

L A T E
Foreign Intelligence.

NORFOLK, JULY 30.

To the polite attention of Capt. Todd, of the *Scbr. Maria*, arrived here in 14 days from *Martinique*, we are indebted for the following, which we extract from London papers brought by the *June Packet* to that Island.

LONDON, June 7.

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 very small body of troops, on the 23d ult. near Coblenz (in the canton of Zurich) and Klingau, with the loss of 300 prisoners, and several drowned in attempting to repass the Rhine."—In the second letter general Massena states, "that the Austrians having collected a great force on the banks of the Thur (he does not state how all the country between the Rhine and the Thur came into the possession of the Austrians, 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 3,500 prisoners, amongst whom are Col. De Barco and Capt. Prince of Hohenloe, besides one standard, 2 pieces of cannon, and 2,000 killed and wounded.—The French had 400 killed and wounded."

It will be seen by a message delivered yesterday evening from his Majesty to the House of Commons, that the article inserted in this paper many weeks since, respecting a body of 45,000 Russians being taken into British pay, is confirmed. A large body of Swiss emigrants is also to be enlisted into the pay of Great Britain, and such succours afforded to the friends of the ancient government of the Swiss Cantons, as may be found necessary to be applied to that salutary purpose. A gentleman, high in the diplomatic line, and who left town yesterday, is supposed to have the charge of this very important measure.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wickham one of his Majesty's under Secretaries of State, left town on his way to Switzerland, where he formerly resided in a public capacity. His office is not to be vacated.

It is more than probable that the Senate of Hamburg will deliver up Napper Tandy, as the Emperor of Russia has so urgently insisted on it.

Lord Duncan arrived at Yarmouth on Monday, and hoisted his flag, the following day on board the *Kent* of 74 guns, Capt. Hoop.

From Paris Papers.

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

Letter from Massena, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory, "head-Quarters at Zurich, May 24. "Citizen Directors,

"In the night between the 21st and 22d, the enemy, with considerable force, crossed the left bank of the Rhine, between Coblenz and Kaiferstull.—To cover this movement, they had the evening before vigorously attacked my positions from Aldensingen to Vill. Their object was to make me send forces thither, and to leave the line of the Rhine unguarded. In the night I was informed of this circumstance. Our first posts had been beaten back, and I made dispositions to attack them in the morning.

"General Thurrau was ordered to attack the enemy in front on the points of Coblenz and Zurich. I advanced to their flank on the side of Eglihan and Kaiferstull. At 10 o'clock in the morning the action began. The enemy at first resisted, but soon began to think of retreating. A body of Hulsars, who covered their retreat, were attacked by our cavalry. We took 309 horses, and 500 prisoners, among whom are five officers. This movement of the enemy was bold; their object was to cut off the communication with Zurich, but they were obliged to repass the Rhine with precipitation, and they were pursued with so much vigour, that they had not time to establish a bridge, and many of their men were drowned in the river.

MASSENA.

Letter from Massena, Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

ZURICH, MAY 26.

"Citizens Directors,

"The recent movements of the Enemy, and the information I had received of their assembling troops on the Left Bank of the Thur, announced their intention of attacking me. In order to counteract their measures, I ordered a general attack upon their line, in order to drive it beyond the river.—For that purpose I went on the 26th to Winthuer with my Staff. I ordered General Oudinot, who commanded the advanced guard, to march to Fauenfeld, while General Paillard was to attack the left of the enemy on Andellingen, and gen. Ney, their centre, at Adikon. General Soult was ordered with his division to support these attacks.

"At day break the advanced posts of the Enemy were attacked and the affair soon became general. Our troops displayed the greatest intrepidity. The Enemy, on their part, made a long and vigorous resistance, but were ultimately defeated, and obliged to retreat with precipitation, though they had a more numerous Cavalry than we had, which covered them. Gen. Paillard, having repulsed the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and General Ney made 200.—The column which he pursued owed its safety to the celerity of its retreat. Gen. Oudinot met with the greatest resistance, and our troops repulsed; but gen. Soult having arrived with 2 squadrons of the 13th Dragoons and 23d

half brigade, turned the advantage in our favour. These two Generals made 1200 prisoners, and 2 pieces of cannon. The action lasted in this part till within one hour of night.

