

Late Foreign Articles

By the brig Trio, capt. Hill, arrived at New York from Liverpool, London and Liverpool papers have been received up to the Seventh of June—From which the following Extracts have been made.

LONDON, June 7.

STOCKS

THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. Bank Stock 147 1/2, 148 1/2, 147 1/2 3 per ct. rd. 58 1/2, 59 1/2 5 per ct. conf. shut 4 per ct. conf. ann. 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 74 5 per ct. ann. shut Pl. ig. ann. 16 1/2, 17 5 per ct. 1797, 88 1/2 Imp. 3 per ct. ann. 56 1/2, 1. Omnium, 4 1/2 pr Irish 5 per ct. 83 1/2, 1 Conf. for opg. 59 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2

The Gazette Extraordinary, published yesterday morning contains detailed accounts of the advantages obtained by the Austrians in the Engadine. The French have evacuated the Canton of Appenzel. The Austrians entered St. Gall on the 20th ult. and general Bellegarde is at Chiavenna. The French had lost 4000 prisoners, and 36 pieces of cannon.

Paris papers to the 1st of June inclusive, have been received in town. They contain two letters from General Massena to the French Directory, dated the 24th and 25th ult. by the first of which it appears "that the Austrians were repulsed in an attempt to cross the Rhine with a small body of troops on the 23d ult. near Coblenz, (in the Canton of Zurich) and Klingnau, with the loss of 300 prisoners, and several drowned in attempting to re-pass the Rhine." In the second letter, general Massena states, "that the Austrians having collected a force on the left bank of the Thur (he does not state how all the country between the Rhine and the Thur came into the possession of the Austrian troops, and where they now remain) he had thought it necessary to attack them, and had driven them back to the Right bank of that river. In this action the Austrians are said to have lost 3500 prisoners, amongst whom are colonel Bardo and captain Prince of Hohenlohe, besides one standard, two pieces of cannon, and 2000 killed and wounded. The French had 400 killed and wounded."

An article from Straßburg of the 27th ult. three days after Massena's action, mentions "that the Austrians were in possession of Winterthur, on the right bank of the Thur and that the Swiss Convention, after naming a committee of seven persons, who, together with the Executive Directory, were to exercise all the authority of the state, had dissolved itself. The Directory, &c. had retired from Lucerne to Aarau."

We must wait for further advices, before we can appreciate the true result of these different operations; but there seems no doubt that something very important has happened, to have induced the Helvetic Convention to have dissolved itself. Very fortunate consequences are argued from this proceeding.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, June 6.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Secretary Dandras presented a message from his Majesty, of which the following is an official copy:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint this House, that he had some time since concluded an eventual engagement with his good brother and ally the Emperor of Russia, for employing forty five thousand men against the common enemy, in such a manner as the state of affairs in Europe, at that period, appeared to render most advantageous. The change of circumstances which has since arisen, having rendered a different application of that force more desirable. His Majesty has recently had the satisfaction to learn that the views of the Emperor of Russia, in that respect, are entirely conformable to his own; but his Majesty has not yet received any account, that the formal engagement to that effect has been regularly concluded. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing, that the same promptitude and zeal in support of the common cause, which his ally has already manifested, in a manner so honorable to himself, and so signally beneficial to Europe, have induced him already to put this army in motion toward the place of its destination, as now settled by mutual consent. His Majesty therefore thinks it right to acquaint the House of Commons that the pecuniary conditions of this treaty will oblige his Majesty to pay the sum of two hundred and seventy five thousand pounds in stipulated instalments, as preparation money; and to pay a monthly subsidy of seventy-five thousand pounds as well as to engage for a further payment at the rate of thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds per month, which payment is not to take place till after the conclusion of a peace made by common consent. His Majesty relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, to enable him to make good these engagements. And his Majesty, being desirous to afford the necessary succours to his ally the Queen of Portugal, as well as to give timely and effectual assistance, at this important conjuncture, to the Swiss Cantons, for the recovery of their ancient liberty and independence, and to make every other exertion for improving, to the utmost, the signal advantages which, by the blessing of God, have attended the operations of the combined arms on the continent, since the commencement of the present campaign, recommends it also to the House of Commons,

to enable his Majesty to enter into such further engagements, and to take such measures as may be best adapted to the exigency of affairs, and most likely, by continued perseverance and vigor, to compel to the general deliverance of Europe from the insupportable tyranny of the French Republic.

"G. R."

June 3.

At one o'clock this morning arrived the Hamburgh Mail due on Wednesday. It brings the following important news, which if true, seems totally to refute the reports circulated in the Paris papers, of the defeat of the Russians on the 17th.—Letters from Vienna of the 18th make no mention of any such check.

