

New-York, July 18.
A reputable Friend has favoured the Editor with a Martinique Paper of July 3d, containing the following

Late Foreign Articles

OFFICIAL BULLETIN
Of the taking of Brescia, and of further operations in Italy.

VIENNA, April 29.

Lieut. Eugénis, of the Regiment of Nadafly, arrived here this day with the news that the town and Fort of Brescia, were taken on the 20th inst. in the following manner:—Field Marshal, Lieut. Kray, charged with this enterprise, detached for the purpose Field Marshal Lieut. Otto with his divisions, who had already marched on the 17th from his position at Monte-Gliaro, by Castel Nedpio, to reconnoitre the town.

The 20th at midnight, Field-Marshal Otto quitted his Camp with his Division in two Columns. The battalion of Nadafly, posted in the Rezaro, upon the high road by Euphemis, as far as the entrance of the suburbs of Brescia.

Colonel Bitchum advanced on the high road leading from Castel-Nedolo to Brescia, with a battalion of the Anthony Esterhazy, which he commanded; and two Battalions Nadafly, commanded Colonel Abfairen, with the necessary Artillery. The battalion of Esterhazy was posted on the left of the high road near the town, to cover the Bomb batteries; and the battalion of Nadafly posted on the right to keep up the communication with the Battalion stationed near St. Euphemis. The third Battalion of Nadafly remained in reserve near St. Polo.

These Battalions directed their attack against the gate of Torro Longo. One Battalion of Esterhazy, commanded by Major-General Kraus, which was at Ghedi, marched on the high road of Cremona by St. Zeno, against the gate of St. Alexander. This column was augmented by a Corps of horse artillery, and all the rest of the cavalry commanded by Col. Sommariva, pushed forward as far as the high road to Crema, to cover the Left wing.

This enterprise was supported by 300 Cossacks, 1000 Foot Chasseurs and 500 Grenadiers, under the orders of the two Russian generals, the Princes Gortschop, and Bogration. The division of Field Marshal Lieut. Zuph was kept in reserve in case of necessity.

After these dispositions, Field Marshal Lieut. Otto sent a second summons to the French Commander and having received his refusal, the town began to be bombarded at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in the space of an hour and a half several Cannon were dismounted. This circumstance, together with the approach of the Battalion of Nadafly to the Gate of Peschiera, caused the Enemy to give way, &c. to retire with precipitation into the Citadel.

Our Pioneers immediately forced the Gate, and, by the exertions of Field-Marshal Lieut. Kray the inhabitants assembled upon the rampart lowered the drawbridge. The battalion of Nadafly then entered the town, drums beating and colours flying.

One Wing of the dragoons of Lobkowitz which was posted in the rear, under the orders of Major Count Karach, and a battalion of the Regiment of Esterhazy, took possession of the avenues and streets of the town, of all the roads leading to the Citadel, and thus secured this important place.

The enemy kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any mischief. The induced field marshal Lieut. Kray to summons the commander of the citadel, who at first demanded permission to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but perceiving the alarming preparations of the Imperial and Russian troops to take the citadel by assault, he relented to capitulate. By this capitulation, the garrison, consisting of 1000 men, were made prisoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 480 cwt. of powder, a great number of muskets and gun carriages, with ammunition and provision of every kind, and a great quantity of stores, have fallen into our hands. This important conquest has cost us only one artillerymen.

Field Marshal Lieut. Count Bellegarde has written on the 24th April from Naunders, that he (in order to strengthen the operations of the Italian army on their advancing over the Chief towards the Oglio) has given orders to Major-general Vickalovich to co-operate with his troops to the utmost. At the same time that general received an order from field marshal Suwarrow, to advance across Fozzone towards Iseo, to support the movement of the army.

Before Count Bellegarde knew of the movements of the army of Italy, he gave orders to Colonel Stranch to enter into the Val Camonica from Michael Wallis and to advance from Tonai over Ponte di Legno towards Edolo.

After a most fatiguing march over mountains covered with snow more than two feet deep, the Colonel arrived at Vione.—The first posts of the enemy retired without much resistance; but the enemy defended themselves with obstinacy behind the entrenchments at Vione, but were driven from them by the bayonet.

Col. Strauch marched then to Veza, and took possession of Anouzeno and the passes which lay between Ponte di Legno and Edolo, towards Camonica.

Our loss was but trifling; and Colonel Stranch says, that his troops in this very fatiguing enterprise, and with such unfavorable weather, have shown a praise-worthy and indefatigable perseverance, and in their battles an uncommon bravery.

