

Late Foreign Articles

LONDON, May 15

The Somerset Provisional Cavalry have volunteered to extend their services to Ireland.

Richard Cooper, Esq. Broaders, has paid his fine of 400l. and 20 marks in the chamber of London, to be exempted from serving the office of Sheriff.

Such however, is the fate that menaces your existence. The cause for which we are ready to contend on your soil is common to us both, but more interesting still to Europe.

According to accounts from Russia, the exports from Petersburg last year, amounted to 36,000,193 rubles, or about 8 millions sterling.

Major General Nixon, who came passenger in the Sphinx from the Cape, has brought here an address to the King, from the Company's servants at Madras, accompanied with a donation of 70,000l. sterling.

We have received letters by the Sphinx from the Cape, dated in January, by which it appears that the troops at the settlement were then constantly on duty.

Your property shall sacredly be respected. The laws of the Republic unite with the weapons of death whoever violates the asylum of the peaceful inhabitant.

Several ships have obtained licenses to proceed to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the southern Whale fishery.

Lords William and Frederick Bentinck, accompanied by Colonel Clinton, left town yesterday morning for Yarmouth, to embark for Vienna.

The Grand Duke Constantine, second son of the Emperor of Russia, will go to Italy as a volunteer.

The Emperor of Germany has declared, that every Austrian soldier, who being made prisoner, shall establish himself in France, shall be treated as a deserter, and have his property confiscated.

We learn by letters from Vienna that prince Charles has adopted the most rigorous measures to preserve his troops in an exact state of discipline.

By accounts from Ellsner, dated the 15th ult. it appears that the Sound was then clear of ice.

One of the ships lately arrived from the East Indies, has, in consequence of the alteration in her destination and detention in India, incurred an expense to the owners, in the course of 24 months, to the amount of 14,000l. sterling.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 22

French Army of Observation.

Bernadotte, General in Chief, to the people of Germany.

Germans!

If in the definition of the world the French government has a right to claim the commencement of the Grand Movement which crowns the termination of the 18th century, gratitude reminds us that the honor of the Light by which the end of the 16th was illuminated, belongs to you!!!

Germans! Freemen! we are your brethren; we swear it by our arms, we do not come to derange this holy brotherhood, but on the

contrary to confirm our connections, and cement their existence by the defeat of their common foe, the House of Austria!!!

Since the time of Rodolphe of Hapsburg, worthy head of this detestable family, rebelled to Ottocare his matter, what numerous attempts have been made to render the Empire hereditary!!!

Germans! can you doubt the existence of this Austrian party, so fertile in reasons to prove the advantage of uniting all Germany under the Austrian yoke!!!

Such however, is the fate that menaces your existence. The cause for which we are ready to contend on your soil is common to us both, but more interesting still to Europe.

When victory had placed in our hands the means of annihilating this treacherous family, we generally renounced the glory of establishing the true equilibrium of Europe, and had the magnanimity to believe its insatiable ambition would be gratified by concession.

Tyrants and their counsellors have mistaken our patience for sleep; but people who have acquired liberty never sleep nor never die!

Germans! the hostilities this day recommenced are purely defensive! You will no longer misconstrue the odious machiavelism of Austria.

You will perceive how she directs the monstrous alliance she has formed with England to your prejudice—that England which fees but does not feel the disturbances of the continent and, which with Russia, is labouring to reduce civilized Europe to Asiatic Barbarism.

Germans! The support of religion, your preservation, your liberty the independence of your individual governments, which are our friends, necessarily lead you to unite with us, to drive this abominable horde of conspirators from their lurking holes.

Your property shall sacredly be respected. The laws of the Republic unite with the weapons of death whoever violates the asylum of the peaceful inhabitant.

Rise then Germans! rise with us! War to Austria! war to the barbarians of the north who wish to inundate your territory with blood!!!!!!!

BERNADOTTE.

The above wonderful production is translated from the Journal de Paris of the 23 April.

BOSTON, June 22.

Further European Accounts

Have been received since our last. The allied arms continue to be Fortune's favorites.

This arrival does not furnish any thing decisive respecting the Brest fleet except that it was positively at sea; and that the British commander had ascertained its force; but were ignorant of its destination.

In Ireland we perceive no remnants of the rebellion.—A sense of common danger appears to have united all parties.