VIENNA, May 13, (by express.)

"The Austrians have their head quarters at Novi. Turin with its citadel is now in our possession. The combined Russian and English fleets, consisting of 180 sail, have landed at Genoa, and the harbor and city have surrendered. General Angereau, who had hastened to succour the French with 8000 men, was taken prisoner, with his whole army.

"The Austrians and Russians advanced to the city on the land side, while the 180 sail approached by the sea side; in this manner the city was obliged to submit.

"N. B. Though no official account has been received, the news is nevertheless generally credited.

May 11.

"General Moreau has taken an advantageous position between Coni and Turin, in which he intended to maintain himself, and wait for a reinforcement 30,000 men, but Suwarow was already on his march to attack him.

"This moment, it is reported, that the Austrians have entered Bologna."

LINDAU, May 15.

"Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, General Hotze entered Mayenfeld, and General Lollachich the town of Chur.

May 16.

"This moment we received intelligence, by express, that this morning early four companies of French troops have been taken prisoners near Chur. The Austrians have also surrounded 3000 men, who cannot possibly escape. Our troops are already advanced between Sargansz.

May 17.

"Part of General Hotze's army has passed the Rhine near Sargansz, which place is almost entirely burned; it will most probably penetrate by the Lake of Walstadt to Zurich. Every hour the passage of the Rhine is expected to take place; near Bregenz, all the pontoons have been ordered up."

FELDKIRCH, May 12.

"According to advices arrived here, Col. Strauch has joined Colonel Lechou near Chiavenna, and taken from the retreating enemy 32 pieces of cannon, which they could not get away over the mountains, and several hundred prisoners."

BOTZEN, May 14.

"A convoy, consisting of 12 vessels, laden with ammunition, salt, and wine, is fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The whole convoy had been sent from the arsenal of Turin by the Po, and was destined to join the French park of artillery near Cremona."

ROVEREDO, May 12.

"The garrison of Pizighetone are prisoners of war. The Austrians are said to have advanced to Turin, which place is quite stripped of artillery and military stores; the French having entirely emptied the arsenal, and sent its contents to France.

"In Piedmont the peasants are in insurrection against the French."

May 14.

"The Imperial Royal and Russian armies have penetrated by Tor, and occupied Arona on the Lago Maggiore, and taken thirteen pieces of cannon; they are also in possession of Chiavasso, two posts from Turin, and have occupied Ivrea, together with the citadel. Colonel Marquette has taken a rich booty of all sorts of ammunition, that had been sent from Turin, and was destined for Cremona. The waggon had stopped on the road, and were taken by surprise; their value is estimated at above a million of florins. It is said that on the 6th May Genoa was taken possession of by the Austrians."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.

"The defeat of the French by Ghezzar Pacha is fully confirmed. Buonaparte is retreating into Egypt, being in want of provisions and artillery, in consequence of the loss of his flotilla."

Lord Bridport has received orders to detach 12 sail of the line under Admiral Gardner, to reinforce Lord St. Vincent, and enable him to proceed up the Mediterranean.

A report was in very great circulation on Saturday that Earl St. Vincent had obtained a complete victory over the Best fleet, having followed it into the Mediterranean. Our duty obliges us to state, that there is no authority whatever for this rumour.

His Prussian Majesty is now on his way from Berlin to Cassel, where he will review the Hessian army.

The Inhabitants of Mentz have received orders to victual that place for six months.

An Austrian detachment has entered Frankfort, and thus the neutrality of that city is at an end.

The Senate of Hamburgh has published a proclamation relative to the secret suspicious societies which are said to exist there; and a warning against the printing and publishing of seditious pieces; as also against absurd expressions and reasonings on political subjects; or rebellious remarks on relations.

The Directory has caused several individuals of the principal families of Genoa to be arrested, such as those of the families of Du-

razz, Grimaldi, Spinola, Pallavicini, &c. The Ex Nobles, who were in the country have been compelled to return to Genoa.

A commission of Military Inquiry has been appointed by the Archduke Charles, to inquire into the Murder of the French Plenipotentiaries. General Spark is to be President of it; and it is to consist of two Colonels, two Majors, and two Auditors. It is to hold its sittings at Villagen in Suabia.

The Batavian Directory have confiscated the property of the House of Orange and its adherents, and of all persons who have emigrated since 1794.

Paris Papers were received yesterday down to the 30th of May.