Field-marshal Count Bellegarde gave orders on the 22d to reconnoitre in different direc-

tions on the borders of Engadine and Bre-tan, to examine the mountains, which were not passable according to reports.

The mountains being impassable, determined Field Marshal Count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring; but Major Smid of Nau-gbauer, who was ordered to make a diversion towards Fimba Joch with a battalion of this regiment, had not received the counter order.

This active and skillful staff-officer commenced his march on the 21st, over Block-ing Alps, towards Fimba Joch; after marching over this very difficult point, they met the first piquets of the enemy near Jarlen-boden, who gave way without resistance, and retreated towards Manus. The advanced guard pursued the enemy warmly into the village, where an obstinate battle ensued. The enemy in the mean time succeeded in bringing up their Reserve to harass the retreat of our troops fatigued by a difficult march. Major Smid had on this occasion the misfortune to fall in the hands of the enemy with a part of his troops and some officers. The rest of the battalion returned to Ysgal.

UPPER RHINE, May 2.

We have the melancholy information that the two French Ambassadors at the Congress, Roberjot and Bonnier, were murdered on the 23rd April in the evening, on their return from Raftadt to Selz; the following are the most ample particulars:

Baden, May 2.

The Congress, at Raftadt terminated on the 23rd ult. about seven o'clock in the evening; a Squadron of the Hussars of Szeckler, the same day entered Raftadt, and a trumpeter brought a dispatch from the Imperial Colonel Barbaczy, commanding at Gernsbach, to Baron Albin, to the purport that the French Ministers were to quit Raftadt in 24 hours, that city, owing to the operations of war, being to be occupied by the Emperor's orders, and that no further residence should be granted to them or any other French citizens. In the evening 400 more Austrians took charge of the gates of Raftadt. This notice having been given to the French Ministers, Bonnier, in particular, expressed much dissatisfaction at it; they refused, however, though night was coming on, to set out; the Minister of Mentz, Baron Albin, solicited passports for the French Ministers, but could not obtain them from Colonel Barbaczy, who declared that only the Archduke Charles could give passports on such occasions. The remaining members of the deputation and the Prussian Ministers offered to accompany them to the Rhine, but they declined the offer.

No sooner had they set off in the evening of the 23rd, and proceeded to the distance of a short quarter of a league, than some people having the appearance of Hussars fell in with the carriages; it was dark—the French Ministers were stopped, and their passports demanded of them.—Bonnier is said to have refused to give any further account than answering, that they were the French Ministers who wanted to return to France. A violent altercation then ensued, and the melancholy acts of outrage were committed. Jean de Bris received cuts on the head, but was not killed. He returned to Raftadt, with the Secretary of Legation, Citizen Rosenfried.

Some persons were immediately sent from Raftadt, to convey the remains of Roberjot and Bonnier to that place. The carriages of the Ambassadors were entirely plundered of all they contained. On the 29th, in the evening, the remains of Bonnier and Roberjot were solemnly buried at Raftadt by torch-light.

The outlines of another Account, of the 24th May.

The French ministers departed, drawn by the Margrave of Baden's horses, which were purposely sent from Carlsruhe to Raftadt. Col. Barbaczy is said to have promised them a card or ticket, instead of a passport, but they set out before he came. It is farther reported, that Bonnier as soon as he was stopped, jumped out of his carriage, drew his sabre, and fired his pistol at one of the assailants. The men are then said to have committed the murder. The ministers were escorted by two dragoons.

BY THE DUBLIN PACKET, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

VIENNA, May 8.

According to letters from Lemberg the corps of the Prince of Conde entered Galicia by forced marches on the 19th of April, and the Prince will lead it himself to Italy.

LONDON, May 25.

Extract of a letter from the Bishopric of Munster, May 6.

Letters from Holland state, that the French Government is very much dissatisfied with the Batavian, and had signified as much to the Minister Schimmelpenninck, at Paris; and also, that if the French Republic should receive any more shocks similar to those of late, she would no longer be in a state to support her Batavian Sister, and that therefore the latter must be more active in increasing her own strength. This communication occasions no small uneasiness at the Hague, as they are sensible they can place no dependence on the Batavian army, which ought to be complete against the 1st of June. But this is impossible, as it still wants about 3000 men for the purpose. It is then declined to march to the Rhine and the frontiers of Brabant, on account of the apprehensions entertained from the insurgents.

