace had assumed more than usual activity and decision. We hear with pleasure that many of the most imposing impediments to a general adjustment have been removed; and the prospect of peace becomes each day brighter, and that every thing indicates a speedy termination to the war.

A letter from Brun, dated 25th July, states—“That Passwan Ogloou's retreat to Widden was a feint to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the Grand Seignior has been either cut to pieces or dispersed. In execution of this plan, Passwan Ogloou sent over to the enemy a large number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a sally with the rest of the garrison, and while the Grand Seignior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Passwan Ogloou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in such a manner that the greatest part were killed on the spot; the rest were compelled to betake themselves to a disorderly flight.”

We learn from Hungary, that two-thirds of the town of Gyula has been reduced to ashes. The three churches, Catholic, Greek and Protestant, the buildings destined for the Assemblies of the State, the castle, the superb mills, the great town brewery, in a word all the principal edifices were enveloped in flames. In the beginning of the fire, every person endeavoured to save a portion of their effects; the streets, gardens, and even the cellars were instantly filled, but such was the strength and rapidity of the flames, that scarce a single article escaped.

The Russian Court has sent a circular letter to all its Diplomatic Ministers and Agents, apprizing them that the Emperor is willing to renew the usual course of connection with the French Government; and that it is no longer proper the Ambassadors should continue to observe any distance towards the Ambassadors of the Republic.

From the *British Army in India*.

Head-quarters of the Mysore Army, Dec 15.

We expected that the defeat of Doenleah would have terminated our toils, and that we should have been allowed leisure to recover from the extraordinary fatigue to which that bold adventurer had subjected us; but it seems that we are doomed to a perpetuity of warfare, and that the suppression of one enemy is but the signal for some new opponent to start into the lists.

We are under orders to march against the Coliote Rajah. I do not know the entire occasion of hostilities, but from the extraordinary natural and artificial defences of the country, and the extensive preparations of the enemy, we are to look for more than common hardships.

Colonel Stevenlon succeeded to the command in Mysore on the 20th ult. when Colonel Wellesley, our late very gallant leader, departed for the Carnatic on his route to Egypt.

This army is to be at Seringapatam on the 20th inst. and after a halt of three days proceeds to Coliote; a detachment from Bombay is to co-operate with us, and will to a certain extent influence our movements.

The enemy's country is excellently adapted to offensive warfare, abounding in fatness, and covered to such extent with jungle, that an invading army is subject to incessant fire almost without knowing from whence it issues; the Rajah too is known to have been long preparing for the war he has provoked.

Since the monsoons, the weather has been fine, but rather cold, which is stated to have occasioned much sickness in different parts of the country, but our army is in good health.