By these we learn that the Best Fleet entered Toulon on the 13th of May, and was preparing again for sea. A letter from on board the Jemapper, states; that owing to a heavy gale of wind, it had failed of making the harbour of Cadix; and also in an attempt to engage the Squadron of Lord St. Vincent. Several French ships were separated in the storm from the main body of the fleet, and have not since appeared. It lay to off Carthage a day and a half.—Another letter from Toulon of the 18th states; that the fleet had arrived except the Centaur.

The rest of the news of Intelligence brought by these papers (if we except a victory, very suspiciously related in a letter without date, but supposed to have been gained on the 12th of May over the Austrians at Bassignano, where the passage of the Po was disputed, and with the loss of 3000 men to be defeated), may be divided into the foreign and domestic embarrassments of the Republic. The means to which they are driven in order to support the public spirit in this crisis, may be classed with the inventions and lies which have formerly been their resources in less difficult dilemmas.

The real point of interest is the disputable part of these papers in the situation of General Macdonald and his army. Two columns are stated to have entered Rome; and the whole, consisting of 30,000 men, Poles, Cisalpins, and French are spread into the territories of Bologna and Ferrara. Other accounts state, what appears to us impossible, and is irreconcilable with the rest of the Journals, that the junction of these troops has been actually effected with those of Moreau. There is also a pretended account of a defeat of British, Turkish, and Russian by Macdonald, after a landing effected by them in the Neapolitan territory.

What the French admit against themselves is not so questionable. The Austrian advanced guard had taken possession of Novi, by which Genoa is straitened, where the head quarters and military chest are. The French forces under Moreau are concentrated behind Alexandria, to defend the approaches to Genoa. Insurrections have broken out in Tuscany, hostiles, arrests, precautions of every kind, with the imprisonment of priests and nobles, are the remedies for these disorders. They are all sent into the Citadel of Leghorn. Florence, Lucca, Pistoia, Plato and other towns have been treated in the same manner, and for the same cause.—The peasants capture towns, and defeat battalions; Mondovi and Oneglia have been taken by them by assault. At Mondovi 900 French were made prisoners by the insurgents.

The victories of the allies are in general confirmed, and the counter-revolution is acknowledged to be completely effected in Lombardy. All the Cisalpine soldiers are stated to have taken service with the Imperialists. The Generals St. Cyr and Chambaud have been assassinated in Piedmont, and the French say that Turin might have been taken, if the allies had sufficient force to follow up their successes.

Vandamme has been arrested by Massena and sent for trial.

In the interior of France a new kind of language begins to be held in the councils, and much uneasiness is felt for the fourth, occasioned, as it is justly said, by the success of the Russians and Imperialists, who are drawing towards that quarter. Marbot is the Council of Elders, and Briot in that of Five Hundred, as well as Dubois Crancé, have spoken truths against the Directory and the Ministers, and in a tone unknown within those walls since the 4th of September. These Deputies insist against the frauds in the public departments, the universal depredation on the property of the state, and "the organization of dilapidations," which are not to be shielded even by the senatorial purple, or the directorial mantle. They assert that it is the first duty of the councils to know the true state of affairs. They contend that the people must be permitted to address the assemblies, to inform them of the state of public affairs, and to denounce the ministers. And they point out the system of intimidation which prevents a single Journalist from publishing intelligence of the slightest check and reverse which can happen to the armies.

As yet no movements have taken place in Switzerland; and while the Russians and Imperialists are penetrating through the obstacles of Piedmont, the Austrian patrols carry off the out-posts of the French at Mentz, and Manheim is surrounded.

On the night of the 15th, the Prefect of Zurich ordered the papers of the celebrated Lavater to be seized. He was himself at Baden, but he has been arrested and conducted to Basle.

PARIS, May 26.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Official Report of the operations of the Army of Italy, addressed to the Executive Directory, by the Commander in Chief Moreau, and the General of Division, Emanuel Grouchy, Chief of the Staff ad interim. (Without date.)

"The army of Italy, placed between the Po, and the Tenaro, its right at Alessandria,