"The result of this action is, that the enemy has quitted the left bank of the Thur, and that we have taken 1 standard, 2 pieces of cannon, and 2500 prisoners, among whom is Col. Debarco, Prince Hohenlo, and the Major of the regiment of Secklers. At the commencement of the action, the Hussars of that corps asked our troops whether they would give quarter (recollecting the assassination of the Plenipotentiaries). Our brave soldiers called out, "Defend yourselves." In fact they did defend themselves with vigour, but a great slaughter was made of them. Thus the punishment of a most infamous crime has commenced.

"Gen. Chabreau, who commanded the second division, obtained some advantages over the enemy, and made some prisoners.

The Helvetic legion, and some battalions of Swiss who were engaged, behaved with courage. Adj. general Wreber, who commanded them, was killed; he is generally regretted. Our Generals, officers and soldiers, behaved in a manner worthy of themselves; and nothing but their great exertions could have decided this contest so successfully for us, and so fatally for the enemy. Our loss, including the wounded, may amount to 400 men, and that of the enemy to 2000 men, exclusively of 2500 prisoners.

MASSENA.

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

Head Quarters, Zurich, May 28.

"Prince Charles having re-joined his army with a reinforcement of 12,000 men, engaged me yesterday on the line of the Thur with 30,000 men. He directed the attack in person, which began at day break.

"The efforts and obstinacy of the enemy were beyond all expression, and our defence was equally so. Night did not put an end to the action, which was continued till ten o'clock. I advanced to the Glat for the purpose of concentrating my force more towards Zurich.

"We made 800 of the enemy prisoners in the action of yesterday, and a great number were either killed or wounded.

"Gen. Nay, who commanded the advanced guards, received two wounds, and had two horses killed under him. Adjutant-general Lorecy has also been wounded.

MASSENA.

N. B. In a second letter, dated May 29th, gen. Massena gives the details of several actions which took place in several points.—The enemy has been defeated in every quarter, and lost a considerable number of men, who were left on the field of battle. We took 700 prisoners.

We shall give the details contained in his letter to-morrow.

Redacteur.

TURIN, May 22.

Moreau's head quarters have been established at Coni, since yesterday, at which place also arrived about the same time a reinforcement of 12,000 men by the way of Nice, and the Col de Tende.

A body of peasants which had been organized into four regiments, by the Priests and Noblemen, and called itself the Christian army, has been completely routed by detachments of the French army under general Moreau: They were summoned to surrender 3 times but refused—Mondovi, and several other places at which they had assembled, were pillaged and burnt.

An emigrant was yesterday shot in the citadel of Turin, who had presented himself in the character of an Austrian officer, for the purpose of treating with the garrison.

May 24.

The insurrections which have broken out in Piedmont, have not penetrated as far as this place.

General Moreau preserves his communication with France, and daily receives reinforcements. Gen. Ledoyen, who is at Suse, has acquainted his staff that he has been joined by 22,000 men by the way of Mount Cenis.

LONDON, June 10.

The emperor has nearly restored the ancient order of things at Venice. The nobles are for the most part reinstated in all their rights and public situations.

The Jews of Venice have sent a present of brandy to general Kray for the use of the Austrian army, to the value of 6000 ducats.

The venerable Senator of Berne, Baron Von Steiger has addressed a very energetic letter to his countrymen in Switzerland, calling on them to revenge the murders committed on their brethren. He says the period is now arrived when they should employ their last remaining strength to extirpate the common enemy from their land. He says, "Trust in God, who defends the just cause, and in German honesty which was never known to betray."

It is reported that the elector of Bavaria has consented to the passage of 45,000 Russians through his territories, and has sent a minister to Petersburg.

The king of Prussia arrived at Brunswick on the 28th ult. and, after sleeping one night at the Duke's palace, he pursued his journey towards Cassel.

The Bishops, Priests and Noblemen, who were taken prisoners by Moreau's army near Mondovi, were instantly shot on the field of battle.

The Executive Directory has published an arrette, which expresses its satisfaction at the conduct of its agent, Victor Hughes, at Guadaloupe.

The Paris papers report that the king of Prussia has ordered the suspension of all payments on account of Russia.

The Spanish Ambassador to the Cisalpine republic has been ordered to quit Milan.

June 12.

The capture of Milan and of Ferrara, will reinforce the Imperial army with some thousand soldiers, while the loss of the latter place will deprive Macdonald, and the Cisalpine, Roman, and Neapolitan Patriots, of the only point from which they could receive support.—It renders the return of all the southern parts of Italy to the ancient order of things next to certain. It appears, indeed, that the communication had already been opened on the beginning of last month between Verona, Rome and Naples.—The capture of Casal and of Cevo was not less favorable to the future operations of the Imperialists, for it gives them two important points; one on the left, and the other on the right flank of the French army; and these circumstances alone may have been sufficient to force Moreau to return to Coni.