The Congress at Rastadt, continued sitting. Notwithstanding the attacks made by the French armies on all the Austrian corps, the French Plenipotentiaries, on the 9th April, in a note addressed to Count Metternich, the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, say, "Multiplied acts attest the ardour and SINCERITY of the wishes, the EFFORTS, and the SACRIFICES made by the Directory for a prompt and solid peace."

The Congress at Rastadt, continued sitting. Notwithstanding the attacks made by the French armies on all the Austrian corps, the French Plenipotentiaries, on the 9th April, in a note addressed to Count Metternich, the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, say, "Multiplied acts attest the ardour and SINCERITY of the wishes, the EFFORTS, and the SACRIFICES made by the Directory for a prompt and solid peace."

OF SURINAM. The heaven of French "diplomatic skill" is working at Surinam. We have received letters on the subject, which are in the hands of the translator.

Orders has been given by the French Directory, to arrest the celebrated Davere. He resided at Bourdeaux; but has escaped.

The Hon. Thomas Barclay Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the Eastern States, has arrived at New York.

Lt. Gov. Charlton, of New Brunswick, has subscribed to the voluntary contributions for carrying on the war, Five Hundred Pounds, per annum.

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

PER PACKET.

LONDON, May 8.

We are not yet enabled to communicate to our readers any satisfactory intelligence from Lord Bridport. A Squadron sailed from Plymouth on Monday for the westward, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, four other ships of the line, and two frigates.

We yesterday communicated to our readers the most important extracts from the French Journals to the 4th ult. which we received yesterday morning.

We have received by the French Journals more recent intelligence from Germany Switzerland and Italy, than the last mail brought.

If we are to credit the accounts published at Paris respecting the operations of the war in Italy, the junction of the Russians with the Austrians far from enabling the latter to pursue their success, has rather put a period to it; and General Moreau has driven them back beyond the Adige, after having defeated them at Pizzighitona, and taken 5000 prisoners.

A division of the Helvetic army has passed Mount Saint Gothard, to proceed to Italy, and reinforce the French Army. It will be replaced in Switzerland by a division from the interior of France.

Paris, April 27.

A division of the Helvetic army has passed Mount Saint Gothard, to proceed to Italy, and reinforce the French Army. It will be replaced in Switzerland by a division from the interior of France.

April 18.

We are assured that the whole of the embassy from Spain to Vienna has departed from that city, and will soon arrive at Paris, and that the Duke d'Orléans will not fulfil his mission to the Emperor.

Citizen Julien, Comissary of War, and Secretary General of the provisional Government of Naples, has been arrested in that city.

The garrison of Mantua consists of ten thousand men. It has provision for thirteen months at least.

April 29.

General Jourdan is appointed inspector of the Army of England.

Buonaparte has taken the city of Acre, the residence of the Pacha, who promised the Grand Seigneur to annihilate our army in Egypt. This news was brought to Toulon by a vessel which came in 25 days from Alexandria.

April 30.

A letter from Turin, dated the 20th April, brings the following intelligence.—"We are assured General Moreau has resumed part of the position which he was obliged to abandon in the late engagements; that he has made five thousand Austrian prisoners; and that General Gauthier has also, on his side, beaten and repulsed the enemy."

We have received a letter from Basle, dated the 6th instant, in the following terms: General Massena has had advice by an extraordinary courier from Italy, that there was under the provisional command of Gen. Moreau, has beaten the enemy at Pizzighitona, and compelled them to retrace the Adige, and raise the blockade of Mantua. Our army has resumed its former position.

General Massena has removed his headquarters to Zurich.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

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

Citizen Directors,

I received in my way from Basle to Zurich an extraordinary dispatch from General Lecourbe, by which he informs of the right wing of the army of Helvetia; I hasten to transmit you the details of it.

On the 3d Floreal (22d April) the my attacked the principal positions of General Lecourbe with a superior force. They directed their attacks against Manoffa and Remis.

At the first attack they repulsed our troops and got possession of the village of Remus. But the second battalion of the 44th demi-brigade, headed by Sodene, its chief of brigade, marched boldly against the enemy, and drove them back to the mountains from whence they had descended, after having beat them in the village.

While this was passing, the first battalion of the same demi-brigade beat and repulsed the enemy at Schillins and Pern-Martin, where their attacks were as fruitless as against the rest of the line.