and its left at Valnce, in possession of Casal and Verruc by strong detachments, was in a state to make the enemy repent any attempt to pass the Po or the Tenaro. Accordingly on the 12th of May, after having made disposition in different points, he gained a passage over the Po; but the skillful and vigorous arrangements of adjutant gen. Garreau, who commanded the left wing of the division of gen. Grenier, succeeded in defeating the designs of the Austrians.—All those who passed to the right bank were either killed or taken prisoners. A single battalion, commanded by Dupelin, chief of battalion, made 500 Austrians lay down their arms. On the 12th in the morning a body of 7000 Russians crossed the Point Bassignana, with confidence, and directed their chief attack on Pecetto. Gen Moreau had foreseen that attack, and had therefore, disposed the division of Grenier in a proper manner to receive them, which he did with intrepidity. His division, however, maintained its ground against the enemy with difficulty, when the arrival of fresh troops, and the ability and distinguished courage of the chief of brigade Gardanne, who commanded them, began to repulse the enemy. At the same instant the division of Victor, which the commander in chief ordered to advance with all possible haste, having appeared on the heights of Pecetto, the Russians were attacked both on their left flank and in front. The action was long and desperate: a country house, situated in the centre of the attack, was taken and retaken several times. At length the enemy gave way on all sides, the village of Bassignana was carried, and the Russians were driven into the river, and upwards of 2000 of them were drowned. Their commander gen. Schubork was killed. From 7 to 800 prisoners, 5 pieces of cannon, a standard, a number of covered waggons, and the baggage of the enemy, are the proofs of the constant valour of our troops. The Artillery was fired in the most effective manner. General Quercell having been wounded in the arm was replaced by the Piedmontese gen. Colli, who as well on the occasion as since he has been with the army has given repeated proofs of talents and intrepidity. Several officers of the staff were obliged to quit the field of battle, and among others was the aid-de-camp captain Faugerouse, who had a leg shattered by a petard, a wound in the head, and his horse killed under him. Our loss amounts to 300 killed or wounded.

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July 30.

Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Fabius, Corra, Havana's 15
Brig Tetra, Elliot, do 20
Sloop Sea Flower, Forester do
Sloop Mary Ann, from St. Thomas, arrived at Wilmington yesterday
Ship Henrietta Carlwell, from Dublin (via Wilmington) is coming up
No accounts of the Active, or any other square rigged vessel, at N. Castle last evening at 7 o'clock.

New-York, July 29.

Arrived. Days.
Ship Gaen, Nicholson, Philadelphia 11
Brig Trio, Hill, Liverpool 37
Moulbrook, Holden Grenack 54
Francis Nixon, Odlin, Porto Rico 13
Charlotte Durdock, Walker, Madeira 77
Bark Adonis Enagrus, Leghorn 77
Sbr. British Queen, Quantin, St. Johns 15
Vingo, Fuller, Curacao 15
Kewen, A. Iey, Jamaica
Mercury, Skinner, Havana 35
Sloop Jay, Jackson Philadelphia
On the 6th July Capt. Holden, spoke the brig Susama, Capt. Gallop, New-London, from Liverpool bound to New-England, in lat. 42, long. 47 30. June 30 spoke the brig Bellona, of Bedford, Capt. Delany from Belfast bound to N. York, lat. 45, long. 44 57.

By Arrived on Saturday

The brig Charlotte Muddack, Capt. Walker, left Madeira June 6. July 22 spoke a brig from Boston, on a voyage bound to Bremen in lat. 30 lon. 65. July 23, spoke the ship Mercury, from Almadra to Glasgow, on 7 days, in lat. 30, 40, long. 66.—Same day the ship Atlas, Wilson, from N. York, out 8 days, in long. 65. lat. 30. 40.

The armed schooner Nautilus, capt. Robert Dixon, of this port, bound to Curacao, was captured by a French privateer within the limits of that island, after a severe engagement of an hour and an half. The privateer's men, after boarding, inhumanly murdered capt. Dixon, the first and second mates, and two seamen, and desperately wounded a fourth. She was carried into Curacao and on being demanded, the governor of that island refused to deliver up vessel and cargo.

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YARMOUTH, (E.) June 24.
This morning two prizes were sent in here by the Scorpion sloop, one an American, of 16 guns. This vessel, it is said, fired several shots at the Scorpion before she would bring to, in consequence of which two men on board the Scorpion were killed, and the master lost his leg.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

We are desired to mention, that the information published in two of the New-York papers, respecting a body of Russian troops near Hamburgh, was not received from the office of the Secretary of State, as erroneously stated to have been, in those publications.

The Health Committee of Salem have reported that town to be in a healthy state. The report is dated the 10th inst.

The Charleston Light-House was burnt on Sunday, 21st inst. Damage not known.

The Boston Frigate of 32 guns, Captain Little, has sailed on a cruise.

The United States ship Portsmouth, Capt. M'Neill, bound to Surinam, on a cruise, has been spoken with, all well.

DIRT.—On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. ANNE MILLER, wife of Mr. James Miller, merchant, of this city; and on Thursday evening her remains were interred in the First Presbyterian burying-ground, in Pine-street, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. MERRITT, wife of Mr. Jonathan Merritt, lately in Monmouth county (N. J.) Gen. ELISHA LAWRENCE, in the 53d year of his age.

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