With regard to the naval force of the Dutch Republic, things are not better circumstanced, on account likewise of the want of men, and especially of experienced

officers and sailors. All descriptions of persons are averse to the service. Add to this, the Government has been obliged to give 800 men their discharge, as the time for which they had been engaged was so long elapsed as to provoke them to a sort of revolt in every ship. On this account it was found absolutely necessary to grant them their dismissal, together with the payment of all arrears due to them. In each department the sole object of every one is, to scrape as much money together as possible, as it is visible to all that the business must speedily come to an end.

There is no doubt of the French having inflicted that their Batavian Allies should arm themselves, as the former have the utmost occasion for their troops elsewhere.—It is likewise evident that, in case of need, they will abandon the sister Republic, as there are such movements in some of the depots, and amongst the army-tailors, &c. as clearly indicate such an event. An order is come from Paris, that all officers must send away their wives and baggages; as likewise, that the grand hospital, which is at Utrecht, must provisionally be transported to Brabant.

A motion has likewise been made at the Hague to grant to the Batavian Executive Power two millions of Dutch guilders, to repair the line, which have been neglected of late, and to fill the magazines which the French had emptied. In Bergen-op-Zoom, and all the towns of the Generality taken together, there are not an hundred good pieces of cannon to be found.

In Brabant affairs again begin to be very unquiet. They execrate all who are not attached to their party, the number of which, however, daily diminishes.

The report that there are a corps of Russians marching to Holland, makes the Revolutionists tremble. Of this the French are likewise in dread. They shudder when they hear of it, and exclaim "si done," as much as to say, then all is over.

The re-cognition of an armed Burger Militia has been announced, but every one is averse to it.

It is resolved first to raise eight half brigades upon the same footing with the standing army, together with a proportionate number of artillery and rangers. But of all this no more will happen than of the proposed augmentation of the standing army with 10,000 men. All these are plans laid in the air, to furnish an opportunity to certain individuals to fill their purses before the business shall be terminated.

The shutting up of all the Dutch ports causes very great confusion, and the scarcity with which it is attended is almost incredible. The merchants complain dreadfully; many of them have informed their correspondents of their having given up all foreign trade, of which some of our merchants here have received communications, and it occasions a stagnation in this country likewise.

On the day when the anniversary of the adoption of the new constitution was celebrated in the Batavian Republic (the 23d ult.) all the bells were rung, according to order; but not the smallest symptom of joy was to be perceived on any countenance.

P. S. I have just received, a letter, by which I am informed, that the Batavians are not to go to the Rhine. They French say they cannot trust them."

May 20.

French papers to the 15th inst. were received yesterday. They contain a variety of interesting intelligence. From a message of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred it would appear that the Spanish Squadron, which sailed from Ferrol, has arrived in the road of the island of Aix, with three thousand troops on board. A resolution of the Council has authorized the Directory to disembark the Spaniards, and it is hinted in the message, that in consequence of subsequent combinations it may be necessary to march them through a part of the territory of the republic. The French papers afford no conjecture as to the object of this expedition.

A letter from Strasbourg states, that in consequence of the murder of the French ministers, the army of the Danube has resolved to give no quarter, and that this resolution has actually been carried into effect in some skirmishes which have lately occurred on the Lower Rhine.

All the Cisalpine Republic is in the possession of the allied armies. The evacuation of Milan is attributed by the French to the loss of a pitched battle between Lodi and Pavia which was only finished by darkness.

They retreated, it is stated, in good order to Pavia and on the third day of May their head-quarters had fallen back to Novara, in territory of Piedmont. It is thought they will be removed to Genoa, to support their right with the division sent into Tuscany in order to meet the army of Naples.

Rewbell goes out of the Directory by lot; Syeyes and Delacroix are the principal candidates to succeed him.

General Massena has transmitted to the Directory an account of some advantages gained by the French troops in the Grison territory, but which do not appear to have been of an important nature.

Four sail of the line, and several frigates are slated to be cruising off the coast of Calabria, and have made a descent on the island of Proccida. This is probably the expedition which failed from Minorca under the orders of General Stuart.

Orders were issued on Saturday last to the clerks of the post office, to take no bank notes in payment, without being indorsed by the persons who present them.

By the last accounts from the Mediterranean, Lord Nelson had shifted his flag from the Vanguard to the Foudroyant.

