

SELECTIONS FROM LONDON PAPERS, (THE TIMES,) PER THE PACKET.

LONDON, April 19.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the mail from Hamburg, due on Wednesday; and we have the pleasure to state, that the advices brought by it from all parts of the continent are of the most satisfactory nature.

The following is the general outline of the news:—

On the 27th and 31st ult. the French were completely beaten near Verona, by General Kray. The object of the French was to get possession of Verona and Legnano, the bulwarks of the Venetian territories; but they were repulsed with great loss in both attacks.

It is reported that Ancona is taken by the Turks and Russians.

The first columns of the Russians have already advanced into the Venetian Territory.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the French were obliged to evacuate the Tyrol on the 28th ult. for fear of being turned by the Austrians, who entered Schaffhausen on the 30th.

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If, as it has been asserted, the object of General Jourdan was to draw the Archduke towards the Rhine, in order to give general Massena an opportunity of forcing his way into the Tyrol, he has been completely foiled; for we find that his Royal Highness, instead of pursuing the French through the defiles of the Black Mountains of Suabia, has bent his course towards Switzerland, which country is bordering on a state of insurrection against the mother Republic.

Not are the affairs of the French more prosperous on the Rhine. Although we cannot trace that the Austrians have pursued them, it appears now to be decided, that the whole of Jourdan's army should recross the Rhine.

At length the Congress at Raftadt is dissolved. Count Metternich, the Emperor's minister plenipotentiary, left that place on the 30th declaring all negotiation to be at an end.

Colonel Crauford is arrived at Hamburg, on his way to the Head-Quarters of the Archduke.

The Cruiser brig, which arrived on Wednesday at Yarmouth, from the coast of Holland, brings intelligence that a Squadron of Dutch ships of war, consisting of one fail of the line, and five frigates, was preparing to sail on a secret expedition; in consequence of which the following men of war will put to sea immediately; the Ganges, Commodore M'Douall; America, Glatton, and Monmouth; the Scorpion sloop, Narcissus brig, and a cutter.

The Austrians and French have agreed to an exchange of prisoners, which is to take place without delay.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

It was proposed this day by our Directory to declare war against Austria, but the Commission appointed to take the report on that subject suggested the propriety of waiting until all the preparations for war were completed before the declaration should be agreed to.

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The approach of the Austrian Army has inspired the enemies of the present system with courage and confidence. All the young men have been ordered to repair to the frontiers, but they have refused in several cantons, particularly in that of Bern, and declare that Switzerland is not at war with any power.

The following is an official letter from General KRAY, giving an account of the battle at Legnano:—

Legnano, March 26, 11 o'Clock at Night.

The enemy attacked me early this day with great impetuosity; but I have repulsed them with considerable loss. The French General Devins has been killed, and General Seroin wounded. The prisoners, who have already been brought in, consist of two chiefs of battalions, 20 officers, and more than 500 soldiers.

Inspruck, April 4.

The following official Letter is written by General KRAY from the

Head-Quarters at Verona, March 25.

Yesterday the enemy, with the two divisions of Le Serurier and Victor, endeavoured to make a fourth attack upon positions along the Adige. They pressed forward with great impetuosity over that river. Their plan in this hazardous attempt was, to force the army that lay behind Verona to retreat towards Vienna and thus to seize upon Verona and Legnano, as the barriers of the Venetian territory.

Suabia, April 4.

The Archduke Charles is pushing on with the principal part of his forces towards Switzerland, and will attempt to force a passage into that country between Constance and Schaffhausen, as soon as all his military arrangements in Suabia shall have been settled.

Rastadt, April 4.

While it is reported at Straßburg that the French army is only waiting for numerous reinforcements from the interior, to advance into Suabia, we hear at this place, that its head-quarters, which were last at Gengenbach, are removing to Straßburg.

Vienna, April 3.

The same number of Austrian troops will march from Italy into Tyrol and Austria, as there shall arrive Russians in that quarter. Our garrison is to join the army of the Empire, and will be replaced by Hungarian regiments, the invalids are to join the armies to perform the service of the hospitals.

The prize-master on board the Swedish ship captured by a French privateer, and which ran ashore at the village of Noordwyck, has been arrested for having plundered the passengers.

The French minister Lombard, who was at Amsterdam last week, returned again to that place yesterday. It is generally supposed that his object is to raise supplies there for his government.

Hamburg, April 13.

It is said that Gen. Hotze has entered the Canton of Zurich, but this report wants confirmation.

The blockade of Philippsburgh is commanded by Gen. Darnaud. His headquarters are at Schwetzingen.

The most recent news from the Austrian army in Italy states, that the French have been repulsed with considerable loss in the late actions near Verona.

Constantinople, March 9.

The Tartars who were charged with the office of bringing the head of the unfortunate Hangerli, late Hospodar of Wallachia, to this capital, were remarkably expeditious in their journey. They performed the journey to Constantinople in three days and four hours.

London, April 18.

No engagement of any consequence seems to have happened in Suabia since the 26th ult. but the result of the day is best appreciated by the consequences it has produced. The French army of the Danube has been forced to retreat in all directions.

Stockach, March 31.

The battle of the 25th, as well as that which took place on Easter Monday, was fought in our neighbourhood. There was a dreadful carnage. The killed and wounded on both sides amounted to 10,000.

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We have here a proclamation from the Archduke to his army, in which he thanks them for the zeal they displayed on the 21st and 25th of March, and raises them to the performance of fresh acts of heroism.

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natio, where he sustained the attack with the garrison of the place, that the troops encamped at Bevilacqua might have time to advance. He then attacked in his turn the enemy and defeated them in all points. Night put an end to the engagement, but the French were pursued. We have lost 600 men in killed and wounded, and among the former is lieutenant-colonel count Merantini, who is much regretted.

Field-Marshal Suwarow leaves this City in a few days for the army of the Archduke, in order to concert the operations of the campaign with that Prince, and reckons to arrive on the Banks of the Adige about the 25th of this month. The Russian troops will have arrived there before him.

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Hague, April 6.

Our coast was much alarmed by a cannon-boat which sailed for some hours near the village of Noordwyck, four leagues from this place, in the Department of the Texel. Detachments of the garrison of Leyden immediately marched to the spot, but the alarm appears to have been occasioned by the capture of a Swedish vessel by a French privateer, on the day before.

The Executive Directory has adopted a different mode from that of the French Directory, of terminating the administration of its Members. Instead of drawing lots every year, it yesterday announced to the Legislative Body, that the lots were drawn all at once, with respect to the five years in advance; and that in consequence of that regulation, the Director Van Huffstul would go out in August, 1799; Van Hoop, in the same month, 1800; Van Heer, in 1801; Van Haerfoll, in 1802, and Camerius in 1803.

Stockach, March 27.

Official report given by his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, of the transactions of the 25th and 26th.

The Imperial Army marched on the 24th from Pfullendorf, and on the same day occupied a camp before Stockach. The right wing was posted on the heights of Walspuren, towards Nellenburg, and the left before the turnpike bridge in the direction of Wallwies. Three battalions of Lasci, that formed part of this wing were placed on the heights of Eipingen to cover it.

Freiburg, (in Brisgaw) March 28.

Yesterday 700 Austrian prisoners were brought to this place, and the whole number here amounts to 2500, who are to be sent farther on. The French have had a vast number of wounded. General Compie passed through in a very dangerous state from his wounds. The French come in small parties of 4, 5, 6, and 8 men; the infantry without muskets, and the cavalry without horses. They speak in the highest terms of praise of the bravery of the Austrians.