The position of Moreau seems to be no longer tenable, and his retreat is exposed upon every side. Private letters mention that Gen. Suwarow, unwilling to expose his army in storming the French camp, which is fortified both by art and nature, had marched to the northward of Alexandria to turn its flanks. It is added that the immediate object of the Austrians, is to prevent general Lecourbe, who has been beaten out of the Engadine, from joining Moreau, and there seems little reason to doubt of their success in it.

On the night of the 15th the French made an attempt, by falling from Alexandria, to dislodge the right wing of the allies from the Tanaro, along the banks of which it was posted. This design did not succeed, in spite of a momentary success. The Russians repulsed them after they had driven in the Austrians advanced posts who refused their position.

The fate of the French in Switzerland is not less critical than in Piedmont. The victories of general Massena have not given him any geographical advantages, but on the contrary have ended in his advancing (as he calls his retreat) behind Zurich, where his forces are concentrating. His army is stated to amount to 50,000 men.

An article from Aichaffenburg mentions preparations for war, both by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and the king of Prussia. The former Prince, it is stated, had declared that there was an end to the neutrality, and that his army would march against Mentz.

The Councils of the Helvetic Republic have completely dispersed. The Directory means to take refuge in Strasburg.

In the Military Gazette published at the head quarters of the Archduke, it is stated that in Italy, within the short space of six weeks, the Imperialists have killed and wounded 22,000 French; made 12,319 prisoners, taken 630 pieces of cannon and 24 mortars, together with an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c. &c.

The following account of the destruction of an English and a Russian frigate in the harbour of Constantinople, which was mentioned in the last French Paper, is given in a letter from Constantinople, dated May 18, brought by yesterday's *Hamburg Mail*.

"Yesterday afternoon we were alarmed by an explosion like the roar of thunder and a terrible cracking. In less than 2 minutes the cries of 'Treachery! Imposture! our ships are lost! resounded in several streets. We actually found a Russian frigate of 36 guns, an English one of 40 and a Turkish corsair, of 13 guns, well fitted out, and full of men and provisions, struggling with destruction in the harbour. The Russian frigate was blown to pieces by setting its powder room on fire and only pieces of the wreck were to be seen of her. Holes had been bored in 3 different parts of the English frigate which sunk, with the parjur and 7 seamen, all the guns and other effects. The Capt. alone was saved. The Turkish corsairs, which had also holes bored in them were saved. The strictest inquiry being made, 3 of the villains who perpetrated this horrid act were taken. They are all 3 Frenchmen, who had disguised themselves as sailors. Their names are *Le Monville*, *Larocbe* and *Le Brunet*. They are now confined in the Seven Towers, and will it is said, be roasted alive."

CONTINUATION

Late Foreign Intelligence,

By the ship *Boyne*, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, June 9.

The Committee for the Bankers on Wednesday concluded the loan. Heads of the lists consisting of Lord Kinnaird, the Mayor, Mr. Grote, Mr. Dorrien, and Mr. Boldero, who stated that their party was the same as last year, consisting of a number of banking houses.—2. Mr. Giles also stated that he had the same colleague as before, namely, Messrs. Newham, Everitt, and Co.—3. Mr. Alderman Curtis had also the same party, viz. Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co. Messrs. Thellussons, Goldsmiths, Salomons, Rofs and Aislabie; George Wande, and Co.—4. The Stock Exchange list was likewise the same, viz. Messrs. Battie and Wittenhall; Ayton and Dawes; Wood and Thos.—Thos. Smith; Edward Shewell; Barwis and Ellis.—5. Sir Fras Baring gave in a new list, the heads of which were, Sir Francis Baring and Co. Messrs. Lewaynes, Dawes and Co. Mr. Angerlein, and Mr. Godshall Johnstone.—6. The sixth list was also new; and the deputation attending for the parties gave in the names of Messrs. Hodfoll, Sterling and Co, Walwin, Strange and Co. Andersons and Co. and Boyd and Co. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, stated that he did not mean to fund any part of the Exchequer Bill intended to be issued. The sum to be borrowed for England was 12 millions and a half; for the annuity on which taxes would be proposed; and three millions for Ireland; the annuity for which