During this day we made 800 prisoners, among which were a Major, six captains, six lieutenants, and five ensigns. Their loss in killed and wounded amounted to more than 400 men.

General Lecourbe, in making particular mention of the 44th demi-brigade, also renders justice to all the troops engaged in this action. He particularly praises his artillery.

(Signed) MASSENA.

May 2.

On the 21st of April, the head quarters of the army of Italy were advanced to Bassa.

The Austrians remained in their former position, where they expected, like ourselves, fresh reinforcements.

Letters from Coire, of the 17th of April, confidently assert, that the French were still at that date in possession of all the military positions in the country of the Grison.

Vienna, April 24.

A letter from Marshal Suwarrow, dated Velligio, April 18, states, that the French had re-passed the Adda, after throwing fifteen thousand men into Mantua, and five thousand into Peltchiera; and that the marshal was preparing to follow them, after leaving General Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places.

By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Casiano. Marshal Suwarrow, with a body of between forty-five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaffhausen:

As the enemy still retained possession of the town of Schaffhausen and the suburbs of Constance, called Peterhausen, both situated on the Right Bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to assemble there, and particularly in Schaffhausen, a number of troops and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of Lieutenant General Count Nauendorff, which was posted in the neighborhood, his royal highness directed that the enemy should be driven from those two points, and that their stations should be occupied by our troops.

In consequence of this arrangement, Lieutenant General Count Nauendorff was charged to order Lieutenant General Count Baillet to advance against Schaffhausen with a considerable body of Light Infantry and Cavalry, supported by four battalions of the line and some reserve artillery. He obeyed these orders, and summoned the enemy to abandon the town in the course of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in Schaffhausen fought to gain time by negotiation, with a view to draw unto himself a reinforcement; but Lieutenant General Count Baillet, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had posted to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and the gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town; and notwithstanding a very obstinate resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat.

The enemy lost upon this occasion several hundred men killed and wounded, and one hundred taken prisoners; seventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various descriptions were taken. Our loss does not exceed twenty men.

Lieutenant General Count Baillet particularizes the spirited conduct of a private of the regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily swam across the Rhine; and, under the protection of our fire, loosened two vessels which were on the Left Bank, and got back with them as far as the middle of the river, where, however, the current drove him against the burning bridge, which fell fire to the two vessels. This circumstance obliged the man to dive and to swim back to the Right Bank. His example encouraged another; both plunged into the Rhine and brought over some vessels; the consequence of which was, that fifteen or eighteen more men of the regiment of Lacy, followed the others, and got possession of many more vessels. His royal highness, as a reward for so meritorious a zeal, and as an encouragement to others, gave the first man the golden medal, and the second the silver medal.

On the 14th, at daybreak, Major Gen. Pinazecck made an attack upon Peterhausen with great spirit and decision, drove the enemy from it, and sunk the ships which were on the opposite bank.

The detachment which was sent through Pforzheim and Brucklach, towards Philippsburg, on the same day that it had re-established the communication with that fortress, had pushed on patrols towards Mannheim.

At the same time Lieutenant General the Rhinegraf of Salm, commandant of Philippsburg, reported that a party of the inconsiderable detachment of the dragons of Bamberg, which formed a part of the garrison, had pushed forward through Waghausen, and had taken four French chateaux with their horses. The Rhinegraf took this opportunity of commending the conduct of the above detachment, as well as the remainder of the garrison during its blockade.

Basle, April 23.

A report is spread that the Austrians attempted the passage of the Rhine at Luzzach, but that they were driven back with loss.

Strasbourg, April 22.

There are continually combats between our troops and the Austrians; but the latter, though superior in number, do not gain ground; they are repulsed at every attack with considerable loss. Since the day before yesterday there has been an affair of consequence. The Austrians occupy the position of Lichtenau at Ruhl, of Oppenau, Gengenbace, and Waldkirch. Our troops are placed from Scheizheim to Acherne, Reuber Gvorkirch, Appenweier, Lahr and Offenburg.

The army of Prince Charles remains quiet.—It is believed that the new plan for the campaign has not yet arrived from the Aulic council of War, and it is to this circumstance their tardy operations are to be attributed; but the plan will, perhaps, be frustrated before its arrival, by general Massena.