The booty which the Austrians have taken on the Po, amounts already to four millions of florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

The Porte has to day published the following intelligence:—

After the French under general Buonaparte had gained a victory over the Turkish army in Syria, they advanced against Acre, in order to make themselves masters of the whole of Palestine. Djezar Pacha, enraged at the loss of the first battle, found means to inspire his troops with new courage, and led them again into the field.

The issue of the second battle was in favor of the Turks. The French were obliged to retreat towards Egypt, and Djezar Pacha, estimates their loss in the whole at 6000 men. The battle was furious, and the loss of the Turks likewise is not small. Buonaparte, who has been forced to evacuate several posts, is in the vicinity of Gaza.

Djezar Pacha writes to the Grand Signior, that he will not sheathe the sword till he has exterminated the French in Egypt to the last man.

The Porte has likewise received advice of another advantage gained over the French. Buonaparte had left in Egypt 17 ships laden with artillery and ammunition, which were to be conveyed to Palestine. This convoy was attacked by the English, who sunk five, took seven, and forced the rest to fly to the island of the Archipelago, whither they pursued them.

It is also reported here, that Sir Sidney Smith and Captain Trowbridge have effected a landing on the coast of Egypt, with Russian and Turkish troops; by which they have cut off communication between the army of Buonaparte in Syria and Alexandria and Cairo.

LONDON, May 16.

A private letter from Venice is said to state, that the Russians having taken a French post in Italy consisting of 60 men, 58 of them were put to death, and the remaining two ordered to go to the French Commander, and inform him that Suwarrow was arrived.

The Tigre is slated to have done great execution in firing upon a column of French troops that was marching along the shore.

Extra of a letter from Bresl, dated the 2d.

The fleet sailed on the 9th of April; but amongst the number of the ships which composed it there were 12 which steamed in no condition to resist the least accident of the sea. The cries and prayers of the inhabitants, who had part of their families on board of them, prevailed in having them brot in again to undergo some repairs. This operation deferred its sailing till the 26th; but notwithstanding these repairs its departure took place in the midst of general conflagration, because a great number of the ships run the greatest risk, if overtaken by a storm, and that, besides this they cannot sustain an action, if they should be fallen in with, on account of their bad condition.

It has no other troops on board than the ordinary complement of ships. The minister Brux is on board the fleet, which is commanded not by him, but by the son of a pilot of the name of Delmotte. We have no precise knowledge of his destination; but it is generally believed to be for Cadix. This conjecture is strengthened by the embarking of the minister of the marine, and by that of a double number of officers on board each of the vessels. The first, it is said, goes to organize the composition of the combined fleet, and the latter are to take the command of the Spanish vessels."

May 23.

A private letter from China, dated Dec. 1, states that the Emperor had communicated to the British factory his intention of extending the commerce of China to this country in many valuable articles which had been hitherto prohibited. The Emperor has been much indisposed at Peking, and had removed further eastward to his royal residence, attended by the Lama, for the benefit of the air which is purer by four degrees. The gentlemen belonging to the British factory have been instructed in the Chinese language, and proper instructions sent to Canton, by order of the Emperor, for that purpose, in consequence of a requisition having been made to him through his ministers.

Citizen Baer is at Anspacher, for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of prisoners with the Imperial Commissioners. Every article of intelligence from the north of Germany, says a Paris paper, confirms the report that Paul I. is determined to harass the king of Prussia, and the States of the Empire, who have abandoned Austria, and are on amicable terms with France.

May, 25.

Among a variety of strong facts, the recollection of which may serve to develop the origin of the Raftadt assassination, the following is a case in point:—On the 13th October, 1793, the French Convention framed a decree, by which all the subjects of his Britannic Majesty were stripped of their property, and imprisoned. The pretext which served to cloak this infamous proceeding was a pretended insult shown to the French nation in the person of Beauvais, one of the Representatives of the People. This man was said to have been put to death by the English, at Toulon; and as Barrere flattered in his report to the Convention, not to have suffered like a freeman, but to have been hanged like a slave. After the recapture of Toulon, Beauvais was found alive and in good health. It then appeared that his conduct had exposed him to the resentment of his countrymen, and that he owed his safety to the generous protection of the British Officers. Impressed with the noble behaviour of the enemies of his country, he set off for Paris, with a full determination to make known the humanity of the English towards him; but he was dispatched on the road, by secret orders of the Committee of Public Safety. These particulars transpired only after the death of Robespierre, and were mentioned publicly by Freron in the