that kingdom would provide. On opening the proposals those from Mr. Giles, Sir F. Baring, and Curtis being alike, Mr. Pitt, recommended, and the Gentlemen agreed to take between them the Loan; the terms of which are, without requiring any long annuities 125l. three per cent. consols, and 50l. three per cent. reduced, being half per cent. less than the price of the Market, and esteemed the best bargain ever made for the public. The 150l. three per cent. ex. div. 55 3-8 is calculated at 64l. 4s. 4½. and the 50l. reduced 36½, at 28l. 2s. 6d. discount 2l. 6s. 6d. making 99l. 13s. 4½d. for which the bidder pay 100l. in the following instalments; June 11th, 10l. 19th June, 20th August, 20th Sept. 22d Nov. and 20th Dec. 15l. each. The equality of the proposals, climaxed judgment of the bidders occasioned the funds to immediately rise; and the scrip at the same time bore a premium of 2½ per cent.

The King, during the review of the 1st Dragoon guards on Wednesday, spoke to the Prince of Orange respecting the review of the Volunteers on the preceding day in terms of the warmest admiration: he declared it to have been the most gratifying and proudest period of his life, adding, that he trusted in three months the stadtholder would have the pleasure of witnessing in his own country a similar spectacle.

If we combine this expression of his Majesty with the preparations announced for a foreign military expedition, we may naturally conclude Holland to be its place of destination. Exclusive, however, of this, which might have proceeded only from sympathy and that benevolence which ever seeks to lighten the hearts of others, many circumstances have occurred to impress us with an opinion that Flanders was the intended theatre of action. Be it where it may, fortified by loyalty, and the justice of their cause, and advantaged by the general sentiment of all civilized society, our soldiers, we doubt not, will rival our tars in fortune as they have ever done in valour.

Intelligence from Constantinople, April 26, relates that recent circumstances impressed more than a belief that French gold had occasioned the late dreadful conflagration. The British Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. J. Spencer Smith, had but time to escape with his Lady, both of whom were left without a change of cloaths.

To the 26th April no official account had been received at Constantinople from Syria subsequent to the 18th of March. Several reports of successes obtained by the allies, and of the return of Buonaparte with the remnant of his army to Egypt were in circulation; but from the general inattention to dates in all Turkish correspondence nothing certain could be collected from them.

The Standard of 64 guns, convalescent ship at Sheerness, is ordered to Chatham to be paid off, and fitted to carry troops. This is the fifth vessel of this rate ordered to Chatham for this purpose, and there are several others of the same class preparing in like manner at Deptford, Woolwich, and the western yards.

King's Bench, Saturday, June 8.

Mr. Kenrick, a native of Denmark, who, in consequence of an application from the Danish ambassador to Lord Grenville, had been taken into and kept in custody, on a charge of having counterfeited the coin of Denmark, applied, by counsel, to be liberated on bail, on the grounds, that a Mr. Brandt, who said he was a merchant of London, who called on him at Birmingham, where he had for many years resided in high repute, and employed him to execute his coin, which he stated was to be exported to Africa.—The Court discharged Mr. K. on bail, himself in 200l and four sureties in 50l. each.

The Harlequin packet, appointed to take out the American mail of this month, will be ready for sea on the 14th inst; the Princess Charlottes, with the mails for Barbadoes, Martinique and Jamaica, is appointed to sail from Falmouth on the 15th.

The Alexis, a Russian 74, is ordered from the Midway to return home; she has been repaired for the voyage, but is found unfit for active service.

June 10.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 15th ult. contains the following article:—"Yesterday arrived the Queen and another English cutter, with the vessel Dutch privateer, of 8 guns, in the road of Ellineur. They had captured the Dutchman on the coast of Norway. As they were going to send the crew from the English cutter on board the English frigate in the same road, the following occurrence took place: Very imprudently, the prisoners were sent in a boat belonging to Ellineur, without any officer on guard over them. The Dutch not expecting the best treatment on board the English frigate, took the steering of the boat from the skipper, and rowed off. The English however, perceiving they were taking flight, immediately gave chase to the Dutchmen, and fired with shot upon them, and also on the shore near Ellineur, whither the flying crew had retreated. The English sailors were therefore stopped and put under arrest, by the Chaffers of Ellineur. An English officer, who had attempted to defend himself with his sword, has also been taken into custody.

The ship *Elizabeth*, from the Isle of France to Hamburgh, under neutral colors,

is arrived in the river, having been detained by his Majesty's cutter the *Lord Duncan*, Lieutenant Wells, commander, and it is supposed will prove a very valuable prize.

Two French privateers have taken, within eight leagues of Spain, the *Guildford*, *Jarker*, and *Rover*, Wilson with valuable cargoes for Hull, from which port the *Prince de Cobourg* cutter sailed in search of the privateers, one of which was seen off Dimplington on the 3d. The Baltic trade, consisting of 80 vessels, have sailed with a fair wind, under convoy of the *Vestal*, of 28 guns, and a cutter.

LINDAU, May 21.

Head Quarters, at Siengen, May 21, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Two hours ago we entered this place, and the army has encamped before it. Field Marshal Lieutenant Nauendorff has passed the Rhine, the whole southern bank of which has now been evacuated by the enemy in this quarter. The French have left Constance, and are also retreating from their position near St. Gallen towards Zurich. To cover their retreat, they attacked Colonel Gavassini who occupies the post of Werdenburg in the Grison country, with the greatest fury; but they were repulsed with considerable loss. The regiment of Kerpen Infantry had five officers killed and wounded. To-morrow the army will remain in its present position. The day after to-morrow the Rhine will be crossed near Stein and Schaffhausen. Col. Frenet has cut off a detachment of sixty French troopers with their horses. An equal number of republicans have been taken close to Balle.

Head Quarters at Stokach, May 17.

On the 19th, his Royal Highness ordered all the pontoons to be brought to the Rhine near Stein and Schaffhausen, and gave orders to Field Marshal Lieutenant Nauendorff to advance to that river. Massena perceiving this, drew the best part of his troops to that quarter, to command them in person, by which the corps stationed against General Hotze was weakened, and this General conquered the Valley of the Rhine, Toggenburg, and could advance to the very neighbourhood of Zurich.

BOTZEN, May 21.

General Nobili, who passed Mount Flocia with Colonel Count St. Julien, fell in between Tetschuggen and Dorff with the enemy, encamped behind a strong abatis. The courage of the troops conquered all obstacles. The hostile column was happily routed. We had 15 men either killed or wounded. Major Count Strahremberg, who came through Bretzigau, joined with the principal column of general Nobili.—Of the French a great number remained dead on the field, and 138, including two captains, were taken prisoners. Our troops have occupied Klosters, Hauptthirch, and Dayos. There is no certain account of what success the other columns had. Every body says that the enemy were precipitately flying. These accounts came down to the 14th May, 6 o'clock P. M. On the 15th the head quarters were removed to Ponte.

FRANCKFORT, May 25.

It is said that another power will shortly make the same declaration at Ratibon as has been delivered by Sweden. At Mentz several battalions are arrived from Belgium. Near Worms a French camp is pitched. According to some the French General Bernadotte will again be put in commission.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel is drawing a cordon of between 6 and 8000 men on his frontiers. Count Cobenzel, the Imperial minister at Petersburgh will be replaced by Count Dietrichstein.

SUABIA, May 23.

The Austrians have now effected a junction in the center of the Grison country from Italy, Tyrol and Vorarlberg. General Hotze passed the Rhine with part of his troops near Ragatz, and penetrated into the mountains of Glarus.—The military commission at Villigen sends its reports upon the catastrophe of Raftadt to the Archduke Charles, who gave orders on the 14th to restore all the papers and property of Jean Dehry which have been found.

The ci-devant Baillie of Berne, Fravon Steiger, has published by a Declaration of the Swiss united for the restoration of their country on re-entering Switzerland." It takes up one sheet and a half of letter press.

HANAU, May 26.

We have nothing important from the Lower Rhine. Some public prints however, say, that an enterprise against Holland is much talked of. The advanced guard of the army of observation and neutrality, who head quarters are come to Munster, will now advance, they say, to the right bank of the Lower Rhine. A Prussian camp is to be established near Minden, consisting of twenty one battalions of infantry, three battalions of artillery, and twenty six squadrons of horse, which may altogether amount to 22,000 men, whose destination will probably be to protect Hamburg. But all these rumours and assertions are much in need of confirmation.

VERONA, May 15.

Private advices say, that fort Urbano, in the district of Bologna surrendered on the 10th inst. to the Imperial troops, after a cannonade of some hours; we are also assured that our troops entered Bologna on the 13th, where there was a French garrison of 1200 men, who were made prisoners.

RATISBON, May 20.

The landing of the combined fleet, near Genoa, has now been officially announced. That city surrendered without resistance.—The city of Turin, with the citadel, has also been occupied by our troops. According