Convention. An account of what passed on that subject, this writer published in his journal. It may naturally be asked, if these men were capable of raising an infamous slander, for the purpose of gratifying their avarice, and then of murdering one of their own Deputies, to prevent the Discovery of their villainy, is it rash to charge them with the crime in question? a crime, which, considered almost in any point of view, stands unparalleled in the annals of mankind.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

Probably we should exaggerate his number if after all reductions we were to allow that Moreau has now 25,000 men at his disposal. The garrisons of Mantua and Peschiera, have taken from him 15,000—6000 at least must be taken up in guarding Tortona; 4000 for Alexandria; and some fort of garrisons there must be at Novarra, Verceil, and Valence.—Turin requires 20,000 men. Every district of Piedmont calls for strong detachments to watch the enterprises of the inhabitants who are rising in all quarters. We may safely conclude then that this army is on the point of experiencing some fatal reverse, and that it will scarcely be sufficient for the defence of the plains of Piedmont.

It is a question whether this army will, or will not, receive a re-inforcement by the return of 18,000 men scattered over the kingdom of Naples, the Ecclesiastical States, Tuscany. The order of their retreat has certainly been sent them by the Directory; but very slowly, and not till after the 3th of April. The allies appeared to have had time to throw a considerable body on the right of the Po, so as to cut off this small army, of whose movements no positive advices have yet been received. To facilitate its junction with him, Moreau has moved a great part of his forces towards Genoa; but this disposition must leave all the Eastern part of Piedmont, the Lake, Maggoire, and St. Gothard, at the mercy of the Austrians. As to the recruits afforded by the Conscript levies, a very feeble support can be expected from these raw soldiers, young, undisciplined and unwilling, to an army routed, and continually harassed by an enemy, who will not give them time to breathe.

We may then be allowed to hope that the conquest of Piedmont will not be attended with obstacles so great as might be feared; and that before the end of the year Marshal Suwarrow will, with the point of his sword, have torn to pieces the act of Abdication forced from the unhappy King of Sardinia.

All our presages on the disposition of the people of Italy, are verified. In all parts their rage against the French has manifested itself. In every place they have run to meet the Austrians offering their services, bringing money, burning the trees of liberty, and threatening to exterminate those of their countrymen who have participated in the Revolution. The Generals had the wisdom to prevent all acts of vengeance by taking all the inhabitants, without distinction, under their protection, and publishing Amnesties for all past offences.

VIENNA, April 7.

LETTER.

Advices from the Archduke Charles at Stockach confirm the taking of the town of Englan on the right bank of the Rhine, which was effected on the 17th by the Prince of Schwartzenberg with the loss of only 14 men.

Yesterday evening our government received dispatches from field-marshal Suwarrow, which bring advice that field-marshal Keim had gained another considerable advantage over the French on the banks of the Adda, in the neighborhood of Cremona. Field-marshal Suwarrow had resolved continually to follow the enemy, at the head of 50,000 men, till he forced them to a battle. He detached a corps into Ferrarese, to support the infirmary of the people there, while another strong corps blockaded Mantua.

The corps of the Prince of Conde has already arrived at the frontiers of Austrian Silesia. His Russian Imperial Majesty has added to this corps a fine regiment of cavalry of 1500 men. Four numerous Russian columns will follow the corps of the Prince of Conde, which troops are declined to reinforce the army on the Rhine.

Another Russian corps, destined for Italy, the 1st division of which entered East Galicia, on the 8th inst. consists in the whole of 10,609 men, and 5,739 horses.

Triest, April 21.

An Austrian courier extraordinary has brought to the victorious Italian army a present of 100,000 florins, several crosses of the order of Treves, and three standards worked by the Empress, to be distributed among those regiments which have most glorified themselves.

On the 19th, the fourth and last column of the first Russian auxiliary corps arrived at Verona.

Verona, April 22.

The Austrian troops continue to prosecute their victories, and have penetrated still farther into the Cisalpine territory; three days since their head-quarters were at Montechiaro, and to day they are at Cisona. The French head-quarters are at Milan. Several places in the Cisalpine territory, have been declared in a state of siege; Mantua is blockaded in form. Two hundred men who came out to reconnoitre were taken prisoners. The garrison of Peschiera has offered to evacuate that town on condition they might be allowed to retire to Milan, but this has been refused. General Kray has marched with 30,000 men on a secret expedition.

The peasants of eighteen places in the Mantuaese are in insurrection against the French: they are 14,000 in number, and have applied to the Austrians for aid: 400 cavalry and 600 infantry have been sent them, and they have taken Mirandola.